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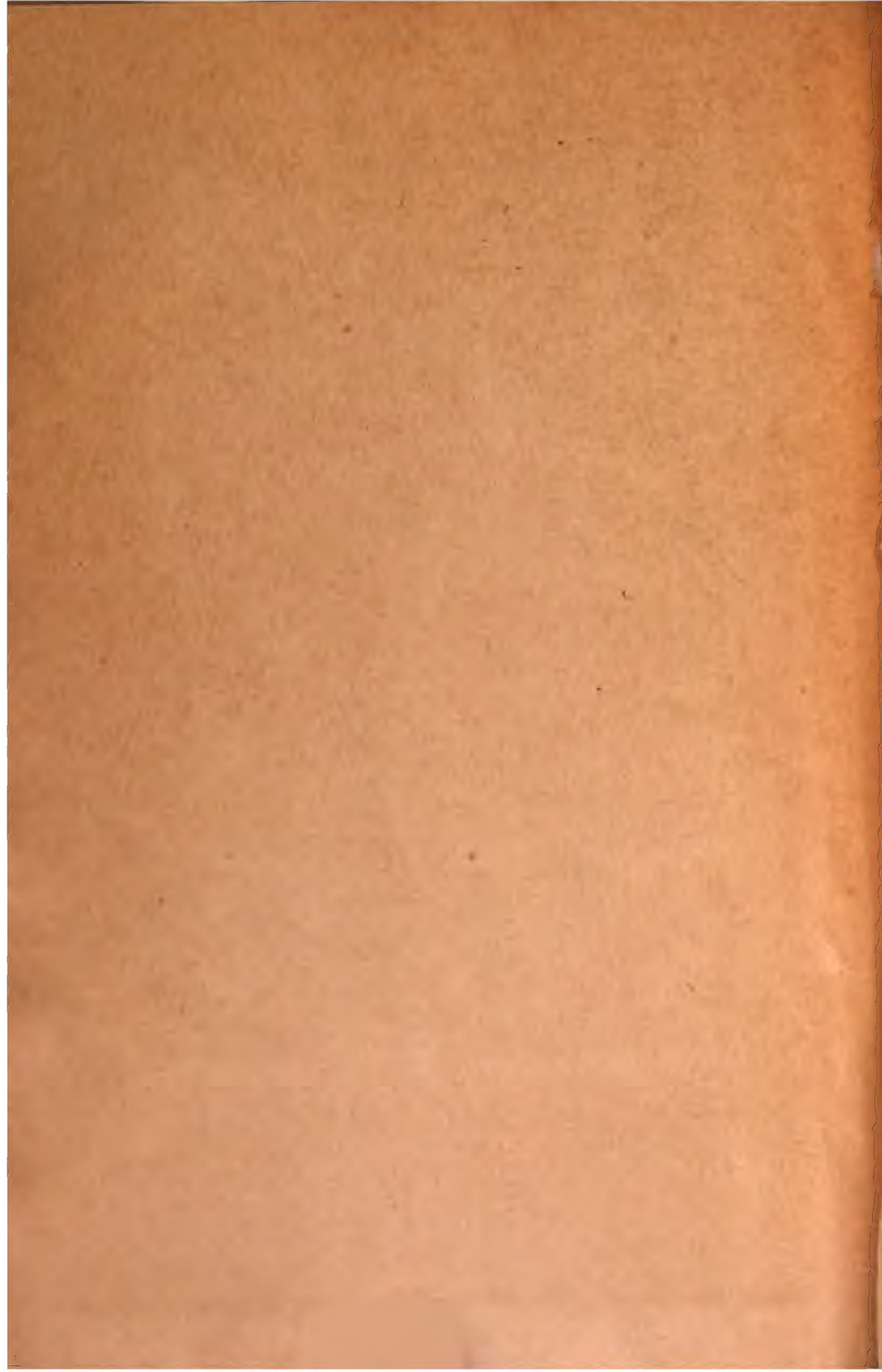


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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
OF MARYLAND.

1905.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

J. G. SCHONFARBER, Assistant.



EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.



KING BROS., STATE PRINTERS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

1906.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Baltimore, Md., February 1, 1906.

To His Excellency,
Edwin Warfield,
Governor of Maryland,

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, for the year 1905, as required by law.

I beg to especially call your attention to the recommendations therein contained.

Most respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX,
Chief.

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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department, and the second report during my term of office, I feel satisfied that it contains much information which will be of value to the citizens of the State, as well as to the Legislature in particular. The office having not yet assumed its normal condition, and the removal from the temporary headquarters taken after the fire to the present location in the Equitable Building, caused considerable break in the continuity of the work and the investigations that might have been taken up. However, we need offer no excuses for this report. The great demand on the Department for the Twelfth Annual Report has caused us to devote much of the space in this book to a description of the State and Counties and its manufactures. This chapter, we are sure, will meet with the approbation of the general public, if not the student of social economics. The maps and pictures that accompany the report of the State and City of Baltimore are new and up-to-date, and we have no doubt will be eagerly sought.

In the following pages will be found the usual reports on industrial matters, such as strikes, labor organizations, employment of children, the cost of living, etc. These figures show that our industries have been prosperous, our mechanics well employed, and the cost of living has increased commensurate with, if not more than the rise in wages.

The great need in this State among the labor organizations is the more intelligent utilization of organization. Much more of their attention should be devoted to securing data from

their own membership of wages, number of days worked and cost of living than is now secured. Were this the case, the Department could give them much more satisfactory service in its annual reports.

In connection with the question of child labor, we beg to recommend to the Legislature of Maryland that a thorough knowledge of the conditions of employment of children, their ages, literacy, physical condition and environment should be known. This can only be secured by a thorough inspection of all factories and workshops in the State, and a sufficient force of inspectors should be provided for this work. We therefore heartily recommend that an amendment to the Law creating this Bureau, or a separate Act, be passed by the Legislature, authorizing such inspection and providing the money therefor.

Considerable space is devoted in the Report to the Census figures for 1905 of the manufactures of the State. These figures we believe to be accurate so far as they go, but it must be well understood that the census of manufactures authorized by Congress to be taken in 1905, under which these figures were secured, excluded all places not strictly manufacturing establishments, and the instructions from the Census Department excluded under this category all manufactures producing less than \$500 worth of product per annum, as well as all small custom and repair work and many subsidiary factors in manufacturing enterprises. As a result of this restrictive census, Maryland does not present as good a showing as it should to the eyes of the world in its manufacturing industries. This State is noted for its very large number of small establishments or manufactories. It is only necessary to state that according to the United States Census of 1900, there were reported 9,879 mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and in 1905 the same Department reports only 3,852. This great discrepancy suggests the need of a thorough census of the manufactures of the State by the State itself, not as a criticism upon the census of the Government, but for the purpose of vindicating our industrial progress and showing the great diversity of our industries. To this end, we earnestly recommend that this Department be instructed by the Legislative branch of the

Government to take a census of the manufactures of the State in 1906, and that a sum sufficient for this work be appropriated by that body.

The chapter devoted to incorporations further attests the need of the above census, as by the figures it will be seen that our citizens are not only alive to the great opportunities offered in developing the State, both commercially and industrially, but the gratifying increase in the number of incorporations and the investment of capital should be the stimulant to further efforts in this direction.

We beg to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that the Labor Laws of the State should be carefully considered and codified, so that they can be printed in pamphlet form for distribution. The publicity needed for educational purposes will more than repay the State in the good resulting therefrom.

The report of the Employment Bureau for the year will not show as great a number of applicants or positions secured, yet proves beyond a doubt that the Agency is of value to the State and that it should be widened in its scope. There should be two offices or agencies established in the City of Baltimore, one in the Eastern and one in the Western section, a locality contiguous to those who need its help. These branches should be but a part of the central office, receiving applications and finding positions in conjunction, with at least one office of a similar character in the Cities of Cumberland or Hagerstown. While the immediate establishment of all these places may not be needed at once, yet a step in this direction will not only be proper but of great advantage to our citizens, and in time there should be such a State agency on the Eastern Shore, one on the Western Shore and these in Baltimore City, all working in conjunction to supplying the needs of the farmer and manufacturer, as well as the wants of the poorer classes. All private agencies should be required to take out a license.

During the year the Department has received thousands of inquiries as to the resources, wages, rent, general condition of the working classes of our State from all parts of the country, as well as many inquiries from citizens of our own City and State, to which we have readily responded with information in

nearly 4,000 letters. When the library of the Department is properly equipped, as it will eventually be, the office will be a clearing house for the State in making known its great opportunities.

We suggest that in the future the Department be instructed to issue its report in July of each year, instead of February, so that the various State Departments can comply with the Law and furnish this Bureau with all of their reports, which should be condensed and the vital facts given to the world for discussion before the Legislature meets.

We believe that during the coming year the Department will have been so readjusted that more careful and scientific investigation into the various economic propositions that come up for discussion will be made, and the reports thereon will prove of value and interest to the State.

I trust these recommendations will receive the due consideration of your Excellency and the Legislature, and in conclusion I desire to tender my thanks to the entire office force for their kindly consideration and co-operation in producing results.

MARYLAND--ITS RESOURCES.

No State in the Union is more interesting in its history to the students of American institutions than Maryland. One of the original thirteen states, its resources, advantages and enterprises were realized by the early settlers with promptness, and their development mark every epoch of American history.

Lucas Vasquez D'Allon entered the Chesapeake Bay in the year of 1524, one hundred and ten years before the settlement of Maryland. This latter event, according to history, occurring on March 25, 1634, when the boundaries of St. Mary's River, in St. Mary's County, were first settled.

In 1632, June 16, King James I signed the patent which gave all that territory, and much more, now known as Maryland, to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, and this first Baron of Baltimore named the province Terra Mariæ, that is Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

The Maryland thus patented is described in McMahon's "History of Maryland" as follows: All that part of the Peninsula lying in the parts of America between the Ocean on the East and Chesapeake Bay on the West, divided from the residue thereto by a right line drawn from the promontory or head line called Watkin's Point, situated upon the Bay aforesaid and near the River of Weighco on the West unto the main ocean on the East, unto the part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England is terminated, and all the tract of land within the limits, to wit: Passing from said Delaware Bay in a right line running with the degree aforesaid unto the true

meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac, thence running toward the east into the farther boundary of the said river, and following the same on the west and east into a certain place called Cinquack, situated near the mouth of said river, where it empites into aforesaid Bay of Chesapeake, and thence by the shortest line into aforesaid place or promontory called Watkin's Point.

The original boundaries of the State have been materially changed since the time the patent was granted, and a large portion of the territory east of the Delaware and north toward Philadelphia has long since been ceded to Pennsylvania and Delaware, in addition to which that portion which is known as the District of Columbia has been ceded to the National Government. Thus, Maryland territory has finally dwindled down to a line bounded on the East by the State of Delaware, on the South East by the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the South and South West by the Potomac River, on the West by West Virginia, on the North by Pennsylvania, with a total area of 12,210 square miles: land surface of 9,860 square miles, and a water surface of 2,350 square miles, with an extreme width from East to West of 240 miles, and extreme length from North to South of 125 miles.

From 1763 until 1767, Messrs. Mason and Dixon, two English surveyors, worked continuously to establish the boundary lines of the State, and succeeded in progressing 244 miles west, where they were estopped by the dispute between Maryland and Virginia.

Geographically Maryland is nearly of the same nature as those States which lie to the North and South of it. It is described by the Maryland Geological Survey as being a part of the "Eastern Border Region, which stretches from the Atlantic Coast line to the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, and from its central situation offers, perhaps the most characteristic section of this broad belt." The country rises from the sea level at first gradually, and then more rapidly, until it culminates in the highland of the Western portion of the State.

It has been divided throughout the Middle Atlantic slope into three physiographical areas, known respectively as the Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plain, and Appalachian Region. Maryland is situated between the parallels of thirty-seven degrees, fifty-three minutes and thirty-nine degrees, forty-four minutes north latitude, and the meridian of seventy-five degrees, four minutes and seventy-nine degrees, three minutes west longitude. Its favorable position on the Atlantic Coast, its extensive water area, and being a border State, therefore in close touch with the agricultural and commercial parts of the Middle and Eastern States, give it advantages for commerce possessed by few other States in the Union.

The State is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, extending from the Capes up into Cecil and Harford Counties, where the Susquehanna empties into it at the north. From the eastern slope the Bay is refreshed by eight large rivers and an equal number from the west, in addition to many smaller streams. The rivers emptying into this basin of the Chesapeake from the East are Elk, Chester, Sassafras, Choptank, Third Haven, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, and those flowing from the west are the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, South, West, Patuxent and Potomac. These streams offer easy means of transportation, and embrace also great wealth of resources, inviting opportunities for development almost impossible to describe.

The minerals of economic value which are known to exist within the boundaries of Maryland are principally coal, iron ore, building stones of many varieties, feldspar, kaolin, limestone, soapstone, and many others of a like character in large and small quantities.

The fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are of enormous magnitude and value. The most delectable fish in the world abound in its waters, among which are the shad, trout, Spanish mackerel, taylor, rock, herring, perch and many other varieties. Of course, oysters and crabs are easily the greatest source of wealth in the waters of the Chesapeake

Bay. The reputation of the diamond-back terrapin and canvas-back duck is known the world over. Add to these resources of wealth a great menhaden industry, and it is thus seen that we are not over-stating the fact when we say that the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries abound with more natural food products and natural wealth than any other similar body of water in the world.

Maryland can be divided into four parts, viz: Southern, Eastern, Northern-Central and Western:

Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick Counties comprise Western Maryland, which is mountainous. In the first two Counties exist the great Georges' Creek Coal region. In these counties, in addition, there are great possibilities for agriculture, and the rich soil and natural grasses make it profitable for pasturage. However, mining and manufacturing claim the attention of the large part of the population. The valley lands of Washington and Frederick Counties, however, stretch out into rich agricultural plains, and with nearly all the land under cultivation, its live stock, dairy, poultry and similar interests give profitable and pleasant variety to farm life. The bottom lands of Washington County are particularly rich and productive, grain and fruit being largely raised and cultivated.

Montgomery, Howard, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford Counties comprise Northern-Central Maryland. In these counties the land is high and rolling, with Baltimore and Carroll Counties in the lead in this particular. All of these counties are well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Part of this territory is devoted to truck farming on a large scale, especially on the lands adjacent to Baltimore and Washington. Fruits and vegetables are generally grown.

The Counties of Eastern Maryland are Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester. Worcester and Caroline are the only counties on the Eastern Shore which do not touch the Chesapeake Bay, while Worcester County is the only one in the State bordering

on the Atlantic Ocean. However, Caroline is connected direct with the Bay by the Great Choptank and Worcester by the Pocomoke Rivers, both of which are navigable. The land on the Eastern Shore is generally flat and level, with slight elevations in Cecil and Kent Counties. The drainage is simple, streams flowing from the water-shed directly to the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay on the East and Chesapeake Bay on the West. The position of the water-shed on the extreme Eastern edge of this area is very striking. For much of the distance it is only a few miles from the coast, and, as a result, streams flowing to the East are small in comparison with those which drain to the West. This division of the State is naturally adapted to agriculture and horticulture, including stock raising and the dairy industry. Everything in the shape of fruit and vegetables is grown to profitable advantage, and from the delicious strawberry to the luscious peach, every small fruit known to the American continent finds satisfactory soil.

Southern Maryland embraces the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. The ground in this section of the State is somewhat higher and more broken than that of Eastern Maryland. It is generally known as the tobacco section of Maryland, though some fine fruit and melons are grown with profit in parts of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, they lying close to Baltimore and Washington, where labor is more easily secured, and good prices can be obtained for the products. The other counties of the Southern division are largely suitable for agricultural purposes, and favorably located, with ample water facilities for transportation of the products of the farm and field.

As heretofore stated in these reports, Maryland is the legitimate home of the farmer, as well as magnificently located for the manufacturer, for the following reasons:

First. It's favorable geographic and climatic conditions.

Second. The adaptability of its soil to a favorable production of a diversity of crops.

Third. Cheap prices of land.

Fourth. Good public roads and bridges, with the disposition in high spirit among its people to improve these roads and make them better.

Fifth. Its widespread system of water-ways, competing with its numerous railroads, thereby furnishing cheap rates of transportation.

Sixth. Proximity to all great cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

Seventh. The character of our public schools and school libraries, with their free books and liberal State appropriations for manual training schools, universities, colleges and seminaries.

These advantages, and the fact that gradually the farmer, as well as the manufacturer, is rapidly realizing the necessity for annihilating space or getting closer to the consumer, makes Maryland an ideal State. One of the oldest States in the Union, it offers excellent and satisfactory facilities in the stability of its institutions, the conservatism of its people, as well as the enterprise and spirit of progress pervading all commercial and industrial classes.

The population of Maryland in 1900, according to the census was 1,188,044, of which at that time 508,957 persons were located in Baltimore. It will thus be seen that there is plenty of room for emigrants of all classes in the State, with ample encouragement in the shape of employment in manufacturing industries, or in the field, or on the farm, while the great demand for household labor and farm labor of all kinds offer unexcelled opportunities for those coming from foreign lands or distant States to make homes and fortunes.

The educational facilities of Maryland are surpassed by very few States in the Union. Outside of the City of Baltimore there are 2,377 schools for white children, employing 3,458 teachers; and 612 schools for colored children, employing 816 teachers. In addition to these, there are 117 elementary schools in the City of Baltimore, one City College for Males, two High Schools for females, one Polytechnic and two Normal schools, and thirty-nine colleges, schools or academies receiving State aid scattered throughout the counties and City.

BUSINESS CENTRE OF GREATER BAL

WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS, 1905



TIMORE

CHAS. J. FOX, CHIEF.

J. G. SCHONFARBER, ASSISTANT



While Maryland is one of the oldest states, it is comparatively sparsely settled, there being only about 25.6 inhabitants to the square mile of land surface.

According to the census of 1900, Maryland ranks in the list of states in gross value of products as follows:

Canning and preserving oysters, first.

Fertilizers, first.

Iron and shipbuilding, second.

Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, second.

Clothing manufacture, fourth.

Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, sixth.

Cigars and cigarettes, tenth.

Iron and steel, tenth.

Furniture, factory products, tenth.

Cotton goods, thirteenth.

Paper and wood pulp, thirteenth.

Manufacturing products, fourteenth.

Foundry and machine shop products, fourteenth.

Planing mill products, fifteenth.

Packing and slaughtering meat, fifteenth.

Agricultural products, twenty-ninth.

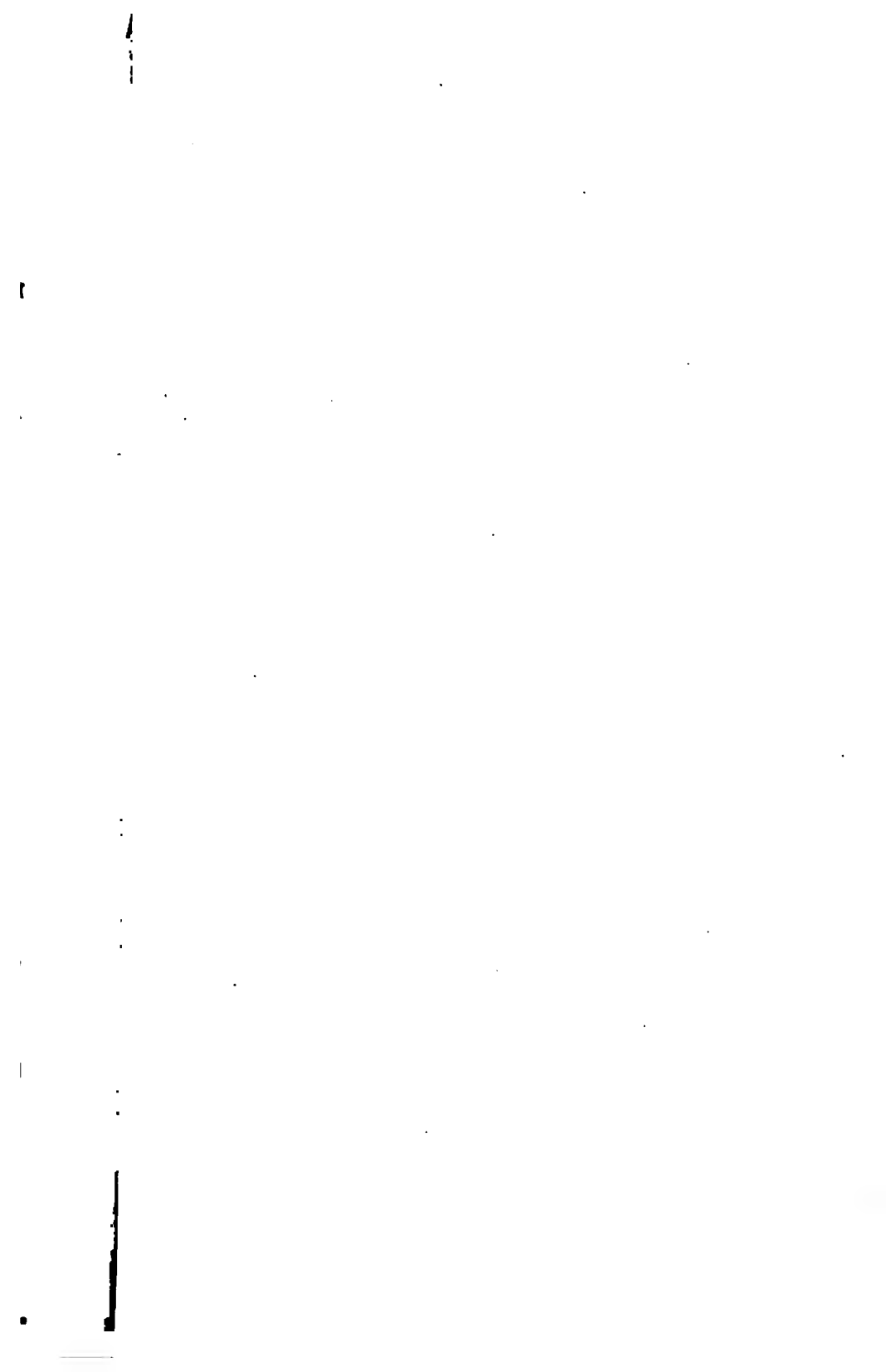
In the following pages we endeavor to give a description of the various counties, their natural advantages and resources, with a brief resume of their progress from a manufacturing standpoint.

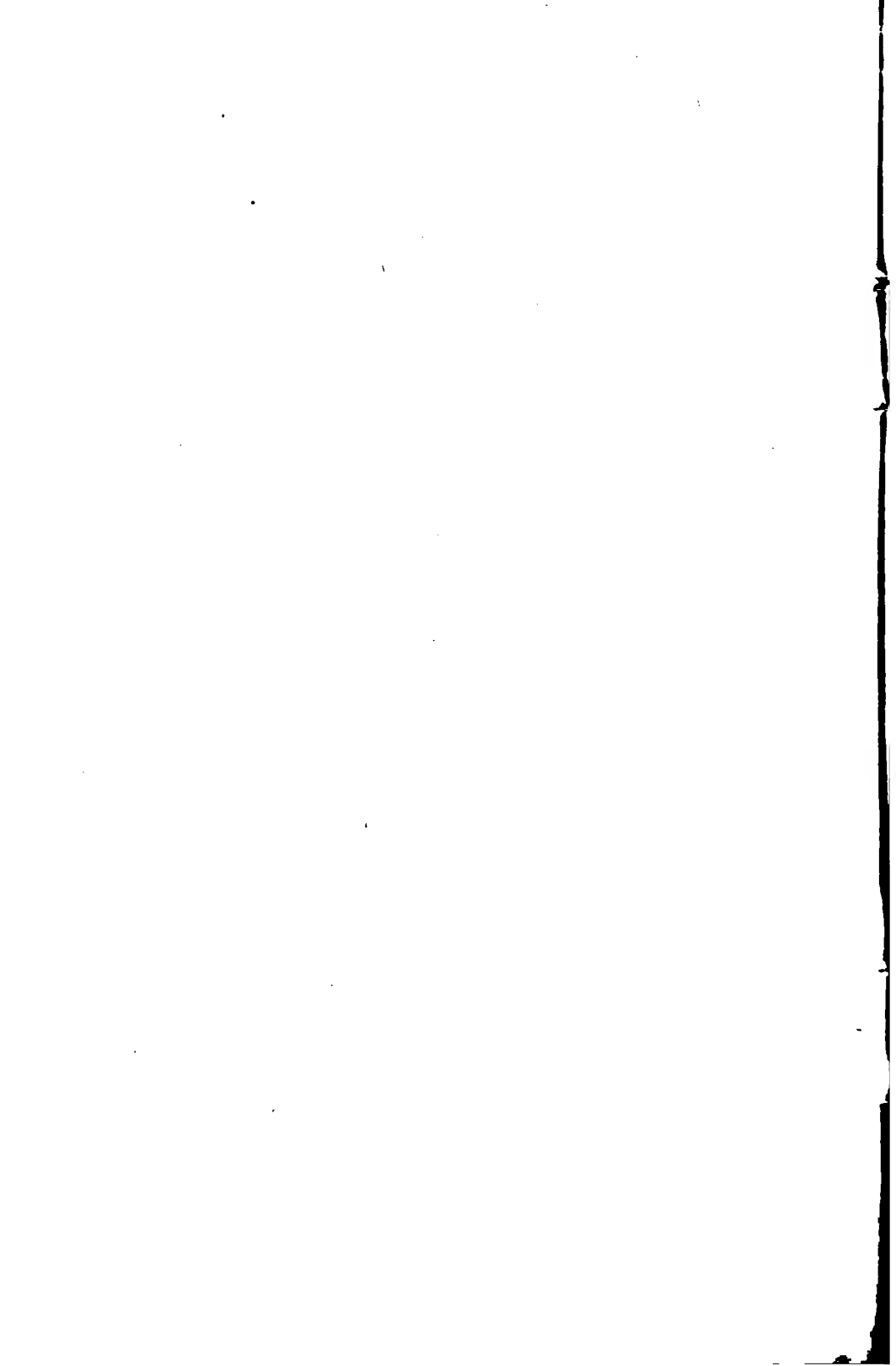
MANUFACTURES OF MARYLAND FOR 1905.

The United States Census Bureau has just finished taking the Census of Manufactures of Maryland for all establishments having an annual product of over \$500, AND EXCLUDING CERTAIN SMALL INDUSTRIES AND ALL REPAIRING AND CUSTOM WORK ESTABLISHMENTS; or, in other words, enumerating only the strictly manufacturing establishments which sold their product to the jobber or retailer. The figures of the census are not comparable with the census figures of 1900, because that census was supposed to include all establishments, of whatever size. Therefore we are unable to make an analysis satisfactory

to ourselves, though the Census Department figures out a decrease in the number of establishments of 2.5 per cent., but an increase of capital invested of 33.6 per cent., and of value of products of 12.8 per cent.

The following Table No. 1 shows the figures for the whole State, and Table No. 2 shows the figures for the State for 1905 as compared with the census figures for 1900, and Table No. 3 gives the figures for the four largest cities in the State, excluding Baltimore, which is given separately.





To show the increases and decreases in the manufacturing industries of the State since 1905, the census bulletin has compared its figures for 1905, with the figures for 1900 of the same class of establishments, as follows:

TABLE No. 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1905 AND 1900.

	TOTAL.			URBAN.†			RURAL.		
	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.
Number of establishments.....	3,852	3,827	0.7	2,380	2,479	4.0	1,472	1,348	9.2
Capital.....	\$201,877,966	\$149,860,769	35.6	\$156,743,849	\$111,815,932	40.2	\$45,134,117	\$37,044,837	21.8
Salaries of officials, clerks, etc., number.....	8,624	6,711	28.5	7,275	5,783	25.8	1,349	928	45.4
Salaries.....	\$8,843,996	\$6,834,438	29.4	\$7,475,847	\$6,081,999	22.9	\$1,368,149	\$752,539	81.8
Wage-earners, average number.....	94,174	93,038	1.2	70,855	70,738	0.2	23,319	22,300	4.6
Total.....	\$36,144,244	\$32,130,196	12.5	\$27,759,670	\$24,795,998	12.9	\$8,364,574	\$7,354,198	14.3
Men 16 years and over.....	68,492	60,525	14.9	45,542	43,765	4.1	17,950	15,800	13.6
Women 16 years and over.....	\$29,656,349	\$25,937,221	14.3	\$22,157,570	\$19,483,319	13.0	\$7,496,593	\$6,518,702	15.0
Wages.....	25,149	26,905	6.3	20,766	22,545	9.0	4,383	3,657,555	11.7
Children under 16 years.....	\$5,675,452	\$5,465,120	3.8	\$4,940,700	\$4,807,565	2.8	\$734,252	\$657,555	11.2
Wages.....	5,533	5,608	1.3	\$691,247	\$697,407	0.9	\$150,843	\$157,051	4.0
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$812,743	\$727,593	11.6	\$691,247	\$697,407	0.9	\$150,843	\$157,051	4.0
Cost of materials used.....	\$21,904,732	\$14,615,371	49.9	\$18,817,735	\$13,444,876	51.4	\$3,090,009	\$2,170,595	41.0
Value of products, including custom work and re-pairing.....	\$150,024,066	\$129,625,122	15.7	\$86,659,937	\$78,984,582	9.7	\$63,364,129	\$50,640,540	25.1
	\$243,375,996	\$210,795,624	15.5	\$161,325,760	\$141,416,573	14.1	\$82,050,236	\$69,379,051	18.3

† The 5 municipalities having a population of at least 8,000 in 1900.

* Decrease.

The increase in the number of establishments, as shown in the above table, was 25, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The total capital increased \$53,017,197, or 35.6 per cent. and the value of products \$22,580,372, or 15.5 per cent; while the average number of wage-earners increased 1,136, or 1.2 per cent. and the total wages \$4,014,048, or 12.5 per cent.

The reports of the Twelfth Census show 9,879 establishments in Maryland, with 108,325 wage-earners, and products valued at \$242,552,990. Of these establishments, 3,827—employing 93,038 wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$210,795,624—are comparable with the class of establishments included in the census of 1905, when the number of the establishments reported was 3,852, the number of wage-earners 94,174, and the value of products \$243,375,996.

TABLE No. 3.
MANUFACTURES IN FOUR LARGER CITIES.

MUNICIPALITY.				Number of Establishments.		Total Capital Invested.		Professors and Pupils.		SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		Total Miscellaneous Expenses.		Total Cost of Materials Used.		Value of Products, including Custom Work and Repeating.	
1	Total for municipalities	217				\$7,080,346		204	400	\$380,233		\$610,801		\$5,045,008		\$0,770,180	
2	Annapolis	22				\$ 225,080		22	16	\$ 12,102		\$ 30,004		\$ 18,520		210,335	
3	Cumberland	72				4,130,484		55	181	200,404		340,047		2,078,001		4,805,028	
4	Frederick	80				1,420,342		62	90	60,837		88,823		1,222,025		1,037,021	
5	Hagerstown	67				2,104,351		65	182	116,730		180,423		1,051,300		3,020,001	

WAGE EARNERS AND WAGES.

MUNICIPALITY		Total		Men		Women		Children Under 16 Years.	
		Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.	Average No.	Wages.
1	Total for Municipalities	5,631	\$2,126,120	4,271	\$1,807,466	990	\$206,551	361	\$52,109
2	Annapolis	113	\$ 46,228	81	\$ 42,410	17	\$ 2,180	16	\$ 1,020
3	Cumberland	2,276	1,083,505	2,004	1,025,650	120	30,182	160	27,673
4	Frederick	1,032	278,139	717	229,377	248	42,217	67	6,845
5	Hagerstown	2,210	718,248	1,407	570,029	614	131,963	120	10,266

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.

BALTIMORE CITY.

A sketch of Maryland would only be half complete with the City of Baltimore left out, because this great metropolis, the sixth city in the Union, contains one-half of the population of the State, furnishes much more than one-half of the revenue of the State, and manufactures, exports and imports more than all the rest of the State combined.

Baltimore's history commences August 8, 1729, when, by an Act of the Legislature, a Commission was appointed to select a site for Baltimore town, which was to cover sixty acres of territory, and in 1732 Jones's Town was also created, adjoining Baltimore, and in 1745 the two were consolidated under the name of Baltimore Town. At that time to go from Baltimore Street to Gay and Front Streets one had to traverse a marsh entirely uninhabitable, and Jones's Falls was a stream flowing from the bed of Calvert Street, while the basin extended up to where the new Custom House is now standing.

As is well known now, Baltimore was named after Lord Baltimore, who came to Virginia in 1628, and his report can well be quoted when speaking of Maryland, he having said: "The country was a beautiful land of lovely meadows, of grand forests and noble rivers, in every way suitable for the homes of a happy race of people."

From sixty acres Baltimore has grown to thirty-one and one-half square miles. From a place of three dwellings, one mill, tobacco houses and an orchard, it has grown to a population of upwards of 600,000 since the annexation in 1888 of the territory bounding the city on the north, and formerly a part of Baltimore County.

Baltimore is situated at the head of navigation on the Patapsco River, which is an arm of the Chesapeake Bay, the

latter being properly fourteen miles from the City Hall. Baltimore is thirty-six miles from Washington, ninety-seven miles from Philadelphia, one hundred and eighty-four miles from New York, and eight hundred and fifty-five miles from Chicago while it is nearer to Liverpool by two hundred and fifty miles than any other Atlantic seaboard city. Being midway between the cotton and sugar cane fields of the South and the manufacturing centres of New York and New England, it is convenient to the producer and consumer, and it is the nearest port to tide water and tide navigation to the grain fields of the Northwest and the meat-producing pastures of the great West.

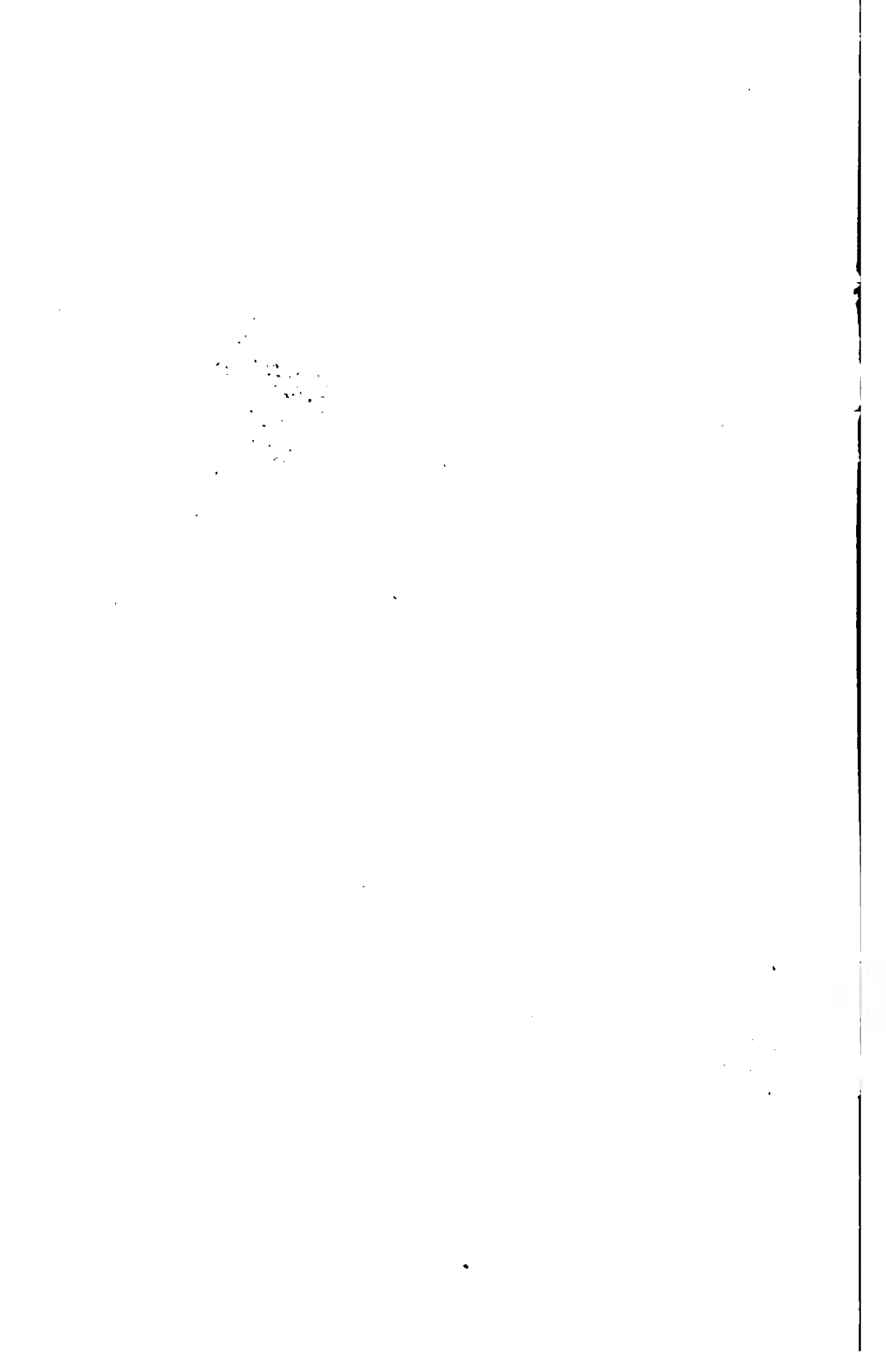
Baltimore is surrounded on the north by Baltimore County, one of the largest, most thickly populated and most cultivated counties in the State, giving unlimited products of dairy products to the city consumers. On the east it is bordered by Baltimore County; on the southeast by the Patapsco River; on the south and southwest by the Patapsco River and Arundel County, (another great fruit and fish producing county) and on the west by Baltimore County, where are located a number of mills—cloth, silk and flour.

As a city of homes, where rents are low, comparatively speaking; where markets are open to the products of the land and the rivers and bays; where there are more houses than number of inhabitants than any other city in the United States; where water and coal are as cheap for manufacturing as consistent with location; where the hospitable and comfortable instincts of the people are as highly developed as it is to be; where the advantages of transportation by rail and water are probably unequaled by other large cities; where opportunities are offered for manufactures of all kinds.

The climate of Baltimore is neither too hot nor too cold for out-door work being possible nearly every month in the year and cases of extreme heat or extreme cold are rare.

However, in this report we will not attempt to repeat the very interesting history of this great metropolis of the Chesapeake. Suffice to say, that three times in its history has it been saved by the hand of Providence with devastating water and fire from each recurring catastrophe the city has been





Phoenix-like, and its stately business houses and tremendous manufactories stand stately monuments to the industry, energy and enterprise of its citizens. These terrible visitations of water and fire were the flood of 1868, the great fire of 1872, and the tremendous conflagration that wiped out upwards of \$70,000,000 worth of property in the business heart of the town in 1904. Perhaps no better evidence of this thriving energy and industry of the Baltimore business man can be given than by the illustrations of what the city was prior to the fire of 1904, the results of that fire, and the condition of the city eighteen months after the fire occurred, which are herewith given.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS.

That Baltimore lays claim to many notable characteristics is evidenced in her beautiful monuments, being called the Monumental City, and to enumerate all of its other claims to renown would take up too much space. However, we mention that the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States was organized by Thomas Wildey, in this city; the first railroad company in the United States was organized in the city of Baltimore; the first patent for a locomotive was granted to a Baltimorean; the first silk ribbon made from American silk was made in Baltimore; the first steam car traveled from Baltimore to Ellicott City, and the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic steamed direct from Baltimore; the first wholly iron steamboat was built in Baltimore, and the first telegraph line established was between Baltimore and Washington; the first Presidential message transmitted by telegraph was sent to the Baltimore Sun, in 1846, and the first iron building erected in the United States was for the same newspaper in Baltimore, which contained the first revolving cylinder press in America; the first blood of the Civil War was shed in Baltimore; the first armor plate manufactured in America was rolled in Baltimore. It was the first city to use electricity on the street car lines, and the first electric locomotive was put in use on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. These historical facts only evidence the ingenuity and progressive spirit that imbues every element of our city.

THE HARBOR AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The city has an area of harbor of one and one-half square miles, which since the great fire of 1904 is being improved by a system of city wharves unequalled on this continent. Already \$6,000,000 has been appropriated for the building of this water front, and at its completion within a few years there will be ample wharfage for the largest vessels from all over the world.

In addition to this expenditure for a magnificent harbor front, \$10,000,000 has been appropriated for a sewerage system in the city, which will be unequalled in any other city of its size in America, and this system is now under construction.



Baltimore Street, looking West from St. Paul St.—Taking in the new B. & O. R. R. Building



Washington Street from Washington Place, Washington, D.C.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for grading, paving and improving the Northern Annex of the city, which was made a part thereof in 1888, and \$1,000,000 has at the same time been provided for improving and extending the already magnificent Park system of the city, to say nothing of the several millions to be expended on improved street pavements and public schools, the latter system of which is acknowledged to be second only to one other city in America.

It may be said that this resume is a glowing account of what Baltimore is and is to be, but in no words heretofore set forth are other than cold facts, which are easily verified by reference to the records.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The Public School System of Baltimore comprises 117 elementary schools now occupied and in use, five new ones under construction, one State Normal School, one City College for males, two High Schools for females, one Colored High School and one Polytechnic. In addition to these, there are numerous private schools and institutions of learning, notable among which are the John Hopkins University and the Maryland Institute of Art and Design; Maryland University of Law; Maryland School of Pharmacy; Baltimore Medical College; Dental College, etc.

BALTIMORE A MANUFACTURING TOWN.

But Baltimore has other claims for greatness and superiority. According to the United States Census of 1900, it ranked seventh in the list of cities for manufacturing establishments, eighth in the amount of capital invested, sixth in the average number of wage earners employed, eighth in the amount of total wages paid; and eighth in the value of total product. The leading industries of the city at that time (1900), were clothing, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables; smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff; foundry and machine shop products; tin-smithing, copper-smithing and sheet-iron working, slaughtering and meat packing.

In 1900, the city ranked fourth in the list of cities for manufacturing of men's clothing, but since that time we have jumped to third place in manufacturing of all kinds of wearing apparel for men, women and children.

It is easily the sixth city of the Union for hand-trades manufacturing establishments, and the total number of manufactories of all kinds number upwards of 7,000.

According to the Census of Manufactures of 1905, which census was taking exclusively of manufactories, excluding all hand-trades establishments and places of minor character, there were 2,163 establishments reporting, with a capital of \$148,466,804, with an investment in land of \$10,593,899; investment in buildings of \$20,161,560; investment in machinery, tools and implements of \$43,016,378, and an investment in cash and sundries of \$74,694,967. These establishments have 2,429 proprietors and firm members, and 6,795 salaried officials, who are paid annually in salaries \$7,032,680. These establishments employ during the whole year an average of 65,124 wage earners, who are paid annually in wages, \$25,606,863, and they produce product worth \$151,106,399.

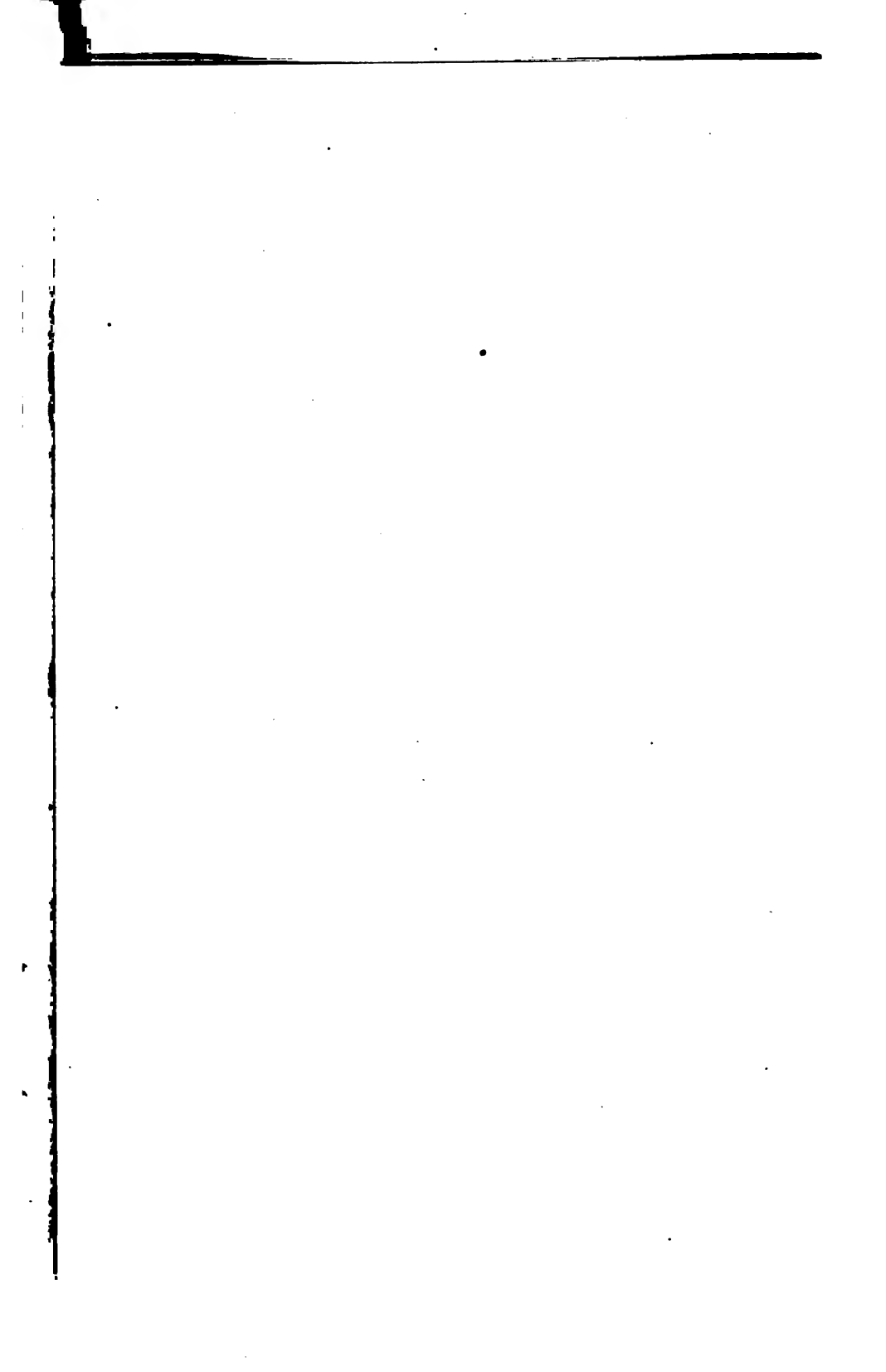
These figures, however large, present an inadequate idea of the manufacturing industries of the City of Baltimore, and in their growth, even as compared with the figures of 1900, there is an increase of 10.03 per cent. in product and an increase of 38.01 per cent. in capital invested.



Boston, Mass. Jackson Street



North Broadway, showing the Wilsey Monument in the foreground.



The United States Census Bureau has just finished its work in Maryland, and the following figures for manufacturing concerns in Baltimore City producing over \$500 worth of product each year are taken from its report. It should be remembered, however, that this does not include all the small manufacturing hand-trades establishments, of which there are upwards of four thousand in Baltimore. The figures are as follows:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BALTIMORE.

That Baltimore is an ideal city for manufactures, as well as homes, it is only necessary to place before the reader the financial condition of the city itself, with the tax rate, home and educational facilities, cost of living and transportation opportunities. In a general way, we have already referred to these, and in another part of this report will be found the actual state of the markets for produce and groceries, as well as the average wages paid in many industries. The farm and trucking territory surrounding Baltimore City, with the close proximity to the rivers and bay, offer such an ample supply of fresh food daily as is unequaled in any city of its size on the continent.

Let us enumerate some of the financial advantages heretofore alluded to: Baltimore had:

For 1905.

An assessable basis of.....	\$503,144,182.00
A tax rate of.....	2.11½

For 1906.

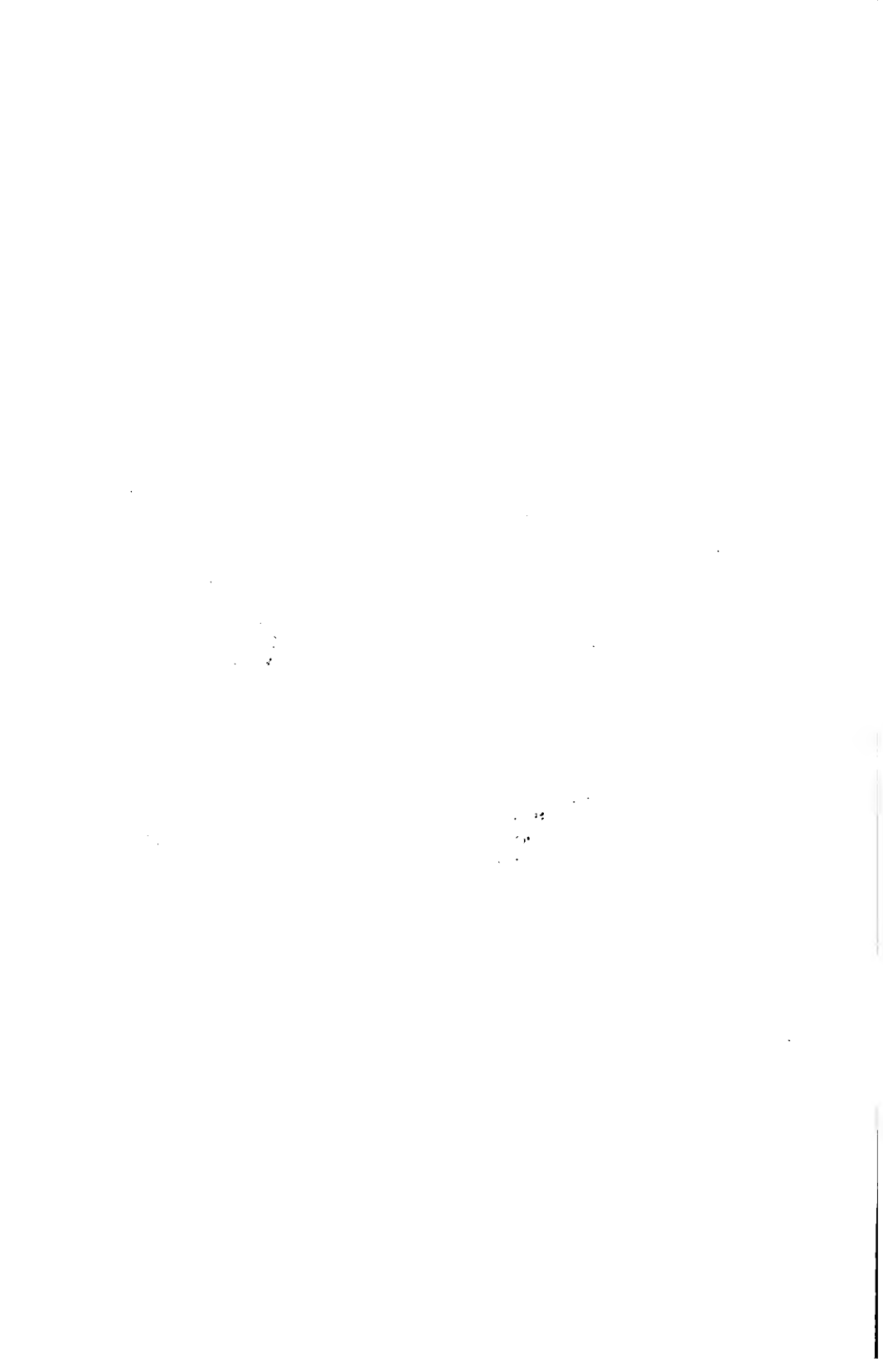
An assessable basis of.....	\$548,522,063.00
A tax rate of.....	2.00
Total assets, December 31, 1904.....	46,420,039.60
Total liabilities, December 31, 1904.....	40,758,554.37

And when it is considered that these assets are not estimated, but the actual cost of property, much of it being rated as quick assets, it will be readily understood that this conservative statement places Baltimore far ahead of its many competitors as a city financially sound and capable of unlimited expansion and improvement.

These figures do not, however, fully represent the financial condition of Baltimore. According to the statement of the City Comptroller the total assets and total liabilities of the city are given as above, but the report of the City Register



Lexington St., looking West from Liberty St., with the Market in the background or distance



places the matter in an entirely different light. He states in his report that the excess of funded debt of the city over productive assets is \$15,720,059.07, and he places the unproductive assets at \$14,250,000. Both of these statements are for 1904. They do not agree as to value of assets, nor do they agree as to non-essentials in presenting the case. The City Register states, that his figures are made up for ready use by the financiers and to meet the requirements of the New York law of investment by savings banks, etc.

The real facts as to the city's wealth is more fairly stated when we say that on December 31, 1904, the financial condition was as follows:

Total funded debt.....	\$39,962,882.95
Total assets, including city property of all kinds, sinking funds, etc., about.....	78,000,000.00
Assessable basis, 1906.....	548,522,063.00
Tax rate for 1906.....	2.00

The United States Government, through the reports of the Department of Labor, estimates the value of property and other assets of the city according to the last statement above, but neither of these estimates take into consideration the value of our streets and franchises arising therefrom, which are the greatest sources of revenue to all large cities.

There are eighteen National Banks in the City of Baltimore, with a total capitalization of \$12,590,700, and a surplus of \$6,510,000, and undivided profits amounting to \$2,087,039.05, the total deposits at the same time amounting to \$70,341,687.05. In addition to these financial institutions, there are twelve Trust Companies and twenty Savings Banks, with deposits running into the millions of dollars.

CITY OF HOMES.

With 107,816 buildings of all kinds, or one building in the city to every five inhabitants, and with water so cheap that its use is under no circumstances limited; with coal for manu-

facturing purposes cheaper than in any Atlantic seaboard city, and as cheap for home purposes, many of the disadvantages of other manufacturing centres are easily overcome.

There are 410 churches and 32 hospitals in the city limits.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Running out of Baltimore there are thirty-two steamboat and steamship lines and three great trunk lines of railroad, viz: Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Wabash or Western Maryland system, also direct connection with the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Lines, all of the latter direct to the South and connecting with the innumerable lines radiating through the Southern States.

These methods of transportation reach every portion of the coast line of America and stretch out into the interior of the South, West and East, giving competition to all points, with reasonable rates of transportation.

THE CITY PROPER.

Running from east to west is Baltimore Street, the dividing line between the south and north. It is a populous business street, with magnificent business houses of every description; while Charles Street, running north and south, is the dividing line between the eastern and western part of the city. Charles Street north of Baltimore is essentially a retail street and is the commencement of the ladies' shopping district, which extends west on Lexington to Eutaw, including many of the streets which cross Lexington Street. No other street in the Union, perhaps, on a bright Spring or Fall day will offer such a kaleidoscopic picture of beautiful women and attractive shops as Charles Street, passing the Fidelity Building, the Masonic Temple, Old St. Paul's Church, corner Saratoga and Charles Streets, Y. M. C. A. Building, until you reach the archiepiscopal residence, corner Mulberry and Charles streets, thence north on Charles Street block after block of stately houses, the magnificent Washington's Monument, bounded on one side by the Walter's Art Gallery, on the east by the Peabody Institute; thence past the stately spires of Mt. Vernon Church,



Baltimore Street, looking East from Liberty Street, being all new buildings.

the Stafford Hotel, the Catholic Club, the Baltimore Club, the Maryland Club, the Arundel Club, the Belvedere Hotel, Albaugh's Theatre, crossing the magnificent boulevard Mt. Royal Avenue to Union Station, taking in a view of the magnificent bridges built across Jones's Falls, until you reach the suburbs of North Baltimore, where again comes into view such institutions as the Women's College, Blind Asylum, Samuel Ready Asylum, etc.

It is almost impossible in taking a northeastern, eastern or western course along the principal thoroughfares to enumerate the many points of interest or the numerous eleemosynary institutions, manufacturing establishments, churches, etc., that come in view, but we can not let pass the stately mass of buildings located and facing North Broadway, running east for several blocks, covering over one-half square mile of territory and known all over the world as the Johns Hopkins Hospital; while toward the west will be found many magnificent churches and institutions of learning, as well as such monuments of industry as the Mt. Clare Shops, the National Enameling Co's. Buildings, Wilkens Hair Factory, Mt. Royal Pumping Station, Academy of Music, Kernan's aggregation of Theatres and Hotels, the new Caswell Hotel, Phoenix Pad Company Buildings, as well as the House of Good Shepherd, and many similar buildings.

Southward the first thing that greets the eye of the visitor from one of the tall office buildings may be considered the historical Federal Hill, the magnificent sweep of harbor from Spring Garden down to North Point Light, including that great hive of industry alluded to elsewhere and known as Sparrow's Point, where some of the largest boats have been built and where the greatest drydocks of the world have been finished for the United States Government. This latter place, while in the County, is so close to the city as to be almost considered a part of it, employing 3,000 hands, with a capitalization of upwards of \$1,000,000, and a pay-roll of nearly \$1,800,000 per annum. Of course, the capitalization does not represent the whole investment. The accompanying pictures will give some idea of this vast enterprise.

This plant was begun eighteen years ago since which time it has expanded to its present size. Steel rails, boats, dry docks, as well as gas for lighting Baltimore City, are among its productions. The Company has built homes for the men, and has laid out the 1,100 acres it owns in beautiful sixty foot avenues, built public schools, churches, etc., as well as reserved a beautiful park on the river front for the use of the employes.

Among the many other large manufacturing concerns of the city may be mentioned the South Baltimore Car Wheel Works, Heyward, Bartlett & Company, Cotton Duck Mills, A. E. Booth Packing Company, Martin Wagner Company, Dietrich & Harvey, Gandy Belting Company, Wise Brothers' Overall and Shirt Factory, Oppenheimer, Oberndorff & Co's. Shirt Factory, Erlanger Brothers Shirt Factory; such large clothing factories as Henry Sonneborn & Co., Schloss Brothers & Co., Strouse Brothers, and many others; the Skinner Dry Dock Co., the A. Hoen Lithographing Co., Sharpe & Dohme Chemical Co., Canby & Gilpin. Of course, this is only a few of the larger concerns, there being so many as to make it impossible to enumerate, those mentioned all doing a manufacturing business of upwards of millions of dollars.

According to the report of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the Statistics for municipalities for 1903 the following is interesting:

Population, June 1, 1903.....	531,313
All debt obligations, 1903.....	\$39,964,483.00
Salable productive possessions, 1903.....	\$15,677,485.00
Salable and unproductive possession, 1903.....	\$13,463,411.00
Miles of paved streets and alleys, 1904.....	492.6
Miles of unpaved streets and alleys, 1904....	53.9
Acres of public parks owned by the city....	3,386.1
Acres of public parks not owned by the city	47.8
Miles of city sewers.....	45.63
Land area of Baltimore (acres).....	19,303
Water area of Baltimore (acres).....	966.4

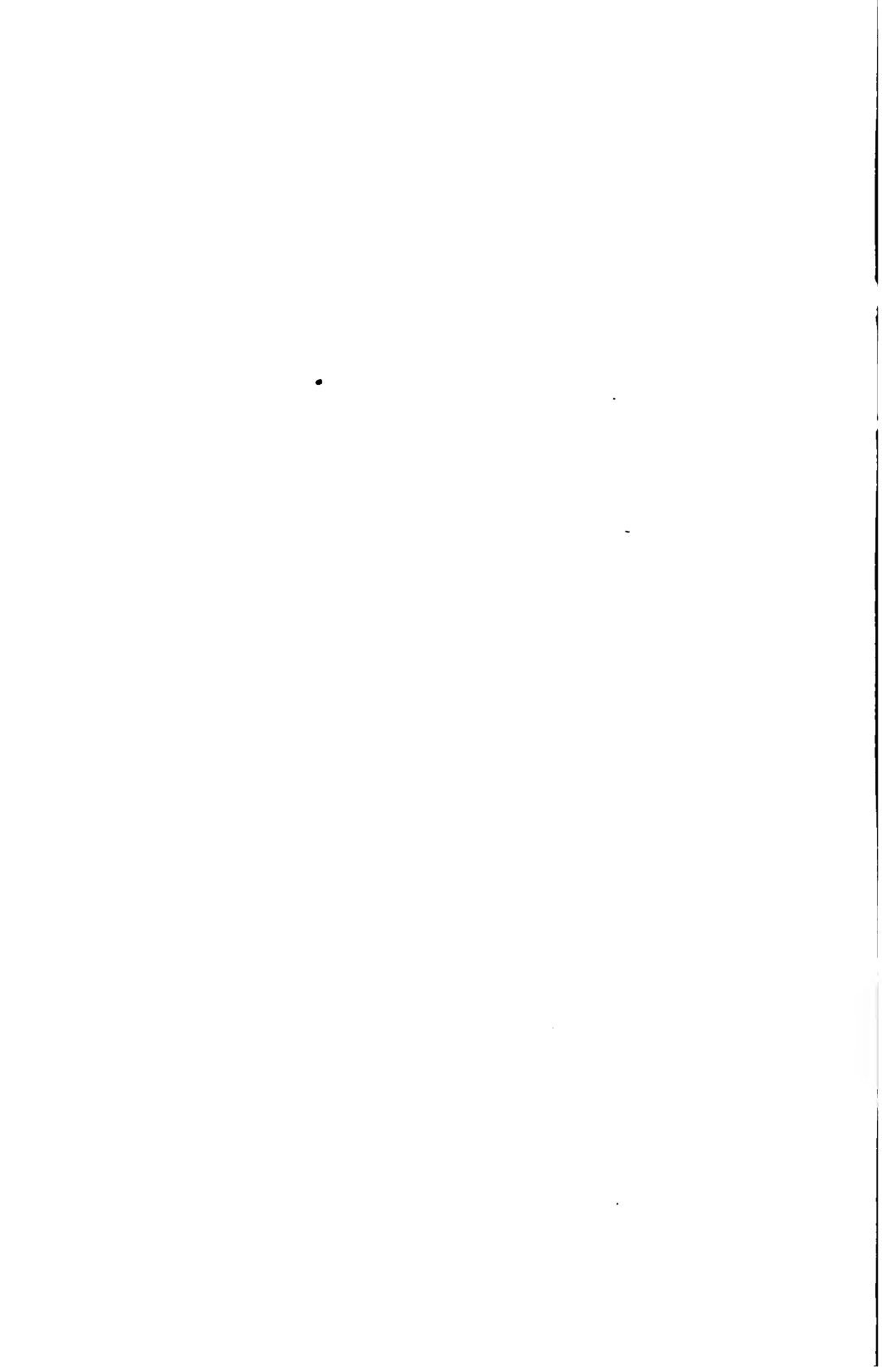
Of course these figures have been materially increased since 1904. Financially the city is situated as above given.



Sparrow's Point—Steel Works and Ball Mill.

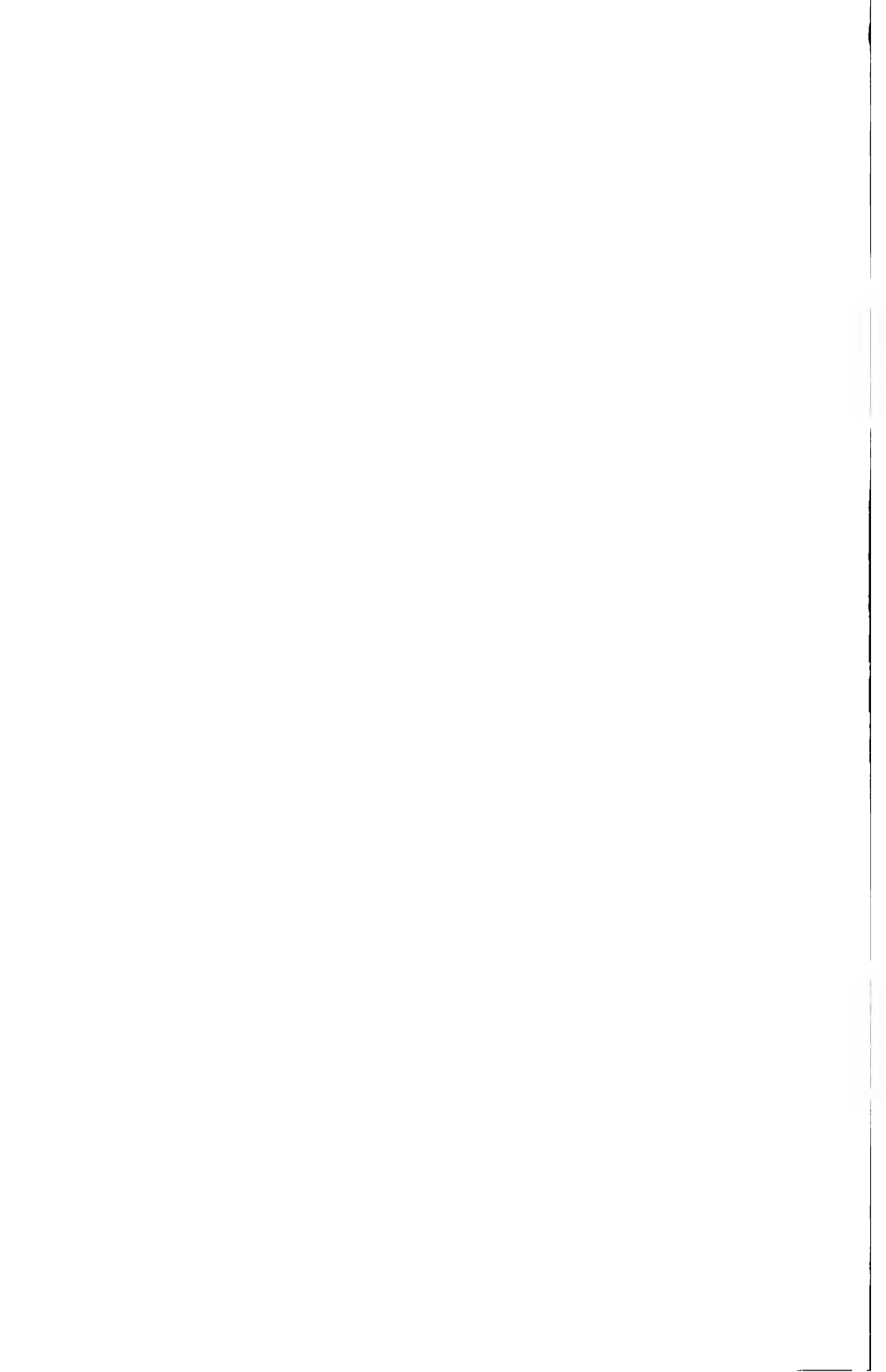


Sparrow's Point—Blast Furnaces.





Sparrow's Point—Shipyard from River Front.



THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

Their Resources, Opportunities, Advantages and Manufactures.

Under the headings that follow we have given a brief description of the counties. It has been impossible for us to do full justice to each county, depending as we do very largely upon the patriotism of correspondents for information. Sufficient is shown, however, to warrant us in saying that Maryland can well afford to congratulate herself upon the progressive spirit and enterprise of her citizens, as well as look forward to greater development of her great natural resources.

In some instances we have given some estimates of the business and manufactures of the county, as well as the figures of the United States Census for 1905 of the manufactures of larger size. It is necessary to impress on the reader that these census figures do not cover all the manufacturing establishments, but only those producing upwards of \$500 worth of product each year, and excluding all custom and repair shops, as well as a number of other subsidiary manufactures.

When the appropriation warrants, we hope to make a complete census of each county, so as to show the great progress being made and opportunities offered.

ALLEGANY.

Allegheny County, lying between Garrett and Washington Counties, with the Potomac River separating it from West Virginia on the south, and Pennsylvania bounding it on the north, was first settled about 1735-41. Skipton, now called Oldtown, probably was the first settlement. It is next to the westernmost county of the State. It was formed from Wash-

ington County by Act of Assembly in 1789. The county has an area of 520 square miles, with numerous mountain streams running through it. The population of Allegany in 1900 was 53,694, and the tax rate in 1905 was \$1.04 on the hundred.

Captain Thomas Cresap established Skipton, which was located about twelve miles east of Cumberland. Fort Mount Pleasant, afterwards called Fort Cumberland, was erected in 1753 by General Washington, and was afterwards reconstructed in 1754 at the junction of Will's Creek and the Potomac River.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Cumberland is the county seat, the first court meeting there April 25, 1791. Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport and Midland are also incorporated, while Flintstone, Hazen, Ellerslie, Oldtown, Little Orleans, Mt. Savage, Midlothian, Carlos, Lord, Borden Shaft, Ocean, Gilmore, Pekin, Moscow, National Woodland, Reynolds, Franklin, Barton, Dawson, Rawlings, Narrows Park, Cresaptown, Morantown, Barrelville, Kreigbaum, Eckhart, Vale Summit, Loartown, Hoffman and Seibert are among the other mining towns and villages. Allegany Grove, not incorporated, has a summer population of 500, and is prominent as the home of the Allegany Chautauqua.

THE COUNTY.

The county is mountainous, with a stretch of broad bottom land from Cumberland to Keyser, W. Va., along the Potomac River, about twenty-five miles in length. There are also fertile bottom lands along Evitts, Flintstone, Town and Fifteen Mile Creeks, in the northeastern sections of the county. There are many small farms in the short valleys and on the plateaus, and three mountain streams and many rivulets furnish water in abundance for all purposes. The Potomac River makes the southern boundary for seventy-five miles in length.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES—COAL, ETC.

Among other blessings which the Creator has bestowed upon Maryland is the great deposit in this county of bituminous coal, fire clay, cement rock, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, etc., while the land which is devoted to agriculture readily

yields to the production of corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats and grasses. There are 881 farms in the county, with an acreage of 160,348.

About 1810 a very great demand arose in the east for the bituminous coal from this county, which had been discovered a few years before. It was shipped in flat scows down the Potomac River, and this method was pursued until 1842, when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland. In 1846 fourteen miles of railroad were built from Cumberland to the Eckhart Mines, greatly facilitating transportation, and by 1857 the 50,000 acres of coal in this county were traversed by fifty-five miles of railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was extended to Cumberland to reach this coal field in 1850. The record which began in 1842, shows that 60,000,000 tons of bituminous coal have been shipped from this region in the sixty years ending 1904 by about twenty-five different companies, shipping from sixty different mines and employing about 5,000 miners.

Among the leading companies in this region are the American Coal Company, Barton & George's Creek Company, Consolidation Coal Company, Borden Mines Companies, Davis Coal & Coke Company, New Central Company, The Union Mining Company, New York Mining Company, Phoenix Rock Hill, Baltimore & Hampshire, with some few smaller ones.

Of course the coal industry is the greatest industry in Allegany County, but on Dan's Mountain are fossil ore and hematite, and also traces of silver are found in the eastern part of the county. The sandstone in this region is said to be of the best for the manufacture of glass, which article was manufactured here as early as 1816. In addition to these minerals, there are also excellent qualities of fire clay, iron ore and shale for building bricks to be found.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Six railroads now cross the county, namely: the Baltimore & Ohio main line, the Pennsylvania Railroad in Maryland, Cumberland & Pennsylvania, the George's Creek & Cumberland, West Virginia Central & Pittsburg, the latter recently absorbed

by the Wabash system, and extended east of Cumberland seventy miles to Cherry Run, where it connects with the Western Maryland and reaches tidewater at Baltimore, where it has an excellent harbor at Spring Garden on the Patapsco.

An electric railway overhead trolley extends from Cumberland to Westernport, traversing George's Creek Valley.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of Allegany County are extensive and increasing. According to the census of 1900 there were about 250 manufacturing establishments in the county, with a total invested capital of \$6,375,175, but this has materially increased since.

In 1905 the United States Government took a census of manufactures of all establishments producing upwards of \$500 worth of products each year, with the following results for this county:

Number of establishments, 125.

Total capital invested, \$9,611,532.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 109.

Salaried officials, 263; salaries, \$305,440.

Average number of wage-earners and wages—men sixteen years and over, 3,107; wages, \$1,507,926; women sixteen years and over, 180; wages, \$48,003; children under sixteen years, 208; wages, \$38,859.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$541,590.

Cost of materials used, \$4,394,921.


Value of product, \$7,442,192.

SCHOOLS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

In the county there are 112 white public schools.

Cumberland is the second largest city in the State, being a most thriving industrial center, with a constantly increasing jobbing trade.

Glass, fire clay brick, rails and tin plate, building brick, silk, furniture and leather are the principal products and manufactures in the county. Incidentally in the clay measures



of the region there are eight veins of pure fire clay, and works for developing this clay are in operation at Frostburg, Mt. Savage and Ellerslie. The lower, or smaller veins of coal are also being extensively developed.

In 1867 Cumberland presented to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad forty acres of land for the erection of a rolling mill, which was built and gave employment to about 500 men until 1875. It is now leased by the Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, who employ about 150 men. Just east of the plant an extensive silk mill has been erected in the past three years, and the Klots Throwing Company utilizes it with 600 hands on double time.

At Mt. Savage, a thriving little place, the repair shops of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad are located, also the Union Mining Company's Fire Clay Brick Works and the Mt. Savage Enamelled Brick Works. These bricks are hand-made by a dry stock method, incorporating the enamel with the body of the brick.

Following is a list of the manufactures of the county, with total figures as far as it was possible to obtain the same:

Flour and Feed.—L. D. Rohrer Company, R. D. Johnson Milling Company, Cumberland Milling Company, Cumberland Cereal Company, Excelsior Flour Mills, near Flintstone, and a number of mills at Westernport; number of employes, 58; value of total product, \$500,000; capital invested, \$126,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$54,000.

Gas, Electricity, etc.—Cumberland Gas Light Company, Cumberland Electric Light Company, Cumberland; Frostburg Gas Light Company, Frostburg; number of employes, 40; value of total product, \$60,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$25,000.

Steel Cars and Machinery.—Cumberland Steel Company, Mervin McKaig, Cumberland; number of employes, 155; value of total product, \$460,000; capital invested, \$450,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$85,800. Cumberland Steel & Shafting Company is also extensively engaged in the shafting and hammer trade all over the world.

Stone, Brick and Building Material.—Queen City Brick & Tile Company, building and paving brick, South Cumberland;

Merten's Sons Lumber Company, Cumberland Sash & Door Company, sash, doors, etc.; Queen City Glass Company, glass; Potomac Glass Company, Western Maryland Lumber Company, Allegany Furniture Company, bedroom furniture and chiffoniers; August A. Roeder & Company, monuments and building stone; A. H. Amick, sewer pipe and stone; Granite Brick Company, and George A. Kean, stone, Cumberland. Number of employes, 815; value of total product, \$450,000; capital invested, \$180,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$200,000.

Repair Shops.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, George's Creek & Cumberland Railroad, Cumberland; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Mt. Savage; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Westernport

Bread and other Bakery Products.—Ferdinand Blaul, F. A. Finkledey, Dietrich H. Lear, A. B. Fogle, Farmakis & Greaves, C. M. Pferdant, John M. Streett, Harvey Wilson, Dryer Brothers, H. Nickel & Company, Cumberland; Wittig Brothers, John J. Ryan, Frostburg.

Beer and Ice.—Cumberland Brewing Company, The German Brewing Company, and a dozen more bottling houses at Cumberland and Westernport.

Printing and Publishing.—Jno. W. Avirett, Frank B. Jenvy, Chas. E. Hambright, James A. Young, J. J. Miller, Cumberland Daily News, The Independent, The Evening Times, The Cumberland Alleganian, Queen City Courier, C. O. Roemer, The Weekly American and Jas. A. Lillis, Cumberland; Frostburg Mining Journal, The Frostburg Herald, J. H. Zimmerly, Cook & Roda, Frostburg; The Star, The Review, and the George's Creek Press, Lonaconing.

Tin Plate and Steel.—American Tin Plate Company, Steel & Tin Plate Company, Cumberland.

Steel Rails, etc.—Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, Potomac Steel Company, Cumberland.

Whiskey.—J. B. Gunning, Pinto; James W. Clark Distilling Company, Cumberland.

Cement.—Cumberland & Potomac Cement Company, Potomac; Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company, Cumberland.

Hides.—Payne Spring Tannery, United States Leather Company, Cumberland.

Harness and Saddlery.—W. T. Hoblitzell & Company, John H. Orndorff, Robert H. Shearer, Cumberland; John J. Foster, H. B. Schaffer, Louis Staunton, Frostburg; S. E. Jarboe, Lonaconing.

Ice.—Cumberland Ice Manufacturing Company, Cumberland; Mayer Brothers, Frostburg; Cumberland Brewing Company, and the German Brewing Company, Cumberland.

Furniture.—Cumberland Furniture Company, H. U. F. Flurshutz, and Allegany Furniture Company, Cumberland.

Flour and Feed.—J. O. Swain, Belle Grove; W. L. Dickens, Cumberland Valley Mills, Beall-Beasley, Bowling Green; Wolf Brothers, Eavitts Creek; Cumberland Cereal Company, Cumberland Milling Company, Johnson Milling Company, L. D. Rohrer, J. C. Orrick & Company, and Kenneweg Company, Cumberland, Md.; J. M. Clark, Fountain Mills, Ellerslie; Excelsior Flour Mills, Flintstone.

Ice Cream.—Farmakis & Greaves, H. Fox, Harriet Speelman, D. H. Lear and R. Taylor.

Carpets.—Ambrose McKenzie, Frostburg.

Carriages and Wagons.—Richard Brothers, John Heck, Cumberland; William T. Parker, Frostburg; John R. McDonough, Lonaconing.

Bottling.—Paul Ritter & Son, Union Bottling Works, Herring & Carpenter, Cumberland.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Combs Mills, Mt. Savage; H. B. Shaffer & Company, Frostburg; James Cox, Oldtown.

Ship and Boat Building.—F. Mertens' Sons, Winship; Meredith & Company, Cumberland, Canal Towage Company, Cumberland.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Merwin McKaig, Cumberland Steel Shafting Company, Dryer Brothers, and Cumberland Foundry, Cumberland; Boughton Manufacturing Company, Frostburg; Robert Smith, Luke; Patrick F. White, Westernport.

Lamps and Reflectors.—Frederick Zais, Frostburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Allegany Leather Company, Barton; C. F. Showacre, Oldtown.

Malt Liquors.—National Brewing Company, German Brewing Company, Cumberland Brewing Company and John Zink, Cumberland.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Fazenbaker Lumber Company, Magruder Lumber Company, Warwick Brothers Lumber Company, Barton; Thos. F. Smouse, Warren C. White, Western Maryland Lumber Company, Potomac Planing Mills, Mértens' Sons and Miller Brothers, Cumberland; Carey Lumber Company, Johnson Brothers, Jacob Nedrow & Son, Robeson Lumber Company, Wilhelm & Wright Lumber Company, Willison Lumber Company, Frostburg; H. H. Yonkee, Little Orleans; Merrill Lumber Company, Lonaconing; H. J. Wilmoth, Mt. Savage; Garland & Hewitt, Pratt; Philips T. Micheal, Westernport.

Planing Mill Products.—Potomac Planing Mill, F. Mertens & Son, Lewis Weber, Cumberland; Willison & Brother, Frostburg; Dent Richter, Lonaconing.

Marble and Stone Works.—A. H. Amick, A. A. Roeder & Company, J. D. Williams, Cumberland.

Mattresses and Spring Beds.—Charles Tomasen, Cumberland.

Mineral Soda Waters.—Herring & Carpenter, M. J. Malamphy, Potomac Bottling Works, Union Bottling Works, Cumberland; John Uhl, Coles; Frederick Wehner, Frostburg; Emil Ritter, Lonaconing.

Monuments and Tombstones.—C. H. Roeder & Company, George Gross, A. H. Emick, Cumberland; Williams & Company, Frostburg.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Wood Fibre Plaster & Supply Company, Cumberland; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Luke.

Photography.—Star Art Studio, Haverstick; J. R. Portmess, Chas. Gerkins, Cumberland; S. Graff Haverstick, W. E. Gilbert, Frostburg.

Pottery, Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.—Gardner Brothers, Ellerslie; Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works, Savage Mountain Fire Brick Works, Union Mountain Company, Mt. Savage, and Big Savage Fire Brick Works, at Frostburg.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Chas. L. Rizer, John W. Cope, Habig & Stegmaier, Harrison & Heron, Wm. Langer, William Morehead & Sons, Theodore Thumel, John L. Wolz, McFarland & Shaffer, John Rhind, M. S. Jones, Dixon & Schaffer, Deetz & Mullan, Cumberland; Henry Weigand, Catharine E. Wolfe, Frostburg; James I. Tement, Lonaconing.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—John H. Helbig, Henry Helker, Hill & Walker, Frank C. Kuhn, Potomac Cigar Factory, and Fisher, Cumberland.

Dye Works.—Thos. Footer & Sons, Cumberland.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Anne Arundel County, named for Lady Anne Arundel, whom Cecilius Calvert married, was erected in 1650, and has an area of about 360 square miles, one-sixth of which is water surface. The county was first settled in 1649, two miles from the present site of Annapolis, by a band of Puritans, refugees driven from Virginia by the persecutions under the penal laws of England, then in force against the Puritans.

The county contains the State Capitol, Annapolis, in which is located St. John's College, the United States Naval Academy, and the Redemptorist College.

The county fronts eastward on the Chesapeake Bay, and within its territory are five rivers, among them the Severn, one of the most beautiful sheets of water of its size in the country, the Magothy, South, Rhode and West Rivers. On the north and northeast is the Patapsco, and Howard County lies on the northwest; the Patuxent River separates the county from Prince George's on the west, and Calvert County is on the south.

Anne Arundel is chiefly a level county, with a few tall and commanding elevations.

The tax rate for 1905 in Anne Arundel county was \$1.14 on the \$100.

The road tax, in addition, in the several districts of the county is: First District, 30 cents on the \$100; Second District, 26 cents on the \$100; Third District, 90 cents on the \$100; Fourth District, 60 cents on the \$100; Fifth District, 60 cents on the \$100; Eighth District, 60 cents on the \$100.

There is no Seventh District in Anne Arundel, and the Sixth is Annapolis, which pays municipal taxes instead of road taxes.

There are 113 white and thirty-nine colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Annapolis, the State Capitol, is the only incorporated town in the county, but there are others growing in size and importance, such as Brooklyn, South Baltimore, Galloways, Friendship, Eastport, Germantown and Camp Parole.

Annapolis was made the Capitol in 1694. In 1696, King William's School was founded in the town, one of the first in the State. In the State House at Annapolis some of the most important events of Revolutionary days took place. In the Senate Chamber, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief to the Continental Congress at the close of the Revolution. On the hill upon which the State House stands is erected a heroic statue of Baron DeKalb, commander of the Maryland Line.

Eden, the last of the Colonial Governors, died at Annapolis.

The Maryland Gazette, first printed in 1726, then discontinued and renewed in 1745, is still one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The United States Naval Academy, occupying the Government Reservation adjoining the city, is a place of great interest to visitors all over the country.

The population of Annapolis is 8,525. It was named for Queen Anne.

The new Court of Appeals building, the new annex to the State House, Post-office and Naval Academy buildings, recently erected, or in course of construction, have greatly added to the beauty and progressive spirit of the town.

AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that there are 4,500 farms in Anne Arundel County, and the population of the county is a little over 40,000.

Tobacco, corn, wheat, fruit and vegetables are the natural products of the farm in this county, which is chiefly an agricultural and horticultural county. Some of the earliest and finest berries and fruits find their way to the markets from here. The canning and packing of fruits and vegetables in connection with this industry is large and growing.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

Considerable numbers of oysters and fish are taken from the waters of Anne Arundel, and for the year ending May, 1904, it is reported that 43,500 bushels of oysters were packed or shipped. It is estimated, that 150,000 bushels more were caught in Anne Arundel waters and sold in Baltimore City.

About 2,000 persons are employed in taking and canning or packing of oysters and fish, and find a good living in this industry. Among the leading firms, may be mentioned, C. W. Martin & Company, Chas. H. Russell, Chas. A. DuBois, James Johnson, Walter Clark, Martin Wagner Company, and a number of others, mostly located at Annapolis.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In addition to the Tolchester Steamboat Company, the Annapolis, West and South River lines of boats, the county is reached by the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the Baltimore & Potomac, and the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line, thus offering ample facilities for reaching the market with the products and manufactures of the county.

MANUFACTURES.

While the manufactures of Anne Arundel are not numerous, and are comprised in the following list, yet some of the largest manufacturing concerns of the State are located in South Baltimore, Anne Arundel County, which is a manufacturing centre.

The census of manufactures for 1905, made by the United States Census Bureau, and excluding all concerns not having a product of upwards of \$500 for the year, shows:

Number of establishments, 44.

Total Capital invested, \$2,085,367.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 50.

Salaried officials, 78; salaries, \$83,143.

Average number of wage-earners and wages—Men sixteen years and over, 745; wages \$309,773. Women sixteen years of age and over, 203; wages \$35,002. Children under sixteen years, 148; wages, \$23,777.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$247,392.

Cost of materials used, \$1,607,607.

Value of product, \$2,391,875.

Among some of the large industries in Anne Arundel may be mentioned the Martin Wagner Packing Company, packers and canners of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and oysters; the East Brooklyn Box Factory, the Monumental Chemical Works, the Chemical Chrome Works, the Maryland Car Wheel Works, the National Supply Company, the South Baltimore Steel Car Foundry, which together represents a capital of over \$3,500,000, and an output annually when all are running of upwards of \$7,000,000, employing nearly 2,000 hands.

Other large concerns in Anne Arundel are: Noah H. Green, fruit packer, Benfield; David Wigley, canning factory, Gambrill's Packing Company, Gambrill's; W. L. Gardner & Sons, canning factory, C. G. Summers, fruit packers, George M. Murray, canning factory, Odenton; Diamond Dust Soap Powder Company, Maryland Bolt & Nut Works, Ryan & McDonald Mfg. Company, manufacturers of contractor's supplies, South Baltimore Foundry, iron founders, South

Baltimore Harbor and Improvement Company, South Baltimore; K. Boswell, canning factory, Waterbury; C. Nocklitz, canning factory, St. Margaret's; Richard H. Maynard, canning factory, Woodwardville; Carson Bros., Asbestos Pipe Covering Factory, Revell's Station; O. P. Robert's canning factories at Chalk Point and Galesville; Charles S. Tate, canning factory at Arnold's; Brown Bros., crab meat industry at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Baltimore County stands first among the counties of the State in wealth, population and manufactures. Having an area of 622 square miles, it is exceeded only by Garrett and Frederick Counties in size. The county was organized in 1659, and was named after Lord Baltimore, one of whose principal estates in Ireland bore the same name. It is surrounded by Harford, Carroll and Howard Counties, by the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded on the south by the Patapsco River and Baltimore City, Pennsylvania being its Northern boundary.

The population of the county, according to the last census, was 90,755, which has probably been increased considerable since that time.

It is largely an agricultural county, and in the number of farms ranks first among the counties of Maryland. Teeming with small truck farms and dairies, and amidst its valleys and hills giving evidence of the most intensive farming, the county furnishes much of the food and dairy products to the markets of Greater Baltimore.

The tax rate for 1905 is sixty-four cents.

COUNTY SEAT AND TOWNS.

Towson is the seat of government and is the terminus of the Electric Car line running from Baltimore City, from which it is only seven miles. It has a population of about 2,700, and in connection with the other small towns throughout the county, adds to its industrial and commercial growth.

Among the principal places of interest in the county are, the suburban residential sections of Catonsville, Lutherville, Glyndon, Reisterstown, Mt. Washington, while the principal manufacturing points are Highlandtown, Sparrow's Point, Cockeysville, Warren, etc.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

There are many varieties of soils in Baltimore County, from the hard granite quarries to the rich loam of the valleys, adaptable to the production of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables. The surface of the county is elevated and rolling, watered by a large number of rivers and streams, principal among which are the Patapsco, Gunpowder and Gwynn's Falls, in many places offering fine water power for manufacturing purposes. Those sections adjacent to the water contains many productive truck farms. In recent years, a number of stock farms, raising fine cattle and horses, have been established.

Much attention has been paid to dairy farming, and according to the census of 1900, upwards of \$1,200,000 worth of dairy foods were produced by 3,641 farms. About 25,000 gallons of milk are shipped daily from the county into the city, over the Northern Central, Western Maryland, Baltimore & Ohio and Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroads.

The total number of farms in Baltimore County, according to the latest reports, is 4,496, of which 4,422 have buildings on them. The total acreage of the farms is 340,206, of which, 244,806 are improved. The value of the land improvements, except buildings, is \$23,190,670. The value of the buildings is \$9,295,710, implements \$1,235,380, live stock \$2,259,295. The value of products per year, not fed to live stock, is \$4,850,962. The expenditure for labor on the farms per year is \$866,030 and the amount per year, for fertilizers is \$313,560. As the figures were collected in 1900, an investigation at present, would show an increase on all above items enumerated.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Baltimore County is particularly fortunate in its mineral resources. While there is little iron ore and copper now being mined in the county, yet there is some of it still to be found, as also feldspar, chrome, kaolin and mica. A fine deposit of green marble is now being developed at White Hall, and lime stone is found in large quantities in many sections of the county, as well as excellent clay. It is in its building stones that its greatest riches abound. The famous Woodstock granite, Beaver Dam marble and crystalline marbles found elsewhere in the county have brought both reputation and wealth for many years. The Congressional Library, the Washington Post-office, the Washington's Monuments in Baltimore and Washington, and many other notable buildings throughout the country, have been built with this granite and marble, the companies working these quarries being capitalized at upwards of \$200,000, employing 250 hands and paying out an annual wage of about \$125,000.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of the county are excellent, it being traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, Wilmington, Baltimore & Philadelphia, Northern Central, Western Maryland and Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroads, while all of the suburban towns are in close connection with Baltimore City by a net work of electric railways, which have given a tremendous impetus to suburban development.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational facilities of Baltimore County are excellent, being of a high grade, and the course of instruction will compare with the best equipped schools of the country. There are many educational institutions in the county, such as the Maryland College for Young Ladies at Lutherville, McDonough School for orphan boys, Notre Dame of Maryland, Mt. St.

Agnes at Mt. Washington, and a number of private schools scattered throughout the county. There are 149 schools houses owned by the county and forty-one are rented for 190 white and 34 colored schools. The disbursements for school purposes for the year of 1905 being \$321,775.77.

MINERAL WATERS, SUMMER RESORTS, ETC.

The county has achieved a wide reputation for its mineral waters from the springs of Chattalonee, Roland, Strontia, Lystra and others, these waters being bottled and shipped throughout the country.

There are many fishing shores and pleasure resorts along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the numerous rivers traversing the county, where fish, ducks and birds are found in great quantities. The Gunpowder River and Patapsco River and Gwynn's and Jones's Falls furnish many excellent water power sites for cotton and woolen factories, paper and flour mills, furnaces and foundries.

MANUFACTURES.

There has been a considerable increase in the manufactures of the county in recent years, upwards of 400 such places being recorded, employing about 75,000 persons.

The recent census of manufactures gives the county credit for the following manufacturing establishments, producing upwards of \$500 per annum.

Number of establishments, 139.

Total capital invested, \$19,680,120.

Number of proprietors and firm members, 129.

Salaried officials, 533; salaries \$695,585.

Average number of wage earners and wages; men sixteen years and over, 6,685; wages, \$3,465,040; women sixteen years of age and over, 261; wages, \$61,724; children under sixteen years, 146; wages, \$19,684.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,506,034.

Cost of materials used, \$44,504,463.

Value of products, \$52,705,032.

It is estimated that the principal manufactures of Baltimore County will foot up in amount as follows:

PRODUCT.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Value of Total Product.	Total Annual Wage Paym't.
Flour, feed and cornmeal. . .	\$1,000,000	150	\$800,000	\$75,000
Bread, and other bakery products.	25,000	25	25,000	6,000
Carriages and wagons.	35,000	50	60,000	30,000
Canned fruits and vegetables	125,000	600	250,000	30,000
Lime and cement.	125,000	200	200,000	90,000
Rye whiskey.	1,500,000	150	2,500,000	75,000
Railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, bridge and framing timber.	30,000	100	100,000	25,000
Paper.	100,000	70	130,000	25,000
Printing and publishing. . . .	25,000	25	40,000	10,000
Harness and repairs.	10,000	10	20,000	5,000
Butter.	15,000	20	25,000	10,000
Cotton duck, jeans and cottons.	1,000,000	350	550,000	100,000
Kersey, cashmeres and chevots.	350,000	625	600,000	110,000

The following list of businesses and manufactures of the county adds to the strength of the statement heretofore made that Baltimore County is one of our foremost manufacturing centres.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Black Rock Mill, Butler; J. M. Bryan & Son, Brooklandville; Franklin Flour & Grist Mill, Franklintown; Mantua Mills, Cockeysville; Manor Mills, Cockeysville; Manor Mills, Daubs; Joseph Y. Kenny, Freeland; J. L. Benson, Glencoe; David L. Kendig, Gwynnbrook; Keystone Mills, Hartley; Bushland Mills, Hereford; Meadowville Mills, Long Green; Jacob S. Gorsuch, Mt. Carmel; Harris' Mill, Heathcote Brothers, Maryland Line; Atlanta Mill, Monkton Mills, Monkton; Harry G. Luttgerding, North Branch; Eureka Mills, Aerhart Green, Owings Mills; Georges' Creek Roller Mills, Silas H. Shaw, Parkton; Curo Mills, Geo. K. Ensor, Philopolis; Carroll Mill, Phoenix; Laurel Mills, Sweet Air; W. W. Hafer,

Upperco; Merryman Roller & Flour Mill, Warren; Thomas Hunter, Whitehall; Lock Lynn Chopping Mill, Woodensburg; Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Ellicott City; Cockeysville Milling and Supply Company.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Louis N. Held, Towson; George W. Penn, Glyndon; Julius Botthof, Julius Wildt, Perry Hall; Wm. Storey, Cockeysville.

Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Aerhart Green, W. & J. Buckman & Company, Owings Mills; Samuel Roche, Jr., Mt. Washington; John Arthur, Fork; Phillip Markline, Gemmill's; Clarence Stansfield, Glyndon; Slade Brothers & Company, Long Green; Jason C. Flory, Geo. H. Stevenson, Reisterstown.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Alfred Crossmore, John L. Cullem, Bradshaw; Charles G. Snively, Fork; John B. Foard, Gittings; J. R. Price, Jacksonville; E. J. Bell, Chapman Brothers, G. W. Montgomery, V. B. Rittenhouse, Kingsville; Wm. A. Hanway, Timonium; A. M. Hutchins, Manor; Bell & Baxter, Lorely; Walter P. Reckord, Reckord; Thos. J. Jessop, Sweet Air; Wm. L. Clark, William E. Robinson, Vale.

Iron and Steel.—Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore County (Inc.), Sparrows Point.

Lime and Cement.—Wm. P. Lindsay, Wm. C. Ditman, L. Mitchell & Company, Z. Poteet, Texas; Charles Councilman, M. S. Friedenwald, John B. Harris, Glyndon; Shanklin & Jenifer, Lock Raven.

Liquors, Distilled.—Canton Distilleries, Carstairs Brothers, Canton; Sherwood Distilling Company, Cockeysville; Melvale Distilling Company, Melvale; Winans Distilling Company, Federal Distilling Company, Pikesville; Maryland Pure Rye Distilling Company, Weneike & Bauernschmidt Company.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thomas Simms, Carny; Dilworth Brothers & Company, Fork; Francis Bull, Sylvester Hare, Freeland; Jacob D. Geist, Glyndon; Wm. Dunty, Jr., Perry Hall; Horace W. Strewig, Reisterstown; David M. Bucher,

Louis Moorfoot, Upperco; Merryman Corbett; A. A. Sparks, Parkton; Edward D. Selby, Reisterstown; Denis Carter, Towson.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Shrewsbury Paper Mill, Beckleysville; Coon Box Mill, Daniel & Jas. B. Young, Bentley Springs; Andover Mills, Freeland; Gunpowder Paper Mill, Parkton; Chas. H. Wise, Whitehall.

Patent Medicines and Compounds.—Johnson, Erbe & Company, Reisterstown.

Paving and Paving Materials.—Frank H. Zouck, Reisterstown; F. Long, Canton.

Printing and Publishing.—Baltimore County Democrat, Baltimore County Union, Catonsville Argus, Catonsville; Highlandtown Sentinel, Highlandtown; Towson News, Towson.

Pumps.—Orrick Naylor, Glyndon

Roofing and Roofing Materials.—G. S. Sandner, Gittings.

Saddlery and Harness.—Henry Dienstbach, Towson; D. M. Wilhelm, Mt. Carmel; Thomas Kaufman, Samuel Miller, Monkton; Henry E. Waggoner, Reisterstown.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—V. J. Brown, John W. Gormerly, Reisterstown; L. P. Kraus Company, Keysville.

Tobacco, etc.—Morris & Stover, Phœnix; Frank M. Slack, Reisterstown.

Woolen Goods.—W. J. Dickey & Son, Oella.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—F. H. Hooper & Company, Glenarm.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grindings.—P. G. Zouck, Reisterstown; Wilson & Bahn, Whitehall.

Powder and Dynamite.—Rockdale Powder Company.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Lewis O. Eckhardt, Glen Morris.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—John E. Myers, Boring; Richard Kelbaugh, Parkton; Hale & Rhoten, Upperco; J. P. Jordan, Henry C. Shilling, Whitehall.

Confectionery.—J. W. Beacham, Avondale; R. S. B. Gore, George Naylor, Reisterstown.

Cotton Goods.—Ashland Manufacturing Company, Dickeyville; Oella Mills, Oella; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren.

Dyeing and Finishing Textiles.—Rockland Bleach & Dye Works Company, Brooklandville.

Fertilizers.—Nitrogen Company, St. Helena.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

The agricultural development of Caroline County has been remarkable in the past quarter of a century, and particularly in the last decade. It is the only inland county on the Eastern Shore, except Wicomico. The population has steadily increased since 1880, and is now about 17,000.

The area of the county is 320 square miles. It is watered by the Northeast Branch of the Great Choptank River, Tuckahoe River, and the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke River. The Choptank and Tuckahoe separate it from Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties on the west and north; Delaware lies on the east, and Dorchester County on the south.

The county was carved out of Queen Anne's and Dorchester in 1773, the segment taken from Dorchester lying south and east of the Choptank.

COUNTY SEAT.

The chief towns of the county are Denton, the county-seat; Greensborough, Marydel, Goldsborough, Ridgely, Hillsborough, Burrsville, Preston, Bethlehem, Choptank and Federalsburg.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational facilities of the county consists of seventy-four white and twenty colored schools, including a high school and manual training school, in addition to several private schools.

The tax rate for 1905 is \$1.00.

INDUSTRIES.

The leading industry of the county is the packing of fruits and vegetables, chiefly tomatoes, corn and peas. In 1904 the county Caroline outdid Harford in the tomato pack and stood

at the head of counties in the United States engaged in this industry. Less than a half crop was grown in 1905, and the total pack is now estimated to have been a little more than 500,000 cases. Several of the canning houses were idle, and all that were in operation had a short season. The tomato acreage in 1905 was somewhat decreased from that of the year before. When it became known, however, that the 1905 crop was in danger of shortage, the demand for canned tomatoes became active, and the rise in prices brought about a demand for tomatoes by the packers. The total acreage in tomatoes in Caroline was nearly 7,000. Altogether, in large and small concerns, there are about fifty canneries in the county, representing a total invested capital of \$300,000. The value of the 1905 pack is estimated at \$900,000. Tomato-packing has been a recognized industry in the county for twenty-five years, the pioneer in the business being the late Andrew B. Roe, of Greensborough, whose sons have large establishments in that town and in Denton. Formerly peaches were packed to some extent, but the total failure of this crop for successive years has caused this branch of the industry to lose importance. The packing of corn has been recently taken up by two canneries, the largest in the county, and the packing of peas is steadily growing more extensive. Not only are canneries located in the towns, but a number have been established at points in the county convenient to the growers.

Among the leading establishments are those of T. L. Day, Swing & Company, at Ridgely and Greensborough; Saulsbury Brothers, The Alliance Preserving Company, Ridgely; R. M. Messick, Bethlehem; William H. Deen, Fowling Creek; W. M. Wright & Co., W. J. Wright & Son, O. C. Blades & Son, Choptank; Dennis & Carroll, Preston Canning Company, J. F. Lednum Company, Alexander Noble, Preston; O. M. Hignutt, Scott & Silver, Willard C. Todd, Williston; Henry T. Nuttle, Andersontown; T. V. Redman & Son, Robert Patton, American Corners; H. B. Messenger, Edward F. Davis, Thomas H. Chambers & Company, W. R. Breeding, Federalsburg; H. Clay Hobbs, Hobbs; Harry A. Roe, George

T. Redden, Denton Canning Company, Burton W. Parker, Denton; Garey & Company, Denton, with packing house at Piney Grove; Stewart & Jarrell, Thomas Jones, Hillsborough; Swann & Herr and Holsinger Brothers, near Ridgely; F. P. Roe & Brother, Greensborough; Robert Jarrell, Goldsborough; W. H. Jacobs, Henderson; J. Olan Clark, near Ridgely.

Several of the packing establishments have taken up the making of cans, and about \$100,000 worth of cans are manufactured yearly, the capital invested in plants being now about \$30,000 and several thousands of dollars being paid out in wages. The Roe and Redden canneries at Denton; Saulsbury Brothers, Ridgely; T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely, and Robert Jarrell, Goldsborough, have the chief can-making establishments, although the industry is carried on by others on a small scale.

The largest manufacturing establishment in the county is the basket and fruit package factory at Ridgely, of T. L. Day, Swing & Company, which annually turns out millions of peach and tomato baskets, berry cups and wooden carriers for fruits and vegetables. The saw and planing mills in other parts of the county engage at the opening of the berry and fruit season, in the making of box shooks and carriers. About a score of lumber mills are now in operation in the county.

Charcoal burning is carried on along the Delaware line, and in the southern part of the county, the coal manufactured from pine wood being shipped north. At Denton, Federalsburg and Choptank there are shirt factories, giving employment to a large number of women and girls, the annual value of manufactured garments being last year nearly \$40,000.

At Denton, the K. N. Hardcastle Company is engaged in manufacturing mincemeat, English plum pudding, pickles, jams and other edibles.

The advantages of location, labor and shipping facilities has led to the establishment in Caroline County of scores of small industrial establishments of various kinds, which, taken

together, make a respectable showing, and have called attention to the county's resources. In the manufacture of flour and other mill products, the county has shown much progress. There are nearly twenty grist mills, equipped with patent roller machinery, most of them operated by water power, scattered throughout the county, and at Greensborough, Captain D. J. Brockway has just completed one of large capacity.

The census of manufactures for 1905, excluding the smaller establishments producing less than \$500 worth per annum, shows:

Number of establishments, 129.

Capital invested, \$851,733.

Proprietors and firm members, 179.

Salaried officials and salaries, number, 47; salaries, \$19,173.

Average number of wage-earners and total wages—Men sixteen years and over, 420; wages, \$110,886. Women sixteen years of age and over, 366; wages, \$58,076. Children under sixteen years, 113; wages, \$13,070.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$50,770.

Cost of materials used, \$1,038,485.

Value of product, \$1,545,307.

SOIL.

The soil of Caroline County is adapted to practically all agricultural and horticultural purposes. In some sections it is a stiff clay loam, in others sandy loam. No better grain lands can be found on the Eastern Shore than in Tuckahoe Neck, between the Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers, and in the central, eastern and southern sections there are areas of light soil peculiarly adapted to trucking and fruit-growing. The two-crop system remained in Caroline long after that sort of farming was profitable, but the incoming of northern and western farmers brought about the development of vegetable and berry culture and taught the thrifty and observant farmers the wisdom of diversified farming, so that the failure of one crop could be more than made good by the profits from another.

BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

The six banks in the county, five of them established within the past few years, and the newer ones being savings institutions, show large deposits, and the prosperity among the farming class is general. The climate is mild, schools and churches and all the advantages of modern life are within easy reach in all sections, and four lines of railroad and steamboats afford ample transportation facilities.

The following list of manufactures, while not entirely complete, gives a clear idea of the progressive industry and business thrift in Caroline:

Lumber.—B. W. Parker, Hughes Lumber & Coal Company, Roe & Redden, Denton; W. H. Cheezem, J. G. Rittenhouse, Bethlehem; W. J. Wright, Choptank; Thos. E. Blades, A. L. Fishell, Wright & Foster, Federalsburg; Alex. McKnatt, Goldsboro; Gottwalls & Hutson, Geo. H. Russell, Greensboro; A. B. Pittman, Hynson; W. H. Brown, Gootee S. Liden, Oliver S. Reese, Smithville; George K. Wright, Phillips & Douglas, Preston; Chas. E. Carroll, Two Johns; Fred. H. Johnson, Andesontown; Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely; W. P. Willis, Martin Griffith, Fowling Creek—Number of employees, 141; value of total product, \$168,000; capital invested, \$55,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,900.

Printing.—Melvin & Johnson, Union Publishing Company, Denton; J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg; Henry Wilkinson, Ridgely; Free Press Publishing Company, Greensboro—Number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$21,000; capital invested, \$16,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,150.

Shirts.—W. M. Wright & Company, Choptank; Nuttle & Elliott, Federalsburg; Denton Shirt Company, Denton—Number of employes, 90; value of total product, \$37,000; capital invested, \$9,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Sugar Refining.—T. H. Everngam, Concord; Gottwalls & Hutson, Greensboro; Slaughter Brothers, Hobbs—Number of employes, 6; value of total product, \$1,500; capital invested, \$900; amount paid annually in wages, \$240.

Tin, Copper and Iron Shops.—A. T. Reichman, H. A. Roe, G. T. Redden, Denton; J. W. Boardly, Saulsbury Brothers, T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely—Number of employes, 34; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$7,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,400.

Vinegar and Cider.—Amos & Fishell, Federalsburg; A. Detwiler, Ridgely—Number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$800; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$120.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Edward Roe, W. T. Sewell, S. Garey, Denton; H. B. Messenger, Phillips & White, J. F. Disharoon, Federalsburg; W. H. Deen & Son, Fowling Creek; D. T. Brockway, D. J. Zacharius' Sons, Greensboro; Ernest Downes, Hillsboro; Beauchamp & Brother, Linchester; Stephen Fluharty, Newton; Jacob D. Bowers, James D. Wilson, Ridgely; John P. Wilson, Smithville; W. C. Todd, Williston; Saunders Brothers, Goldsboro—Number of employes, 48; value of total product, \$162,000; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,400.

Brick and Tile.—Nichols & Still, Federalsburg; Bilbrough Brothers, Greensboro; Edward Halbert, Hynson; David S. Stayer, Ridgely—Number of employes, 30; value of total product, \$12,500; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,000.

Carriages and Wagons.—Wm. H. Collins, Fowling Creek; Chas. S. Roop, Hobbs; J. Wesley Bradley, Linchester; Anklam Manufacturing Company, Denton; J. E. Williamson, Smithville—Number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$16,000; capital invested, \$7,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,100.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll County was formed from Baltimore and Frederick Counties in 1837, and was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The county government was organized on April 11, 1837. In the territory now embraced in the county the first patent for land was issued in 1724. The earlier settlers

were Scotch-Irish, Germans and the descendants of the English from southern Maryland. The federal census of 1840 gave the population at 17,241, and that of 1900 at 33,860. The tax rate for 1905 is 45 cents, with road tax added.

AREA, FARMS, ETC.

The area of Carroll is 426 square miles, and the number of farms is 3,352. It is located in Middle Northern Maryland, adjoining Pennsylvania on the north, with Baltimore County on the east, Frederick on the west and Howard on the south. It is a fine agricultural and grazing county, the principal farm crops being wheat, corn, rye, potatoes and hay, though buckwheat and oats are grown to some extent and the southern section is well adapted to growing tobacco. In one section considerable wormseed oil is made. Fruits of all kinds do well, and dairy farming and cattle fattening are important industries. Much pork is also raised. Carroll is adapted to all sorts of crops, and the numerous towns furnish ready markets for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

The county lies high and is healthy, the annual death rate being about nine to the 1,000. The land is rolling, and is well watered by numerous streams, which also furnish excellent water power for mills and manufactories. Good land ranges in value from \$25 to \$100 per acre and ordinary from \$10 to \$20. Farm labor is from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board.

SOILS.

There is a variety of soils. In Taneytown district the red lands are found; in Uniontown district, limestone, slate and flint; in Myers' district, gray rock, flint and loam; in Manchester district, limestone, yellow slate and rotten rock; in Middleburg district, red land and gravel soil; in New Windsor district, slate and limestone; in Union Bridge district, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. These districts are all in the northern section of the county. In Woolery's district, the land is gray rock, flint and loam; in Freedom district, gray stone, slate and rotten rock; in Westminster district, lime-

stone and yellow and blue slate; in Hampstead, clay and some slate; in Franklin, slate and clay; in Mt. Airy, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. The upper part of the county is more hilly than the lower and is more highly improved. The lower part has much highly improved land also, and all of it is susceptible of high cultivation.

MINERALS, STONE AND TIMBER.

Iron ore, copper, lead, gold, marble, soapstone, brown stone, blue and gray limestone are found in the county, and there is much fine timber of all varieties, principally oak, hickory, chestnut and locust.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Westminster, the county seat, is located centrally in the county, and has a population of 3,496. The other incorporated towns are Taneytown, population 665; Union Bridge, 663; New Windsor, 430; Manchester, 609; Hampstead, 480; Mt. Airy, 532. The unincorporated villages, ranging in population from 75 to 300, are Sykesville, Uniontown, Union Mills, Silver Run, Frizzellburg, Patapsco, Gamber, Finksburg, Harney, Melrose, Warfieldsburg and Greenmount.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroad facilities of Carroll are good. The Western Maryland Railroad, now a part of the Wabash System, crosses the centre of the county from east to west; the Baltimore & Ohio crosses the extreme lower part of the county; the Baltimore & Hanover branch of the Western Maryland runs along the eastern border, and the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the western border, while the Bachman Valley Railroad extends into Carroll about five miles to the Chestnut Hill iron ore mines, which furnishes the most of its traffic. Surveys have been made for the Washington, Westminster & Gettysburg Railroad, from Washington, via Westminster, to Gettysburg, and it will cross the centre of the county, from north to south.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The administration of county affairs, by a board of three County Commissioners, is most excellent. The tax rate is 45 cents on the \$100 for county purposes, and a special rate of from eight to eighteen cents for roads and bridges, fixed by district road commissioners. The tax rate is the lowest in the State and has been for years. Last year \$21,134.79 were spent on roads and small bridges; \$1,660 for outdoor pensioners, and an excellent home and farm is maintained for the poor. The county debt is but \$8,175.

CHURCHES.

Churches are numerous, many of them being large and of handsome architecture. All the leading denominations are represented—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. There are also German Baptists, United Brethren and Church of God houses of worship.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Carroll County has fine educational facilities, ranging from the primary school of the strictly rural district to Western Maryland College, where the county has twenty-six pupils in addition to the two State pupils. The Westminster High School is at the head of the public school system. To this school some scholars outside of the school district are admitted. In addition, there is a manual training school in Westminster, and there are graded schools at Manchester, Hampstead and Union Bridge; Western Maryland College; at New Windsor is New Windsor College, the successor of Calvert College; Maryland Collegiate Institute, at Union Bridge; Warfield College, near Freedom; the Westminster Theological Seminary, at Westminster and 180 public schools, a high school, three graded schools, a manual training school and four colleges shows that Carroll is well supplied with educational facilities.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

No community anywhere is better supplied with banking facilities. There are three national banks, a savings bank and a trust company bank in Westminster, a national bank in New Windsor, and two State banks in Taneytown, one each in Uniontown, Union Bridge, Manchester, Hampstead, Union Mills and Sykesville, besides a private bank in Westminster and one in Mount Airy. The combined capital of the banks is \$583,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$382,606; deposits, \$2,904,968. The deposits with the private bankers would probably bring the total deposits up to \$3,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.

There are many manufactures in Carroll, and those producing upward of \$500 worth of product per annum are reported as follows in the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 123.

Capital invested, \$1,539,653.

Proprietors and firm members, 136.

Salaried officials and salaries—number 59, salaries, \$43,800.

Average number of wage earners and wages—Men sixteen years and over, 689; wages, \$235,122. Women, sixteen years of age and over, 216; wages, \$37,935. Children under sixteen years 67; wages, \$6,175.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$129,784.

Cost of materials used, \$1,613,707.

Value of product, \$2,322,869.

While Carroll is generally known as an agricultural section, numerous industries are carried on and the output is over \$2,000,000 in value, not counting two whiskey distilleries, one of small and the other of large capacity, and about fifty mills which make flour, cornmeal and feed; nor the product of saw mills, which turn out lumber and railroad ties in large quantities; nor canning establishments.

The capital invested in canning plants is probably \$225,000, and the output is about \$275,000. The canning season is short and about 1,000 persons are employed in the busy season. About \$145,000 are paid in salaries and wages.

The largest factory in the county is the Oakland Woolen Mills, in Freedom district, which employs 154 men, twenty-six women and thirty-two children, a total of 212 persons, with an annual pay roll of \$70,000. Next comes the railroad shops of the Western Maryland Railroad, at Union Bridge, with 150 employes and a pay roll of \$156,000. The tannery of England & Bryan, three miles east of Westminster, comes next in importance. The employes number fifty men; the capital invested is \$200,000, the output is large and the annual wages \$25,000.

Seven steam flour mills have an invested capital of \$108,000, employ fifty-seven men, pay \$24,410 in wages, and the value of their products is \$172,500. There are probably fifty more grist mills in the county, in value \$100,000, and whose products perhaps reach \$200,000. Butter and ice cream factories are numerous. Some establishments make both butter and ice cream and others butter alone, while there are numerous small ice cream factories. Reports from twelve of the larger factories show a combined capital of \$37,600, an output of \$97,136, twenty-seven employes and an annual pay roll of \$7,530.

In the three large fertilizer factories \$51,000 are invested. The value of the output is \$108,000, the employes number eighteen and \$4,240 are paid in wages annually.

The cigar making industry is an extensive one, and the factories are mostly located in the upper districts. In fourteen of the more important ones the capital invested is \$47,000, the value of the product is \$278,000, and they employ 143 men, eighty-three women and twenty-nine children, a total of 254, whose wages amount to \$47,000. There are a number of small factories, located in villages or on farms, which would make the whole number of persons engaged in the business about 274, and show an additional capital of \$3,000 and an output of \$20,000.

Ladies' wrappers are made at Union Bridge, and men's shirts at Westminster. The capital of these establishments is about \$18,000, the employes number 113 and \$15,000 are paid out in wages, and the value of the product is \$182,300.

There are lime kilns, stone quarries, harness factories, confectioneries, bakeries, marble yards, broom factories, brick yards and a great variety of small industries, and room for many more. The various streams of the county are capable of turning the wheels of great factories, in addition to furnishing power to many mills now located on them, and it is a wonder that the excellent and never-failing power afforded has not been availed of. There are numerous eligible sites for large mills on the banks of Patapsco Falls, along which runs the Western Maryland Railroad, which is now a part of the great Wabash System, and which will afford excellent shipping facilities.

Among the other industries of Carroll County may be included the following:

Flour and Feed.—C. A. Runkle & Company, Mount Airy; Reindollar & Company, Taneytown; Roberts, Roop & Company, Nathan G. Gorsuch, Son & Company, Milling Ice and Cold Storage Company, Westminster; D. H. Millinder, Hampstead; R. B. Myers, Union Bridge—Number of employes, sixty-one; value of total product, \$270,391; capital invested, \$96,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,250.

Ice and Water.—Ice and Cold Storage Company, Citizens' Water Company, Westminster—Number of employes, seven; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,341.

Canned Goods.—Smith, Yingling & Company, B. F. Shriver & Company, Westminster; B. F. Shriver & Company, Union Mills; B. F. Shriver & Company, New Windsor; Spencer & Baldwin, Hampstead; Elias B. Arnold, Smallwood; Lewis Shipley, Gamber; Miller & Moore, New Windsor; Smith, Yingling & Company, Hampstead; Lineboro Canning Company—Number of employes, 1,000; value of total product, \$350,000; capital invested, \$250,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$180,350.

Ice Cream and Butter.—Pleasant Valley Creamery Company, Pleasant Valley; Lantz Brothers, New Windsor; I. David

Crowl, Westminster; Ivan H. Sayers, Smallwood; J. U. Beacham, Avondale—Number of employes, 15; value of total product, \$46,000; capital invested, \$10,100; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,568.

Butter, Milk and Eggs.—Spring Lake Dairy Farm, Greenmount; Myers & Arthur, Frizzellburg; Wakefield Creamery, Wakefield Station; Clay & Clary, Mt. Airy; C. M. Murray, Hampstead; R. N. Fleagle, Melrose and Cranberry—Number of employes, sixteen; value of total product, \$108,000; capital invested, \$26,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,310.

Cigars.—Geo. A. Bixler, Harvey W. Stein, John Leffert, Westminster; John Esteline, W. H. Shoemaker, Heineman Brothers, Hampstead; E. C. Sauerhammer, F. S. Staley, Taneytown; W. D. Hanson, C. E. Bette & Company, Chas. Brilhart, C. M. Masenheimer, W. L. Hoffman, W. N. Gettier, Manchester—Number of employes, 254; value of total product, \$278,050; capital invested, \$47,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$46,900.

Carriages and Wagons.—J. E. Eckenrode, Herr & Babylon, J. H. Sullivan, Westminster; Chas. G. Sprecker, Mount Airy; Maisenheimer & Burgman, G. L. Manrath, Manchester; J. H. Reindollar, Taneytown; R. C. Snell, Hampstead—Number of employes, 52; value of total product, \$94,500; capital invested, \$53,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,570.

Tombstones.—Amos R. Schultz, Hampstead; John Beaver, Westminster—Number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$2,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Ladies' Wrappers.—I. Walderman, Union Bridge; Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster—Number of employes, 115; value of total product, \$182,300; capital invested, \$14,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,300.

Bricks.—Robt. E. Frizzell, Chas. Graft, Westminster;—Number of employes, 11; value of total product, \$4,825; capital invested, \$2,500.

Fertilizers.—Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Chas. Schaeffer, Westminster; Fred. Mering, Bruceville—Number of employes, 17; value of total product, \$107,000; capital invested, \$51,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,200.

Oakland Manufacturing Company, woolen goods and kerseys, Oakland; England & Bryan, sole and belting leather; Goodwin Lime Company, lime; Westminster Abattoir Company, meat; L. A. Haller, machine repair shops; Atlantic Machine Company, can labeling machine; Carroll County Electric Light & Power Company, Westminster Gas Light Company, Westminster; W. H. Shower, threshers, Manchester; Wakefield Mills & Lime Company, lime and crushed stone, Wakefield Station; W. E. T. Smith & Son, John H. Klees, harness, Mount Airy—Number of employes, 307; value of total product, \$627,500; capital invested, \$641,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$107,350.

Furnishing Water.—Westminster Water Company, Westminster.

Plumbing.—Heating & Plumbing Company, Westminster Hardware Company, Gilbert & Gehr, and Frank G. Shaffer, Westminster.

Freight Cars and Repair Shops.—W. M. R. R. Shops, Union Bridge.

Cigar Boxes.—Chas. F. Myers, Union Bridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—J. T. Koontz, Mrs. Clarinda Shoemaker, Taneytown; Morris Mitten, John B. Saylor, J. P. Wohlegemuth, Westminster.

Lime and Cement.—Edwin G. Gilbert, Joseph L. Haines, Linwood; Edward Roop, Medford; Myers Lime Kiln, New Windsor; E. E. Roop, Wakefield.

Rag Carpet.—H. Faud Lynch, Patapsco.

Whiskey.—A. S. Burkholder, Westminster; Meginnis & Company, Carrollton Station.

Carriages and Wagons.—Elmer S. Koontz, Middleburg; Chas. E. Simpson, Mount Airy; Edward H. Humbert, Pleasant Valley; Frank E. Michaels, Union Bridge; Levi Pliffer, Preston Waltz, Westminster.

Butter, etc.—Basil Gardner, C. C. Wooden, Hampstead; Walnut Grove Creamery; Hood's Mills Creamery Company, Hood's Mills; John M. Nelson, Mount Airy; Taneytown Creamery Company, Taneytown; Danner & Frizzella, Thomas H. Garther, Union Bridge; Crouse & Smeak, Jos. Yingling, Howard Zile, Westminster.

Confectionery.—Orlando Reese, Westminster.

Fertilizers.—Englar & Rhinehardt, Linwood; David Englar, Medford; Jos. A. Stouffer, New Windsor.

Foundry and Machine Shops.—John J. Fleming, Geo. Driver, Watersville; E. H. Sharretts & Brothers, York Road.

Oak Tanning.—Schlosser Oak Tanning Company, Westminster.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Devilbliss & Myerly, S. P. Englar & Sons, Chas. J. Hibberd, Beard & Shimmel, Campers' Chopping Mill, New Windsor; Jas. F. Tracey, Patapsco; Bradenburg Grist Mill, Springfield Roller Mills, Sykesville; Noah H. Arters, Malvern Mills, Monocacy Mills, Andrew Stone-reifer, Taneytown; Bollinger Mills, Jeremiah W. Etzler, L. F. Miller & Sons, Shrinerea Mills, Milton O. Valentine, John W. Spahr, Union Bridge; Edward E. Roop, Wakefield; William Bachman, Elias Bollinger, Cedar Grove Mills, Milton Chew, Josiah Crowl, Wesley J. Hahn, Noah Hollinger, Klee Milling Company, Levi F. Lee, John H. Leister, William Lucabaugh, Mrs. Jennie McKinstry, Meyer's Mill, Pipe Creek Mills, Theo. F. Shearer, B. F. Shriver, Smith, Yingling & Company, Walnut Grove Mills, Wentz's Flour & Grist Mill, Pius C. Wolf, Joseph Yingling, John W. Edmondson, Joseph Fornwalt, Fridinger Roller Mill, Westminster; Buckman Mill, Lewis T. Fout, Woodbine; Spring Grove Mills, York Road; Warren L. Shipley, Deep Run Mill, Abraham Lohn, Wm. E. McKelvey, Meadows Lawn Mill, Jacob Richards, Hampstead; Drechler's Grist Mill, Carrollton; Comet Flouring Mill, Finksburg; George Grose, Greenmount; Hood's Mills Milling Company, Hood's Mills; Big Pipe Creek Mills, Kump; John W. Tracey, Linesboro; John W. Few, Samuel E. Harris, South Branch Mill, Trevanion

Mill, Lucy Weigle, Linwood; Oscar Wagner, Medford; Wilson L. Crouse, New Rochester Mills, Middleburg; L. H. Gosnell, Morgan; Vernon W. Nicodemus, Mount Airy.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Chas. E. Wamfer, Finksburg; Benjamin F. Bosley, Greenmount; Chas. Ed. Mullinix, Rumpkells & Company, Mount Airy; H. B. Jones, A. M. Kalbach, New Windsor; Jonas M. Wagner, Wakefield; Jacob J. Edmondson, Klee & Edmondson Lumber Company, Edgar McQuay, Ben. F. Poole, Franklin T. Welk, Westminster; Fleming Brothers, Edgar M. Powers, Woodbine.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—C. H. Brown, Westminster.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Geo. W. Slonaker, Linwood; Cornelius Miller, Westminster.

Paper and Wood Pulp.—Gunpowder Mill, Rockdale Mill, Westminster.

Photography.—Theodore J. Myers, Pleasant Valley; J. H. Kuchton, Westminster; J. A. Haugh, York Road.

Printing and Publishing.—Enterprise, Hampstead; Carroll Record, Taneytown; Banner of Liberty; Union Bridge Pilot, Union Bridge; American Sentinel, Democratic Advocate, Westminster.

Pumps.—Frank Palmer, Linwood.

Saddlery and Harness.—G. W. Harbaugh, Linwood; Wm. E. T. Smith, Mount Airy; Milton D. Reid, New Windsor; John Deckebaugh, John Harris, Sykesville; Harry A. Heck, Stanley C. Reaver, Taneytown; Chas. E. H. Schrivner, Daniel C. Derr, C. I. Lindsey, Union Bridge; J. Walter Shunk, Harry M. Smith, Wm. H. H. Zepp, Westminster.

Shirts.—Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—John McNeal, Hampstead; Charles E. Myers, Linwood; L. P. Schultz, Sykesville; Pius J. Fink, Harry S. Koons & Company, Taneytown; Henry S. Wagner, Union Bridge; Otto Elder, Gilbert & Gehr, Wm. H. Grumbine, Wm. H. Myers, Westminster Hardware Company, Westminster.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—Snyderburg Cigar Manufacturing Company, J. T. Uttermahlen, C. V. Wantz, S. J. Wareheim, G. A. Bixley, J. W. Cunningham, C. C. Dudrear,

A. P. Helwig, Westminster; William E. Rupp, Greenmount; Grogg & Crampton, G. W. Hauck & Company, Hampstead; Clara V. Miller, Miller's; J. V. Eckenrode, Jacob Newcomer, Taneytown; Progress Cigar Factory, Union Bridge; Samuel Meant, York Road.

Vinegar and Cider.—James C. Hoffman, Hampstead; Jos. R. Lind, Mount Airy; T. S. B. Fridinger, Levi T. Lee, Westminster.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—Isaac M. Stover, Medford.

CECIL COUNTY.

Captain John Smith and his company were the first white men to visit the regions now known as Cecil County, which was first settled in 1658, near the mouth of Principio Creek. Captain William Clayborn, who disputed the claims of Lord Baltimore, built a trading post on Watson's Island, in the Susquehanna, near Perryville, shortly before 1634. The county was regularly organized in 1674, was named for Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and was the tenth formed. Its boundaries are Pennsylvania (Mason & Dixon Line) on the north, Delaware on the east, the Susquehanna on the west and the Sassafras River, separating it from Kent on the south. Cecil's area is 375 square miles. The population in 1900 was 24,662. Its tax rate last year was \$1.00 and this year \$1.20. The county is among the foremost ones of the State in agriculture and manufactures.

LAND.

Cecil is among the smaller counties in the point of area, and has a large water surface, the Elk, Northeast, Bohemia and their tributaries, with other smaller streams, traversing the county. The surface is rolling, becoming quite hilly toward the north and east. There is abundant water power on the numerous streams, much of which is utilized for mills.

EDUCATION.

The people of Cecil were early interested in education. The Friends' Meeting House at Calvert, erected in 1702, established a school, and St. Stephen's Parish another, in 1734.

A committee to open free schools was appointed by the General Assembly in 1723. A system of free county public schools was established in 1859, six years before the State system was organized. The famed West Nottingham Academy, near Colora, was opened in 1741. The Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, is one of the best and most richly endowed secondary schools in the country. The county has established high schools at Elkton, North East, Chesapeake City and Cecilton. The Cecil County High School at Elkton is an elegant brick structure standing on spacious grounds, and a new high school building on a fine and roomy site is in course of erection at North East. The Elkton High School has a department of Manual Training.

There are ninety-nine white and sixteen colored schools of the public system in the county.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Elkton is the county-seat. Other towns incorporated are Port Deposit, Chesapeake City, North East, Perryville, Rising Sun, Cecilton and Charlestown. Cherry Hill, Colora, Calvert, Earlesville, Fredericktown, Warwick, Providence, Fair Hill, Principio, Woodlawn, Childs, Leeds, Bay View, St. Augustine, Leslie, Blythedale, Pilot, Oakwood, Conowingo, Sylmar, Farmington, Principio Furnace, Greenhurst, Mechanics Valley, Barksdale, Baldwin, Singerly, Zion, Cowantown, Appleton and Aiken are thriving villages and hamlets.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Cecil has in general a good soil, fitted for farming, trucking and fruit growing. There is a fair supply of timber, fine water power, navigable rivers, and extensive shad and herring fisheries.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore, the Baltimore & Philadelphia, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, and the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroads traverse the county, giving it ample railroad facilities; while the Susquehanna, Elk,

Bohemia, Sassafras and North East Rivers and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal afford ready water transportation.

The county has over 600 miles of main and minor public roads, and is among those availing of State aid for improved highways under the terms of the Shoemaker Act.

AGRICULTURE.

In 1900 the county contained 1,633 farms, with a reported acreage of 200,629 acres. The soil varies from yellow clay to disintegrated rock, and is generally fertile. Much phosphate, lime and manure is used. The main products are corn, wheat, hay, tomatoes, potatoes and buckwheat. Cecil County timothy is famed throughout the country, is graded highest, and is largely grown in the upper districts. The shipments of dairy and creamery products to nearby cities reach upwards of \$275,000 per annum.

MANUFACTURES.

The streams of Cecil were formerly well lined with mills and factories. Some have been dismantled, but most are still operating, and a number of new plants have been erected within the past twenty-five years, such as paper and pulp mills, phosphate and brick and clay works. The Principio Iron Works still operated, were formerly among the foremost of their kind in the country.

The Port Deposit quarries yield the famous granite, unsurpassed for building purposes. Among the leading industries of the county are those quarries operated by the McClenahan Granite Company, the Radnor Pulp Mill (the third largest in the country), Elkton; Kenmore Paper Mills, Providence; Marley Paper Mills, Childs; Cecil Paper Mills, near Rising Sun; West & Company's Paper Mill, Rowlandville; Carter's Paper Mill, Singerly; Harlan's Strawboard Mill, Leeds; the Scott Fertilizer Works, Elkton; Eureka Fertilizer Works, Perryville; Principio Forged Iron Works, Principio Furnace; the Powers Foundry, Elkton; the Armstrong Stove Works, Perryville; the Bibb Stove Foundry, Port Deposit; the Diebert Boat & Barge Yards, Elkton; and the Cecil, Wakefield &

United Fire Brick Works at North East. There are many minor plants, including a large number of flour mills, several saw mills, many canneries and creameries scattered throughout the county.

The census of manufactures gives the following figures for 1905:

Number of establishments, 71.

Capital invested, \$2,626,331.

Proprietors and firm members, 86.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 57, salaries, \$53,396.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years and over, 951; wages, \$412,632; women sixteen years of age and over, 139, wages, \$30,434; children under sixteen years, 28; wages, \$3,945.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$112,587.

Cost of materials used, \$1,953,700.

Value of Products, \$2,753,578.

NEW CONCERNS.

During the past two years the following concerns have been incorporated, have enlarged capital or been established:

The Lawder Can Company, of Cecil County, capital \$10,000.

Cecil Farmers' Telephone Company, capital \$25,000.

Conowingo Mining Company, capital \$6,000.

North East Fire Brick Company, capital \$15,000.

The Powers Foundry Company, Elkton, has increased its capital from \$20,000 to \$35,000, and the Port Deposit Water Company has voted an increase of \$5,000.

The W. Hooper Hanna Clay Works has been established at Bacon Hill, at an outlay of \$25,000, and another like plant is to be established shortly at the same point on the Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington Railroad, three miles west of Elkton.

GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

W. T. Warburton, president of the Second National Bank, of Elkton, in June purchased the Gilpin's Falls Mills and Water Power at Bay View from Jethro Johnson & Sons, and is having constructed there a great hydro-electric plant, calling for a steel

flume and powerful turbines, which, with the fine fall afforded, will give ample current for lighting and supplying power to towns and villages within a wide radius. The current will be supplied to the Elkton Electric Light Works, and also to North East for light and power purposes. The power plant at the Falls is now under construction, as also a line of poles and wires from that point to North East and Elkton. The plant is to be ready for operation by November 1st. If sufficient current is developed, it may lead to the construction of a county series of trolley roads, centering at Elkton and connecting with lines in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The power plant and accessories will probably call for an outlay of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Cecil County is well supplied with banks. There are two at Elkton, the National Bank of Elkton and the Second National; two at Port Deposit, the Cecil National and the Second National; the National Bank of Rising Sun, the National Bank of North East and the National Bank of Chesapeake City, all of which are solid and prospering.

CHURCHES.

There are many churches in the county, several of which are handsome structures. The Methodist Episcopal, or Methodist Protestant denomination have churches or chapels in every town and in nearly every village of the county. There are Presbyterian churches at Elkton, Port Deposit, Perryville, Chesapeake City, Colora, Zion and Fair Hill. Protestant Episcopal churches at Elkton, North East, Port Deposit, Perryville, Chesapeake City, Earleville and Andora, and Roman Catholic at Elkton, Chesapeake City, Warwick, Port Deposit and Rising Sun.

CLASSIFIED PLANTS.

Iron Products.—Principio Forge Company, Principio Furnace; Powers Foundry Company, Elkton; B. C. Bibb Stove Company, Port Deposit; Armstrong Stove Foundry, Perryville.

Pulp and Paper.—Radnor Pulp Mill, Elkton; Kenmore Paper Mill, Providence; C. S. Garrett & Son's Marley Mill, Childs; William T. West & Co., Rolandville; Cecil Paper Mill, Rising Sun; Carters' Binder's Board Mill, Singerly; Harlan's Strawboard Mill, Leeds.

Fertilizers.—Scott Fertilizer Company, Elkton; Eureka Fertilizer Company, Perryville.

Quarried Stone.—McClenahan Granite Company, Port Deposit; W. Gray & Son, Aiken.

Boat and Barge Building.—Henry Deibert & Sons, E. Deibert & Bros., Elkton.

Fire Brick, Terra Cotta, etc.—Cecil Fire Brick Company, Wakefield Fire Brick Company, United Fire Brick Company, North East Fire Brick Company, all of North East, and the W. Hooper Hanna Works, Bacon Hill.

Brick and Tile.—John Gilpin Brick Works, Elkton.

Kaolin, Spar and Flint.—Conowingo Mining Company, Harford County Flint Company, Sparvetta Mining Company, Rising Sun; Maryland Clay Company, North East.

Cotton Goods.—Baldwin Manufacturing Company, Elk Art Square Company, Elk Mills, (not running), at Elk Mills or Baldwin Station; Deibert & Wilson Textile Works, Elkton.

Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Joseph S. Payne & Sons, Rising Sun; James F. Rutter, Woodlawn.

Flooring, Ceiling, etc.—Rowland Manufacturing Company, Port Deposit.

Baskets, etc.—E. T. B. Day, North East.

Stationery Supplies.—J. H. White & Company, North East.

Stone Cutting, Monuments.—J. H. Sloan, Elkton.

Tin and Sheet Iron Works.—J. E. Alexandria & Son, H. R. Boulden, Elkton; R. B. Conrey, J. W. Johnson & Son, Chesapeake City; Stephenson & Reynolds, Port Deposit; Scott Wilson, Rising Sun.

Machine Setting and Repairing.—Enterprise Machine Works, Elkton.

Vinegar and Cider.—Herman Jeffers, Elkton; Z. Gray & Son, Colora.

Printing and Publishing.—Cecil Whig, H. R. Norbert; Cecil Democrat, George R. Ash; Cecil County News, W. D. Bratton; Elkton Appeal, J. M. Post, Elkton; North East Star, George A. Garey; Rising Sun Journal, C. E. Ewing; Port Deposit Press, Herbert Guerry; Perryville Record, W. L. Condon.

Saddlery and Harness.—W. H. Call, Elkton.

Flour and Grist Mills.—Davis & Vinsinger, Ricketts Mill; W. H. Solomon, Elkton; Armstrong & Squier, North East; Jethro Johnson & Sons, Bay View; George M. Christie, Rowlandville; Eureka and Friendship Mills, Calvert; Wilna Mills, Childs; Clayton Mills, Chesapeake City; E. A. Clendenin & Bro., Colora; Cecil Mills, Cowantown; Freeman's Mill, Earleville; C. T. F. Mearns, North East; J. P. Kirk, Liberty Grove; Rock Run Mills, Port Deposit; E. J. Jackson & Son, Principio; Rock Valley and Walnut Valley Mills, Providence; J. R. Coates', Richardsmere; Stone Run and Sycamore Mills, Rising Sun; Eureka Mills, Zion.

Canneries.—Wilson Merritt, Warwick; Baker & Arthur, Elkton; Stanley Bros., John Fulton, Jr., Ulary & McNamee, Elk Neck; W. C. Anderson, Conowingo; W. T. Fryer, Logan Bros., Colora; Henry Deckman, W. S. Hanby, North East; A. H. Owens & Bro., Perryville; John Whelan, Oakwoods; E. E. Dawson, Rock Springs.

Creamery Products.—J. H. Groves, Elkton; David Devlin, Cherry Hill, Elwood Balderston, Colora; Charles A. Kirk, Chesapeake City; S. England & Son, Rising Sun; Harmony Creamery, Sylmar; Middletown Farms, Cecilton.

Lumber and Timber.—A. R. Strahorn, Appleton; Keys & Miller Company, Elkton; T. H. Warburton, Bay View; A. Stanley & Bro., Elk Neck; E. H. Strahorn, Fair Hill; Hardwood Lumber Company, North East; Philip T. Bell, Oakwood; J. W. Richards, Locustdale Mills, Octoraro; W. P. Chubb, Zion; W. T. West & Co., Rowlandville; Rowland Manufacturing Company, Port Deposit.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Calvert County is one of the oldest counties in the State, but owing to its isolation and perhaps to the difficult means of access, there has been little immigration into it. Many of the names of the families are the same as those who settled here over 200 years ago. The county was first settled in 1654 and contains an area of 222 square miles, and it is therefore also the smallest county in the State. Its eastern line is washed by the Chesapeake Bay, and its southern and western sides are washed by the Patuxent River curves. The cliffs of Calvert, which overlook the bayside, attract much attention among students of geology.

The court house was burned in 1882 and many valuable ancient records were thus destroyed.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The county seat is Prince Frederick, while Chesapeake Beach and Solomon's are also incorporated towns. Other towns of importance in the county, not incorporated, are Barstow, Broome's Island, Dunkirk, Huntingtown, Lower Marlboro, Plum Point and Drum Point. They are small in population, but with an influx of immigrants promise well for the future.

There are forty-seven white and eighteen colored schools in the county. The county tax rate for 1905 is 97½ cents.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY, SOIL, ETC.

The county is practically a peninsula, bounded on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, the land being undulating and interspersed with many creeks and rivulets.

The soil is productive and divided between sandy and clay loam, and, with a mild climate, is responsive to cultivation.

Tobacco and cereals are the chief crops. Fruits and vegetables, which are grown quite plentifully, mature early along the waterways which have a southern exposure. The oyster grounds surrounding Calvert County are among the best in the State. Timber is plentiful, and iron ore and silica are found in extensive deposits.

Tobacco has for nearly two hundred years been the principal product of Calvert County, in consequence of which, the land at one time became slightly impoverished, until the use of fertilizers again restored it to its natural qualities of productiveness. Corn, wheat and fruits are also raised in liberal quantities. In late years, live stock and poultry raising have become a part of the farmer's occupation. The number of farms in the county reaches about 800.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which runs to Hyattsville. With this exception no other railroad runs through the county, though all the bay lines of steamboats touch along the shores of Calvert's rivers and on the bayside.

Drum Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent, is one of the finest harbors in the United States, and it is believed in time will become the shipping location of a great railroad system.

FISHERIES.

There are not many packing houses in Calvert County, but the catch of oysters and the employment given to its citizens by this industry is quite large. Upward of 1,000 men are employed on in-shore or boat fisheries, and some 300 to 400 in other capacities, taking and transporting oysters and fish.

MANUFACTURES.

While there are not many manufacturing establishments in the county, there are some of a little importance, and, industrially, when the population of the county is considered with that of others in the State, gives evidence of progress. What is mostly needed is an influx of white laborers and settlers, who will utilize the natural advantages of the county and develop its industries.

The census of manufactures for 1905 shows the following producing more than \$500 worth of product each year:

Number of establishments, 7.

Capital invested, \$19,900.

Proprietors and firm members, 8.

Average number of wage earners and total wages: men sixteen years and over, 33; wages, \$15,625.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$831.

Cost of materials, \$13,382.

Value of product, \$37,650.

The following list of manufactures, with figures, gives an idea of the approximate value of the manufactures of the county and the business industries.

Lumber and Grist Mill Products.—Calvert Rolling Mills, Smithville; John T. Edmunds, Trott & Bryant, Lower Marlboro; Geo. P. Ross, C. H. Dorsey, Mutual; John T. Bond, St. Leonard's; Wm. H. Robinson, Prince Frederick; Frederick Helb, Bertha; Oliver J. Hammett, Bowen; John W. Fowler, Chaneyville; James S. Fowler, Wm. A. Grierson, Huntingtown; Chas. E. Hardesty, Prince Frederick; Birtkhead & Owings, Owings; James A. Dalrymple, Buena Vista—Number of employes, 55; capital invested, \$38,000.

General Stores.—M. Bowen, Prince Frederick; John F. Webster & Brother, J. Goldstine, Wm. H. Crockett, Solomon's; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$68,000;—Capital invested, \$19,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,200.

Ship-building.—James T. Marsh, Mill Creek; M. M. Davis, Thomas Moore, Solomon's—Number of employes, 25; value of total product, \$20,000; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$11,000.

R. T. Dawson Marine Railway Co., W. H. Files, Ice cream, Solomon's; James W. Bellows, sail-making; James T. Marsh, lumber; Robert Brothers, canned goods, Mill Creek—Number of employes, 89; value of total product, \$18,500; capital invested, \$12,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,950.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Webster Tabbs, Prince Frederick; Gantt Dixon, St. Leonard's.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Charles County forms the southwestern portion of the western shore of the State, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the Potomac River, on the east, in part, by the Wicomico and the Patuxent Rivers.

Charles County was one of the earliest settled counties of the State, being organized in 1658, and given its name by the second Lord Proprietary. Its area is 460 square miles, and it has most important resources in oysters, fish and water fowl.

It is traversed by the Wicomico River, Nanjemoy, Port Tobacco and Mattawoman creeks. The county has probably as much, if not more, water front than any other county in the State.

Historically, Charles County is one of the most important. Port Tobacco, from colonial times the county seat, is noted in the history of the Revolution, and Marshall Hall, opposite Mt. Vernon, is closely connected with the memory of Washington, though it is now an excursion resort. The grave of General William Smallwood on the ancestral estate was marked on July 4, 1898, by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution with a massive monument. The county was also the home of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of other distinguished men.

The population of Charles County is 18,316, according to the last census, and the total value of lands is estimated at \$2,775,240, and the improvements at \$1,216,610. The tax rate of the county for 1905 is \$1.09.

The only incorporated town in Charles County is La Plata, now the county seat, the change having been made some time since, when La Plata succeeded Port Tobacco. It has a population of 450, and is the business centre of the county.

The Government Naval Proving Ground and Powder Factory furnish employment for about 350 laborers and mechanics and twenty clerks, and necessitates an annual expenditure by the Government in this county of upwards of \$140,000.

The Government Reservation at Indian Head aggregates 2,200 acres.

There are seventy-seven white and thirty colored schools in the county.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil is loam, highly productive under cultivation, the land being mostly favorable to farming, and generally level in the centre of the county, while on either side there are small hills and valleys. In some sections of the county marl is found.

There are 1,900 farms, with an acreage of 263,255 acres in the county, and the important agricultural productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, fruits and grasses.

The scarcity of farm labor, the sparse settlement, and the susceptibility of the land to intensive cultivation make Charles a desirable county for immigrants to settle in.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Nearly all the steamboat lines that run out of Baltimore and Washington stop at some point in Charles County, in addition to which water transportation facilities the middle section of the county is traversed by the Pope's Creek branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, while the eastern section is traversed by a short line railroad under the management of the Washington and Point Lookout Company.

These manifest shipping advantages and numerous water products make Charles County a most desirable location.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster and fish industries of Charles County furnish occupation for about one-tenth of the laboring people. Large quantities of fish and oysters are annually shipped from the waters of the Potomac, Wicomico and Patuxent Rivers, there being nearly 200 vessels and boats engaged in this industry, with upwards of 450 people employed therein.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Charles County is manifestly not a manufacturing county, there being only forty such in the county, with an invested capital of \$105,000, while those with a production of more than \$500 per annum are thus reported by the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 9

Capital invested, \$70,749.

Proprietors and firm members, 9.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 11; salaries, \$1,160.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 20; wages, \$4,900; women sixteen years of age and over, 11; wages, \$1,382.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,555.

Cost of materials used, \$78,620.

Value of products, \$103,601.

The principal business interests of the county are represented in the following lists, which includes manufacturing, financial and other institutions.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Ernest Frankie, La Plata.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—La Plata Milling Company, La Plata; Hancock & Cooksey, Dentsville; Adrian Posey, Faulkner; Lemuel B. Owen, McConchie; Edward E. Milliard, Mason Springs; Geo. T. C. Gray, Nanjemoy; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; Hughesville Milling Company, Hughesville; A. M. Gates, Waldorf.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Frederick Croft, Cross Roads; Marcellus Bowie, Pisgah; J. Preston Tippet, Newport; C. Malcolm Berry, J. Benj. Mattingly, La Plata; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; A. M. Gates, Waldorf; Charles M. Phillips, Nanjemoy; Jabez Wright, Cross Roads; Thos. L. Twiford, Port Tobacco; Robert D. Wills, Bel Alton; Thos. P. Simmons, Pisgah; Vernon Moore, Waldorf.

Printing and Publishing.—Maryland Independent, The Times Crescent, La Plata.

Tin-smithing, Copper-smithing and Sheet Iron Working.—J. R. Nevitt, La Plata.

Tobacco Packing and Re-handling.—J. W. Albrittain, T. R. Farrall, La Plata; H. M. Thomas, J. W. Waring, Pomonkey; Hamilton Brothers, Port Tobacco; Geo. W. Carroll, Gallant Green; C. Posey Herbert, Hughesville; J. I. Naylor, Waldorf; Bowling & Blocklock, Bel Alton.

Banks.—Southern Maryland Savings Bank, La Plata.

Canning and Packing.—R. H. Pollock, La Plata; Roberts, Moore & Company, Benedict.

Oyster Shucking and Shipping.—Benjamin F. Henderson, Benedict.

Painters and Paper-hangers.—Wm. T. Maurice, La Plata; Downs Brothers, Pomonkey.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

In the year 1659 Anthony LeCompte, a distinguished Frenchman, is said to have entered the Choptank River with a few friends and settled on the southern shores of the river at a place now known as Horn Point. He is supposed to have been the first settler in Dorchester County. A few years later he was followed by others, and so on until the northern part soon became thickly populated.

There is very little known of the early history of the county prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, at which time local feeling was divided between sympathy with the idea of the new republic and allegiance to the mother country. However, many men from Dorchester enlisted in the American Army, as will appear from the records now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, and gave up their lives and property to the cause.

AREA, SOIL, ETC.

Dorchester County covers an area of 618 square miles, has a population of 30,800, and a tax rate of \$1,06½ for 1905. There are 133 white and forty-one colored schools in the county.

The surface of the county is slightly undulating, with but little elevation, the highest point in the county being but thirty feet above the sea level. That part bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and the inland rivers and creeks is very low and marshy and is rapidly decreasing in value. Small rivers and creeks penetrate far into the interior of the county.

Wheat, corn, tomatoes, hay, melons, fruits and berries are the principal products of agriculture. Agriculture is the principal business of the people, to which the advantages of the county are naturally adapted. This is also true with the oyster business. There are many square miles of river and bay bottoms close at hand, which the people work during certain months of the year, and from which a large number of people derive their living.

The soil is heavy in some portions and light in others, the county being well adapted to the raising of small fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc.

FARM STATISTICS.

The number of farms in this county is 2,074, the principal products of which are cereals, hay, vegetables, fruits and melons. The estimated value of these products amounted during the year of 1905 to about \$1,950,000. The number of hands employed on said farms is 5,250, classing the tenants as employees.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The incorporated towns in this county are Cambridge, East New Market, Hurlock and Secretary.

The other towns that are not incorporated are Vienna, Church Creek, Madison, Taylor's Island, Linkwood, Williamsburg, Airey's, Reid's Grove, Brookview, Eldorado, Drawbridge, Wingates, Crapo, Golden Hill, Fishing Creek, Bishop Head, James, Lloyds, Cornersville and Hudson.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities through Dorchester County for reaching the markets of the East, as well as Baltimore, are

excellent and include the Cambridge & Seaford Branch of the P., B. & W. Railroad, B., C. & A. Railway, Eastern Shore Transportation Company, and other packet vessels, with ample freight and passenger facilities.

INDUSTRIES.

Under this head all of the manufactures, as well as other industries, may be enumerated, but the report of the United States Census gives the manufactures of Dorchester as follows, not including the smaller establishments and repair shops:

Number of establishments, 89.

Capital invested, \$905,370.

Proprietors and firm members, 133.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 43; salaries, \$15,823.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 554; wages, \$158,683; women sixteen years of age and over, 564; wages, \$82,535; children under sixteen years, 96; wages, \$9,097.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$75,109.

Cost of materials used, \$879,252.

Value of products, \$1,372,371.

Oyster taking, marketing and shipping enters largely into the daily life of the people in this county, and makes one of its most important industries. The number of persons engaged in catching, marketing, shucking and planting of oysters is 4,910, including 805 men engaged in shucking.

As far as ascertainable, the total oyster pack for the season will be about 415,000 bushels, the value of which was about 60 cents per bushel, or \$250,000.

The following firms were engaged in packing oysters in Dorchester County during the season: G. W. Woolford & Company, W. G. Winterbottom & Company, Tubman, Mills & Company, John H. Phillips, I. L. Leonard & Company, J. C. Leonard & Company, H. L. Harris & Company, Cambridge Packing Company, Geo. M. Phillips & Company, L. B. Phillips & Company, J. F. Adams, W. E. Blades, East-side Packing Company.

FISH BUSINESS.

While the people of Dorchester County have been for years interested in the shipping of fish, yet not until recently have many given the business the best of their time and attention. To-day this business is a more important one than heretofore and is rapidly growing in proportion.

A conservative estimate of the number of barrels of different kinds of fish shipped annually from different points in this county puts it at 1,500 barrels, at a value of \$12 per barrel, which makes a total of \$18,000. H. L. Harris & Company, J. H. Phillips & Company, C. Lee Seward and C. H. Seward and Lewis Kemp are about the only firms who make a business of buying and shipping fish, but there are at least six hundred men engaged in the business, many of whom ship to the markets their individual catch. There is no way to compute the extent of what this amounts to during the year.

CRAB BUSINESS.

The business of catching, shipping and packing of crabs has been revived in Dorchester, and at least fifteen hundred men and children find employment during the season. Each individual crabber ships his own "catch," as a rule, although there are scores of buyers who cater to local markets. The firms of John M. Clayton and Henry I. Phillips, of Hoopers' Island, however, are in the business on a larger scale and sell to city markets to the extent of about \$5,000 a year.

TOMATO CANNING BUSINESS.

The number of cases of tomatoes, each containing two dozen cans, packed in this county during the season of 1905 was very light, and is reported as about 125,000 cases. The average value per dozen will amount to about \$1.20, or \$300,000 for the whole output. The value of canning houses, fixtures and real estate, in the county, has decreased to \$100,000. The duration of the season varies from fifty to fifty-five days. The amount paid annually in wages is about \$47,550. The number

of men, women and children engaged in the business of packing the output—not counting the proprietors of the different establishments—is 2,675.

The different firms engaged in the business are: James Wallace Packing Company, Phillips Packing Company, the Hearn Company, Johnson & Radcliffe, P. W. Moore & Son, all of Cambridge; Weight & Willey, Aireys; R. E. Roberts & Company, Linkwood; Charles Webster and East New Market Packing Company, of East New Market; J. B. Andrews & Son, Wright & Carter, Hurlock; Noble & Kennedy, Williamsburg; Harrington Brothers, Madison; B. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; George C. Insley, Crapo; J. W. T. Webb & Son, Vienna; Howard P. Spedden, James; J. Frank Hearn, Bishop Head; Bradley & Wheatley, Jordan & Spencer, Secretary; Messick & Dolby, Hurlock; Drawbridge Canning Company, Drawbridge; Z. H. Brinsfield & Son, Eldorado; Josiah T. Wheatley, Finchville; Phillips & Douglas, Elwood; Galestown Canning Company, Galestown; L. A. Insley & Brother, Wingates; Ralph Brothers, Vienna; Seward & Company, Swards; Hubbert & Messenger, Williamsburg; W. P. Andrews, Crapo; Mills Brothers, Golden Hill.

FUR BUSINESS.

The fur business is rather an important industry and a growing one in this county. Those engaged in it are W. T. Wills, Church Creek; W. F. Applegarth, Golden Hill; A. G. Robbins, Lakesville; Jessie Wall, Bepitch; C. L. Seward, A. B. LeCompte, Swards.

During the year about \$65,000 worth of furs have been handled in the county and the number of people engaged in the business is 450.

LUMBER BUSINESS.

The firms in Dorchester County engaged in the manufacture of timber products are: Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. H. Neal, W. H. Radcliffe, R. T. Wright, Wright & Smith, James N. Sherman, E. M. Skinner & Brother, J. Roland Stewart, all of Cambridge; B. J. Linthicum, W. A. Linthicum,

J. W. Brooks & Son, Church Creek; Smith & Harrington, Madison; L. D. Travers, Taylor's Island; Joseph W. Bradshaw, Wm. F. Applegarth, R. L. Simmons, J. R. Rittenhouse, Mills Brothers, Golden Hill; Sullivan & Ellis, Sowards; Windsor & Mowbray, Aireys; Thos. Higgins & Son, Vienna; Wright & Andrews, J. W. Blake, S. S. Andrews, Geo. A. Thompson & Son, Benj. F. Carroll, J. B. Andrews, Hurlock; J. R. Coulbourne, W. R. Hurst, Secretary; J. W. Blake, Williamsburg; Z. H. Brinsfield, Eldorado.

The value of mills, including real estate and fixtures, is \$422,000. The number of men and boys employed in the business as employes is 203. The amount paid annually in wages is \$40,600. Estimated value of product will be about \$197,000.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of the county are as follows:

Shirts.—Cambridge Shirt Company, Straus, Eiseman & Company, Cables & Kohn, Cambridge; Jasper Harper, Hurlock; Wm. E. Seward, Hills Point; Chas. Webster, East New Market; James A. Conkel, Secretary; number of employes, 373; value of total product, \$360,940; capital invested, \$56,316; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,134.

Bricks.—James C. Leonard, Robinson & Barnett, Cambridge; number of employes, 45; value of total product, \$16,212; capital invested, \$29,525; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,042.

Butter and Ice Cream.—Cambridge Creamery Company, Cambridge; East New Market Creamery Company, East New Market; Enterprise Creamery Company, Hurlock; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$7,120; capital invested, \$4,575; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,356.

Creamery Products.—S. L. Webster & Company, East New Market; S. L. Webster & Company, Beulah; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$4,284; capital invested, \$2,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$840.

Flour, Feed, etc.—R. W. Randall, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, L. K. Warren, Cambridge; S. Merrick & Son,

Hurlock Milling Company, John Foley, Hurlock; Sherman & Blades, Higgins & Webb, Vienna; F. P. Cockran, Henry Hubbert, Williamsburg; number of employes, 44; value of total product, \$276,825; capital invested, \$113,113; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,402.

Shipbuilding.—Richardson & Davis, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; Benjamin J. Linthicum, James W. Brooks & Sons, Madison; Cannon & Simmons, Golnen Hill; number of employes, 51; value of total product, \$140,300; capital invested, \$74,460; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,465.

Harness.—A. J. Hitch, Vienna; J. E. Sewell, Cambridge; value of total product, \$2,025; capital invested, \$500.

Printing and Publishing.—Democrat and News, Dorchester Standard, Item, Daily Banner and Cambridge Chronicle, Dorchester Era, Cambridge; Advance, Hurlock; number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, \$12,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,433.

Machinery, etc.—Edgar Shackleford, T. Hudson, Cambridge; V. N. Northrup, Hurlock; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$10,990; capital invested, \$5,290; amount paid annually in wages, \$225.

Barrels and Baskets.—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. E. Wright, Cambridge; number of employes, 11; value of total product, \$2,880; capital invested, \$3,495; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,555.

Weatherboarding and Boxing.—R. T. Wright, W. H. Radcliffe, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; S. W. Linthicum, Comersville; number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$13,551; capital invested, \$64,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,228.

Among other industries may be grouped: Perry & Eskridge, sails and awnings; Cambridge Gas Company, illuminating gas; S. L. Webster & Son, fertilizer; W. T. Stevens and E. P. Vinton, printers, Cambridge; number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$42,376; capital invested, \$43,250; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,462.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—James Wallace Packing Company, Cambridge; Zora H. Brinsfield, East New Market; Phillips & Douglas, Ellwood; Jos. B. Andrews, Hurlock; Howard P. Spedden, James; Jos. H. Conkle, Secretary; Chesapeake Canning Company, Benj. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; Percy & Hoerneche, Ralph Brothers, J. W. T. Webb, Vienna; Alex. Noble, Williamsburg.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Windsor & Mobray, Aireys; James M. Sherman, Bucktown; R. T. Wright, J. Roland Stewart, and the Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; Linthicum & Baker, Church Creek; Wm. F. Applegarth, Jos. H. Bradshaw, Geo. W. Miller, G. A. Thompson & Son, Golden Hill; Benj. F. Carroll, Benj. Conway, Hurlock; Benjamin W. Brooks, W. W. Harrington, Madison; C. G. Jackson & Company, Reeds Grove; John W. Gordy, Rhoadsville; J. J. Bennett, Joseph Batte, Thos. Higgins & Sons, Vienna; Samuel F. Poole, Williamsburg.

Fertilizers.—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, H. Gaston, Louis K. Warren, Cambridge.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick County is one of the most populous and prosperous sections of the State of Maryland by reason of its geographical position, and the thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants. It was formed in the year 1748. There are 633 square miles in Frederick County, of which three-fourths are under cultivation. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 51,920, and the tax rate of the county in 1905 was 89 cents.

Its chief town, Frederick, was laid out by one Patrick Dulaney, in 1745, and the first house erected in 1746 by Thomas Schley. Prior to that time it was part of Prince George's County, which was formed in 1695. Frederick County was peopled by sturdy Germans and Scotch-Irish, who came down from Pennsylvania, and since then it has had a solid and substantial, if not rapid, growth.

The historical possessions of Frederick County are rich and priceless, and there is nothing its people prize higher than the

stirring deeds of their ancestors in the Colonial days, the Revolutionary period, during the terrible strife of the war of the States, and as late as the war with Spain.

In 1765 the first official protest against the British Stamp Act came from the Frederick County Court. In 1775 Governor Scharpe, General Braddock and Colonel George Washington had a conference in Frederick City, prior to the fatal expedition against the Indians, in which Braddock lost his life; Benjamin Franklin came here to confer with Colonel Washington, and in 1818 General La Fayette was welcomed by the people on his triumphal tour of the country after the war of the Revolution had been won by the American people through his aid. Frederick City was a theatre of action during the Civil War, and its citizens took part in that momentous struggle, either on the one or the other side.

Frederick numbers among her illustrious men Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of the State of Maryland, William Cost Johnson, Roger Nelson, John Hanson, John Hanson Thomas, who figured in the early period of our government as members of Congress and the State Legislatures, and who were in touch with the weighty matters during the times in which they lived. Later, during the Civil War, Frederick had Bradley T. Johnson, a fearless and intrepid Southern soldier, and in more modern times, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who conquered Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago during the war with Spain, and General Otis, who was the head of the army in the Philippines.

The first railroad ever built connected Baltimore and Frederick, and developed into the great Baltimore & Ohio system.

These and many more interesting personages and incidents which could be narrated if space permitted, show why the people of Frederick County hold dear the memories of the past.

But it is with the modern Frederick County that we are to deal. Frederick County to-day ranks as one of the first in the United States in the quality and quantity of its agricultura

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Only one other county has more industries, and only four surpassed it in the amount of money invested.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The banks of Frederick City, of which there are five national and two savings institutions, are of the most substantial character. In the five national banks in Frederick, according to the last statement in November, there was \$3,809,504.83 on deposit subject to check, and in the two savings institutions the sum of \$394,303. The surplus and undivided profits of the above institutions are \$704,333, and the total capital stock is \$871,176.

COUNTY-SEAT AND TOWNS.

Frederick being the chief town in the county, is the seat of the Circuit Court, the county offices and the trading place for the agricultural community surrounding it, but of later years several of the more important towns in the county, such as Emmitsburg, Middletown, Brunswick, Thurmont and Walkersville, vie with Frederick in offering inducements to the country people for their trade. Towns along the railroad have established elevators and grain depots, thus saving farmers long hauls to Frederick with their produce, and incidentally taking much of their trade away. These towns have coal and lumber yards and handle all sorts of building materials, besides having good retail stores.

Frederick County has kept pace with the electric railroad development of the country and boasts of one of the first passenger and freight trolley lines, traversing a mountainous section where grades are met of seven and eight per cent. This road, the Frederick & Middletown Electric Railway, taps the rich Middletown Valley as far as Meyersville, fifteen miles from Frederick, and is in a prosperous condition. It has developed Braddock Heights, a summer resort in the mountains, and enjoys a large and growing commuters' patronage. Through passenger and freight traffic is now established to Hagerstown, twenty-six miles distant.

A trolley line from Frederick to Baltimore is projected and may yet be built.

There is an active movement now on foot to build a trolley line from Frederick to Thurmont, about fourteen miles north, and later on, to Emmittsburg, twenty-two miles, and Gettysburg, thirty-two miles.

The incorporated towns of Frederick County are Middletown, Thurmont, Brunswick and Emmittsburg. There are about eighty towns that are not incorporated in the county, ranging from a handful of people to populations of from five hundred to over a thousand

CLIMATE, ETC.

The climate of Frederick is healthful and invigorating. The summers are at times warm, but there are generally refreshing breezes at night to make sleep comfortable. Rains are variable. The winters are pleasant, except some severe spells, that rarely last but a few days at a time. Farmers usually get a good supply of ice in December and January.

THE COUNTY LEADS IN WHEAT AND CORN PRODUCTS.

A report of the United States Census Department recently shows that in 1899 the acreage, bushels and percentage of yield of corn in Frederick County was greater than any county in the State. From 57,484 acres was grown 2,279,040 bushels of corn.

The census report on wheat the same year shows that Frederick was the banner county in the State in the acreage, amount and percentage of yield of wheat. From 92,620 acres was grown 1,314,280 bushels, or 11.4 per cent. of total yield of the State.

In 1905 the wheat crop was about the average, but the corn crop was the largest in the history of the county.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of Frederick County are good. The Northern Central, the Frederick & Middletown, and the Baltimore & Ohio, also the Western Maryland Railroads traverse various parts of the county and give easy access to the markets of the East and West, in addition to which there are two more roads contemplated.

There are several fine streams of water running through the county, the Potomac River being part of its southern boundary. Fish and game are generally plentiful, but this year there is a great scarcity.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of Frederick County, which follow, are probably more varied and more extensive than those of any other agricultural county in the State, and give evidence of enterprise and thrift in their business.

In the list that follows we have estimated the value of their annual product, and add to these a list of the various business firms of the county according to the census of 1900 and corrected up to date.

Canned Goods.—C. Ruland, Monacacy Valley Canning Company, Frederick; Frederick City Packing Company, Colt & Dixon Packing Company. Number of employes, 1,000; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$100,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$20,000.

Printing, etc.—Marken & Biefield, Baughman Brothers, Frederick City Manufacturing Company, Great Southern Manufacturing Company, Examiner Printing Company. Number of employes, 50; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$75,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,500.

Lumber Products.—Wilcoxon & Brown, Bowers Lumber Company, Frederick; Maryland Excelsior Company, Thurmont. Number of employes, 100; value of total product, \$175,000; capital invested, \$100,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$30,000.

Whiskey.—Pure Rye Distilling Company, The Outerbridge Horsey Company, Twenty-Second Election District; Levi Price, John Ahalt. Number of employes, 30; value of total product, \$75,000; capital invested, \$125,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,500.

Lime and Crushed Stone.—Samuel W. Barrick & Sons, The John W. Tabler Lime & Stone Company, Frederick; Le Gore Combination Lime Company, Woodsboro; M. J. Grove Lime Company, Lime Kiln and Frederick, Frank McAleer. Num-

ber of employes, 350; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$250,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$75,000.

Among other industries may be grouped the following: Brunswick Furniture Company, bedroom suits and sideboards, Brunswick; G. F. S. Zimmerman, shutter fasteners, Palmetto Fibre Company, palmetto brushes; Ramsburg Fertilizer Company, fertilizers, Hygeia Ice Company, ice; Union Manufacturing Company, hosiery; Frederick. Number of employes, 466; value of total product, \$484,000; capital invested, \$434,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$101,953.

Ink.—Frederick Manufacturing Company, Frederick.

Gloves and Mittens.—Daniel G. Eissler, Frederick.

Gas.—Isabella Gas Works, Frederick.

Baskets, Rattan and Willow Ware.—John W. Younkings, Middletown; Gelsey Brothers, Woodsboro.

Bottling.—Wm. A. Shipley, James R. Warfield, J. A. C. Lipps, Frederick.

Cigar Boxes.—Chas. M. Engler, Rock Ridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—James A. Slagle, Emmittsburg; John Hershberger, E. J. Hudson, Adolph A. Neidhart, Chas. F. Schvodel, Henry G. Shell, Frederick; Sylvanus M. Posts, H. S. Wisotzkey, Woodsboro.

Brick and Tile.—John M. Stouter, Emmittsburg; Peter Brookey, Frederick Brick Works of Frederick County, Frederick; D. W. Zentz, Thurmont.

Brooms and Brushes.—Winegardner & Hawk, Emmittsburg.

Carriages and Wagons.—Dukehart & Chismer, James M. Kenigan, Jacob L. Topper, Emmittsburg; David A. Castle, George C. Crum, Augustus H. Ebert, Hagen Brothers, D. Chester Kemp, Frederick; T. A. Stevens, Monrovia; Isaac M. Fisher, Motters; Charles J. Bittle, Myersville; David DeGruchy; Perry Hall; John A. Gesey, Chas. W. Gilbert, Walkersville, Excelsior Carriage Works, Woodsboro.

Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk, Factory Products.—W. F. Burns, Bartholows; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Buckeys-town; Isaac S. Armon, Emmittsburg; Walter B. Stevens, C.

E. Zimmerman & Company, Frederick; Blue Ridge Creamery Company, Knoxville; Chas. M. & Martin L. Shank, Middletown; Lewis C. Frizzell, B. O. Frizzell, Monrovia; Rocky Ridge Creamery, Rocky Ridge; Chas. P. E. Smith, Chas. E. Zimmerman & Company, Thurmont; J. L. McMaster, Chas. M. Meyers, Geo. M. Oyster, Jr., Walkersville; J. W. Legore, Legore.

Women's Clothing.—Walderman & Maxell, Emmittsburg.

Confectionery.—Joseph D. Caldwell, Christian T. Zacharias, Emmittsburg; S. C. Beckley, R. S. J. Dutrow, A. C. McCardell, Frederick.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Repair Shop (incorporated), Brunswick.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Fraily Brothers, Emmittsburg; J. H. Abbott & Son, John Gomber, H. H. Hoke, The Montrose Iron Works, Frederick.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Buckeystown Packing Company, Buckeystown; Frederick City Packing Company, Woodsboro Packing Company, Colt & Dixon Packing Company, Monocacy Valley Packing Company, Frederick.

Furniture and Factory Products.—C. H. Fette & Brother, Brunswick.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—E. A. Shriner Milling Company, Willow Glen Mills, Newton M. Zentz, Carroll Creek Mills, Ballinger Creek Mills, Thos. L. Miller, Mountain City Milling Company, Frederick; Allen D. Hoover, Graceham; Franklin's Grist Mill, Harmony Grove; W. D. Bell, Wm. F. Steiner, Willow Grove Mills, Lander; S. E. Kenney, Lantz; Catoctin Roller Mills, National Steam Mills, George W. Slifer, Middletown; Jacob Shawbaker, South Star Mills, Monrovia; Marcellus Duvall, Myersville; Hunting Creek Mills, Myrtle Roller Mills, Rocky Ridge; Eutaw D. Neighbors, John W. Rhine, Daniel R. Rouzer, Sugar Camp Mills, A. S. Zentz, Thurmont; Fountain Rock Mill, Walkersville; Andrew H. Etzler, Woodsboro; Jesse Kraig, F. Lightner, Three Springs Mill, Adamstown; Monocacy Mills, Buckeystown; Four Points Flouring Mill, Daniel A. Hartman, Locust Grove Mills, Emmittsburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Geo. K. Birely, Eclipse Tannery, Frederick.

Lime and Cement.—Chas. F. Crawford, Adamstown; O. J. Keller Lime Company, Buckeystown; Ceresville Lime Kiln, Frederick City Lime Company, Gilmor Schley, Frederick; David K. Cramer, Mt. Pleasant; Daniel F. Roddy, Mt. St. Mary's; Fountain Rock Kiln, Glade Valley Lime Kilns, Walkersville; Chas. L. Hill, Isaac E. Strine, Woodsboro; Legore Lime Company, Legore, Md.

Liquors, Distilled.—Mountain Spring Distillery, Gapland.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—H. F. Knock & Son, Frederick.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Geo. F. Springer, John M. Stonter, Samuel Waggeman, Emmitsburg; Jefferson Keller, Ijamsville; Jacob H. Ahalt, Wm. H. Leatherman, Middletown; Broadhurst & Brother, Walker & Grubbs, John L. Watkins, Monrovia; Geo. W. Rumpkells, Plane No. 4; A. J. Colbert, Point of Rocks; James G. Stevens, Rocky Ridge; J. W. Creeger, Thurmont.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products.—Hardt & Keefer, Frederick.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—Frank J. Schrader, Frederick.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Hoke & Anon, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Monument Works, Thos. W. Eyler, Frank S. Suman, Frederick; Wm. G. Boileau, Middletown.

Patent Medicines and Compounds.—Victor Remedies Company, Frederick.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.—Rose Jelly Manufacturing Company, New Midway; Rosebud Company, Woodsboro.

Photography.—Maxwell Dixon, Emmitsburg; W. C. Bell, W. A. Burger, Charles W. Byrely, John F. Kreh, L. C. Etchison, Frederick.

Printing and Publishing.—City Printing Works, Examiner Publishing Company, Baughman Brothers, Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, Frederick; Chronicle, Emmitsburg; Valley Register, Middletown; Monitor Publishing Company, Myersville; Catocton Clarion, Thurmont; Advance, Woodsboro.

Roofing and Roofing Material.—John M. Hartman, Frederick.

Saddlery and Harness.—John H. Stokes, Emmitsburg; C. A. Castle, L. S. Clingan, C. E. Houck, John E. Schell, Chas. L. Stokes, Frederick; A. T. Doty & Son, Lander; Charles E. Moberly, Alex. T. Weaver, Middletown.

Wholesale Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—Patterson Brothers, Emmitsburg; Abraham Hemp, Jr., Lander.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—E. A. Adelsberger, Jas. T. Hays & Son, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Stove House, Henry K. C. Fox, T. F. Kennedy, C. P. Smith & Son, S. D. Thomas & Company, Wm. J. Thomas, Frederick; Thos. G. Davis, Valley Stove House, Middletown; Clemence J. Willhide, Myersville; V. B. Osler, Thurmont.

Tobacco, etc.—Climax Cigar Factory, Chas. W. Miller, Emmitsburg; T. G. Buckey, E. J. Elkins, H. T. Kline, S. L. Lilly, N. M. Nusz, F. K. Schmidt, John E. Shipley, Wertheimer Brothers, Frederick; East End Cigar Factory, Walkersville.

Vinegar and Cider.—Gideon Bussard, Ijamsville.

GARRETT.

Garrett is the westernmost county of Maryland and was created by an Act of the General Assembly in 1872, which divided Allegany County into two sections, naming the western end Garrett, after John W. Garrett, the well-known president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The county contained a population of 17,701 in 1900. There are 681 square miles of area in the county, but with little water surface. It will be thus seen that Garrett is one of our youngest counties and needs much development.

The tax rate of the county for 1905 is \$1.37.

There are 132 white and one colored school in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Oakland is the county seat, with a population of 1,170; Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Grantsville and Loch Lynn are other incorporated towns.

Other towns in the county not incorporated are Accident, New Germany, Bittering, Friendsville, Swanton, Bloomington,

Altamont, Hutton, Crellin, Thayersville, Avilton, Sunnyside, Kitsmillersville, Jennings, Beckman, Finzel, Hoyes, Grug, McHenry and Kendall.

These numerous towns indicate rapid settlement of the county in the brief period that it has been actually in existence, and is also an indication of great natural wealth, which lies to hand for development.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Garrett is bounded on the north by the Mason and Dixon Line, which separates it from Pennsylvania; on the west by West Virginia; on the south and southwest by West Virginia, and on the east by Allegany County. The geographical survey divides the county into the Potomac Valley District, the Savage Valley District, the Glades Valley District, the Castleman Valley District and the Youghiogeny Valley District. Along the western boundary of the county there is an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the sea level. This includes the crest line of the Great Backbone and Big Savage Mountains. Between these mountains lie a range of broad, flat-topped or gently arching hills.

The entire county is mountainous, but everywhere over the surface, covering hill and valley alike, is found a coating of soil varying in depth and grading imperceptibly into the underlying or resting directly upon the surface of the rocks. In the valleys the soil is usually deep and productive, and on the mountain slope it is shallow and stony. In some places the soil is stained a deep red, not altogether unlike the underlying beds of shale and sandstone. In other places the productive clays seem to bear no relation whatever to the deeply buried limestone, while on the mountain tops the soils seem but a mass of broken gray sandstone, mixed with small amounts of sand and clay. It is this soil covering with which the farmer has to deal.

This description is partially taken from the volume on Garrett County issued by the Geological Survey:

Mr. Clarence W. Dorsey, in his article on Garrett County, says:

"Its surface is that of a broad, rolling plateau. * * The greater part of the country is well drained, but there are several areas of considerable size in the central portion which are considered swampy; these are known as glades. * * A large portion of the county is included within farm boundaries, and more than half of the farm area is not improved. The average sized farm is about 150 acres, but there are many which are over 1,000 acres. * * The soils consist mostly of sandy loams."

Taken as a whole, the soils of Garrett County, in the valleys, yield easily to cultivation, and the principal products of agriculture are buckwheat, oats, hay and potatoes, and a fair yield, in some sections, of wheat, rye and corn.

The principal manufactures of the county emanate from the forests, which are plentiful, and consists of lumber, shingles, staves and the mining of coal and shale.

CHIEF SOURCES OF WEALTH.

One of Garrett's chief sources of wealth is her minerals, coal, fire-clay and limestone. The George's Creek coal fields lie along the boundary line between Garrett and Allegany Counties, the major portion being in the latter county, but considerable of the coal being in Garrett. The George's Creek coal is known all over the United States as being of a superior quality. Along the Potomac River, the southeastern boundary of Garrett, lies another field of coal, which is just being developed, it may be said.

While practically throughout the entire county coal may be found, as yet it is undeveloped, it being the smaller veins, and only worked where it lies near to railroads. It can be said Garrett's resources are inexhaustible. It is only within the past few years that the small seams of coal are being worked, and as the years pass and the large veins become exhausted, it naturally follows that the small veins will be opened up more extensively.

Fire-clay is found in abundance in some portions of the county, notably the northeastern section. Limestone is plentiful.

AGRICULTURE AND SOIL.

In the past few years farming in Garrett County has been done more on a scientific basis. The farmers have given the needs of the soil more thought, and in consequence, better and larger crops have been raised. Cleared and cultivated lands are becoming more valuable each year, as it is demonstrated that by proper treatment the soil of this county can be made to produce a yield equal to that of the lower counties.

According to the census of 1900 there were 1,788 farms in the county, the estimated value of which, in 1903, is about \$4,671,500, and the total assessed value of property in the county amounts to \$7,612,488.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Garrett is favored by good facilities for reaching the markets of the East and West, being traversed by the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from east to west. The West Virginia Central & Pennsylvania Railroad follows the Potomac River along the southeastern boundary of the county. The Confluence & Oakland Railroad runs from Confluence, Pa., to Krug, and Jennings' Brothers Railroad from the Baltimore & Ohio, at West Salisbury, up to Castleman Valley to a point near Bittering.

The old National Turnpike traverses the northern part of the county from east to west, while wagon roads throughout compare favorably with any other section of the State with like mountainous nature.

THE COUNTY'S GREATEST NEEDS.

Being a new county, the question as to what the county mostly needs is hard to answer. Unquestionably, farmers would add greatly to its prosperity. It is an agricultural county and its future lies largely in that direction. While the deposits of minerals are large, they are not as compact and clean as in other places, while farming can be carried on even in the mining regions, and much land is naturally drained and of a smooth surface. On account of the vast amount of humus in the soil

in the "Glades" the land is of great value for producing such crops as require a moist and cool climate. There is great opportunity for truck farming in Garrett County, as well as the raising of stock. Dairying could be profitably engaged in. Land is plentiful and can be bought cheap, say from \$5 to \$40 per acre, and as the county offers considerable advantages for the raising of fruits, berries and vegetables, these industries could be profitably engaged in. Oakland being but eleven hours from New York, and less to Baltimore and Washington, the mountain fruits and vegetables of a vigorous character, by reason of the pure air of the mountain tops, could be easily transported at profitable prices to these markets.

MANUFACTURES.

The Government has just finished the census of manufactures for 1905, and of those of large size the following figures show that Garrett is gradually increasing her importance in this respect:

Number of establishments, 40.

Capital invested, \$1,057,146.

Proprietors and firm members, 60.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 29; salaries, \$33,438.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,033; wages, \$584,941; women sixteen years of age and over, 10; wages, \$2,156; children under sixteen years of age, 2; wages, \$340.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$119,017.

Cost of materials, \$619,140.

Value of products, \$1,645,225.

The manufacturing and mining industries comprise the principal industries of the county, and the following list may be of value for reference:

Lumber and Timber Products.—Preston Lumber & Coal Company, Crellin, ship about 300 cars of lumber per month; DuBois & Bond, Bond, ship about 200 cars per month; C. J. Brenneman, Bittering; Garrett Lumber Company, Cove; D. E. Offutt & Sons, Oakland; Ravenscroft Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Oakland; H. M. Frazee & Sons, Selbysport;

J. M. Lowdermilk, Selbysport; Groves Brothers, Oakland; Strecker Lumber Company, Swanton; Truman Mosser, Swanton; O'Haver & Reid, Swanton; Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Wallman; Weimer & Hahn, Hutton; Blackiston Lumber Company, Hutton; Carney & Pendergast, Hutton; Nine & Brothers, Sunnyside; P. P. McAndrews, New Germany; C. J. Otto, New Germany; A. Knabb & Company, Kendall; Yough Manor Lumber Company, Kendall; Jennings Brothers, Jennings; W. E. Hollinger, Guard; P. C. Boucher, Grantsville; E. Livengood, Grantsville; Nathan & Davis, Grantsville; U. M. Stanton, Grantsville; Ashby Lumber Company, Crellin; Evans, Frazee & Company, Fearer; Umble & Savage, Fearer; Bear Creek Lumber Company, Friendsville; Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, Friendsville; J. W. McCulloh, Friendsville.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Accident Creamery Company, Accident.

Liquors, Distilled.—M. J. Miller's Sons, Accident.

Carriages, Wagons.—A. D. Naylor, Oakland; L. J. Brown, Oakland.

Planing Mill Products.—Newton Geis, Accident; John P. Miller, Grantsville; Oakland Manufacturing Company, Oakland; C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park; F. G. Fox, Friendsville.

Flouring and Grist Mills.—Henry A. Kaese, Accident; Noah S. Garlitz, Avilton; Stark & Oester, Bittering; Engle Mills, Cove; Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville; Eli Stanton, Grantsville; Mason & Painter, Oakland; C. S. May, Swanton; Rasche Roller Mills, Oakland.

Photography.—Hoffman, Friendsville; G. H. Pritchard, Oakland.

Printing and Publishing.—Garrett Journal, Mountain Democrat, Republican, Oakland.

Saddlery and Harness.—Henry Schubel, Friendsville; Jas. W. Leathers, Oakland.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—A. D. Naylor & Company, G. A. Shirer, Oakland.

Toys and Games.—Hartzell, Cressler & Company, Friendsville.

Tanning.—Commonwealth Tanning Company, Hutton.

HARFORD.

Harford County was originally a portion of Baltimore County, where the old country seat at Joppa was located. This was intended to be a large city, but in 1768 Baltimore was selected and the old place was abandoned. This caused great inconvenience to the people of this section of Maryland, as it required a two days' journey to go and return to have any legal matter adjusted; so in 1773 a petition was presented to the Legislature, which resulted in the passage of a law for a new county, to be known by the name of Harford, so called after Henry Harford, who was then proprietary of Maryland. He was the natural son of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore.

The original county seat of Harford was what is now known as Bush. It was called Harford Town in those days, and being located on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Turnpike, was a well-known place during the Revolutionary War, and even up to the time when the railroad supplanted the ancient highway. Many persons claim that it was here the first Declaration of Independence was signed, even antedating the famous Mecklenburg resolutions. As the county became more populous the inconvenience of the location of the county seat became more apparent, and efforts were made to have the legal machinery located in a more central position. The dispute was settled by a vote, and Belair, the present country seat, was chosen.

Harford is one of the northernmost counties of the State, being bounded on the north by the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the Susquehanna River, and on the west by Baltimore County. The lower part of the county is level, and is bounded on the south by the Chesapeake Bay. This part is also traversed by Bush River (named Willoughby, by Captain John Smith, who explored it during his first trip to America).

It is also bounded on the Western side by Gunpowder River. The upper portion of the county is rolling, and near the Pennsylvania line is rocky.

The Rocks, situated on Deer Creek, is a large, mountainous formation, several hundred feet high. Here the Susquehanna, a powerful Indian tribe, held their councils of war, and the ancient seats of the king and queen, hewn out of solid rock, are still to be seen.

The population of Harford County is reported to be about 29,000, and the county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.20.

There are 106 white and eighteen colored schools in the county.

COUNTY PRODUCTS.

The people of Harford County have long been noted for their thrift and prudence, and it is regarded as one of the foremost agricultural regions in the State.

The number of farms in the county in 1900 was 2,431, with an acreage of 248,925.

The principal products of the county are corn, wheat, hay, oats, rye and tomatoes, the total value of which, canned and sold in the raw state, for the year 1903, will approximate \$3,500,000.

In the past thirty years canning has been engaged in more and more, until now it forms one of the chief industries of the county. The value of the finished product in this industry alone approximates from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, according to the conditions of the market.

The county is also rich in other agricultural products, and a large number of beef cattle are raised for the market. This is of a high grade in quality, and finds a ready sale for export purposes.

Tobacco raising was followed some years back to a limited degree, but has been abandoned for the more profitable crop of potatoes.

Considerable slate and serpentine rock are found near the Pennsylvania line, and the demand for the slate is always greater than the supply, though the serpentine rock has not been heretofore marketed at a profit.

Deposits of chrome have also been found in the upper parts of the county, but the demand for the same having fallen off, the quarries are not now worked.

Throughout different parts of the county there is an excellent grade of building stone.

DUCKS AND FISH.

In the history of Harford County the famous Susquehanna flats should not be forgotten. Here congregate annually millionaires from all parts of the country in quest of the famous canvas-back ducks. The hunting of this wild fowl gives subsistence to a number of people and is supposed in one way and another, together with the fishing industries in the spring at Havre de Grace and Lapidum, to yield \$150,000 annually.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The incorporated towns of the county are Belair and Aberdeen. Havre de Grace is a city situated at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. It failed from being the capital of the United States by the lack of ten votes in Congress, which chose Washington in its stead. Other towns in the county not incorporated are Abingdon, Churchville, Harford Furnace, Perryman, Forest Hill, Fallston, Darlington, Jarrettsville.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads traverse the county and make excellent facilities in reaching the market with the products of the farm and the factory.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Harford County number upwards of 300, in which are invested over \$2,300,000. However, the census of manufactures for 1905, excluding all smaller manufacturing establishments, gives the following figures:

Number of establishments, 183.

Capital invested, \$2,584,159.

Proprietors and firm members, 220.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 94; salaries, \$68,769.

Average number of wage earners and wages—Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,059; wages, \$328,255; women sixteen years of age and over, 636; wages, \$108,055; children under sixteen years, 158; wages, \$16,555.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$86,478.

Cost of materials used, \$2,131,674.

Value of products, \$3,042,692.

It is impossible to give accurate details as to these industries, but the following list of canners and other manufactures will prove of value for reference, and will indicate the variety of industries growing in the county.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Frederick W. Kieffer, Frederick Rauscherk, Havre de Grace; W. H. Bemmer, Belair.

Carriages and Wagons.—Burns Brothers' Carriage Factory, Havre de Grace; Enterprise Carriage Company, Wiley J. Waters, Belair; Oliver R. Thomas, Berkley; A. D. Grafton, Forest Hill; Harry F. Carroll, Frederick W. Hoppe, Havre de Grace.

Boots and Shoes, Factory Products.—Havre de Grace Shoe Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Wheels, Spokes, Rims.—Hollingsworth Wheel Company.

Butter, Factory Product.—Thos. Hoopes & Price, Churchville; Daniel P. Hollingsworth, Fallston; H. E. Harkins, Forest Hill; Jarrettsville Creamery Company, Jarrettsville; Jos. T. Hoopes, Street; Geo. H. Ehlen, Shawsville; Charles C. Schuster, Taylor.

Cotton Goods.—Gambrill & Melville Cotton Mills, Havre de Grace.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Swansbury Flour Mill, Aberdeen; Halls Mills, Abingdon; G. B. Moores, W. H. McNut, Berkley; James Webster, Calvary; Walter Proctor, Cardiff; Isaac Amoss, Carea; Wm. S. Noble, David E. Wilson, Darlington; Edgewater Roller Mills, Havre de Grace; John M. Macklem, Lapidum; John R. Baldwin, Level; Broad Creek Roller Mills, John Roberts, Macton; Ivory Mills, Norrisville; Union Mills, Pleasantville; Falling Branch Mills, Pylesville

Milling Company, Pylesville; Eden Mills, Rocks; Chrome Valley Mills, Sharon. W. Z. Muremher, Bel Air.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Eli Houck, Taylor

Canneries.—C. W. Baker, James B. Baker, W. B. Baker, Baker & Morgan, I. W. Bayless, E. W. Bonnett, E. E. Carsins, George W. Evans, John M. Michael, F. O. Mitchell, Jr., F. O. Mitchell, Sr., Morgan Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell & Brother, R. F. & G. H. Mitchell, Charles B. Osborn, Strasbaugh, Steckel & Hewitt, A. Thompson, John Finney Wells, Aberdeen; Geo. A. Kimble & Brother, Abingdon; G. W. Walker, Aldino; J. T. Deckman, C. C. Rouse, C. A. Dietrich, Belair; G. A. Mitchell, T. P. Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell, Boothby Hill; George D. Gorrell, Calvary; A. Smith & Company, Carsins; George W. McComas, Clayton; T. Kirby & Sons, T. & F. Mitchell, Cole; C. A. Andrew, Conowingo; D. T. Callahan, John McKee, F. W. Smith, Creswell; D. E. Price, Darlington; G. E. Silver, Deer Creek; T. Miller, E. Thompson, Earlton; George B. James, August Martin, Fallston; Lemuel Beall, Federal Hill; J. Dalton & Sons, J. Elsner & Son, Harford Furnace; H. A. Osborn, S. J. Seneca, Hayre de Grace; Barney Wheeler, Kalmia; Hanson & Lantz, Magnolia; J. W. Bay & Company, M. F. Bayless, E. V. Stockham, J. F. Towner, Perryman; W. E. Robinson, Vale; Finney & Robinson, Belair; J. T. Norris, Van Bibber; T. D. Miller, Webster; J. S. Whiteford, Whiteford; Joseph W. Archer, Benson.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Wm. H. Towles Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Housefurnishing Goods.—C. J. Parker & Son, Havre de Grace.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grinding.—H. C. Whiteford, Flirtville.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Delmar Lumber Company, Havre de Grace; Lee & Finney Company, Churchville; David Clement, Dublin; E. M. Clement, Lee Cullum, Level; John T. Dalton, Upper Cross Roads.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products.—John E. DuBois, Havre de Grace.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Wm. N. Foster, Havre de Grace; John G. Hawkins, Jesse C. Taylor, Jarrettsville.

Printing and Publishing.—Aberdeen Enterprise, Aberdeen; Aegis and Intelligencer, Harford Democrat, Belair; Democrat-Ledger, Havre de Grace; Republican, Havre de Grace.

Roofing and Roofing Materials.—Proctor Slate Company, Cardiff; John T. Murphy, Havre de Grace; Excelsior Slate Company, Peerless Slate Company, Pylesville; Peach Bottom Slate Company, Delta.

Saddlery and Harness.—Wm. A. Harkins, Aberdeen; John R. Farley, Belair; Wm. Chandlee & Son, Darlington; Ellwood Anderson, Fallston; J. W. Bauer, Havre de Grace; Rubin P. Rogers, Level; John Bauer, Belair.

Ship and Boat Building, Wood.—James T. Holly, George H. Howlett, Havre de Grace.

Textile Products.—Textile Works, Havre de Grace.

Tinsmithing, Copper-smithing and Sheet-Iron Working.—John G. Dollman, Darlington; Reynolds Brothers' Can Company, S. J. Seneca, Havre de Grace; W. W. Heuer, C. C. Brown, Belair.

Vinegar and Cider.—D. D. Rogers, Level; Chas. E. Nelson & Son, Street.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Howard County consistently styles itself "Old Howard," so to read in Maryland history of its organization in 1850 seems to make its claim to old age a misrepresentation. Only Garrett and Wicomico Counties are younger. But it must be remembered that from the settlement of its mother-county, Anne Arundel, this, the northern section, afterwards Howard District, was an important part of the oldest of the counties save St. Mary's, so that it is seen that it is only in baptism that Howard is not old. Its industries are old, its families first, its traditions hoary with tales of "ye olden times." As early as 1692, Queen Caroline parish was defined, embracing part of what is now Howard County. That community, contiguous to the "Old Brick Church," still exists near Guilford, which was erected as

a "chapel of ease" for those communicants of Saint Anne's Church, Annapolis, who lived far to the north.

Before Baltimore Town was, Elk Ridge existed as an important seaport in what is now Howard, and luxuries from across the seas were imported through that town for the use of the families whose names still figured in Howard's affairs before the eighteenth century had told many milestones.

As elsewhere throughout the State, tobacco was the principal product of Howard for many years. With the settlement of Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, the county town, a change to the growing of wheat was gradually introduced. In 1772, three Quaker brothers from Pennsylvania, named Ellicott, came up the Patapsco Valley looking for a suitable site for building a grist mill. They found what they wanted in "The Hollow," a wilderness lying about eight miles up the river from Elk Ridge, bought up the water rights for miles north and south, and a tract of land embracing the "Hollow" itself, and many of its encompassing hills, and began the building of a structure for grinding wheat, of which there was none. Their own sowing and reaping brought to their hoppers the first golden grain for flour, and finally the scoffing tobacco planters of the vicinity were converted into a belief in the feasibility of grain crops for the neighborhood, and "wheaten" bread came to be found upon the table, not as a rarity, but every day.

The name Howard was given in honor of John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame.

The county is triangular in shape, being the heart of the western shore of the State, between Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. The Patapsco River forms its northern border, and it is partly traversed by two small branches of the Patuxent River, which, in 1851, flooded the county-seat and caused great loss. Another branch of the same river separates the county from Montgomery. The area of Howard County is about 250 square miles, and its topography is hilly and broken, with forests and fertile hillsides. The land of the county is especially adapted to raising wheat, corn and hay.

The population of the county was 16,715 in 1900. There are 1,214 farms in the county, embracing 147,000 acres in round numbers. Very little tobacco is now raised in Howard, the principal products are, as heretofore stated, wheat, corn, hay and dairy products.

The county tax rate for 1905 is 75 cents, and there are fifty-seven white and thirteen colored schools in the county.

MINERALS, STONE, ETC.

As far back as 1800 ore deposits were profitably worked in Howard, leading to the building of the Avalon Iron Works, and it is still profitably mined.

But it is in granite, marble and building stones and feldspar that Howard is especially rich. The granite deposits are of importance and deserve special mention. Immense quantities of this stone are being quarried annually from Ellicott City, Guilford and other localities. The stone varies in texture; that quarried at Ellicott City and Guilford being suited for building purposes, while the quarries of Atholton produce a fine, white stone suited for monumental uses. Several well-known buildings in and out of this State are constructed of Howard County granite. In the Cathedral in Baltimore, the new Custom House, and in parts of the Baltimore Court House this stone is used. The steps of the Capitol in Washington were cut from Atholton granite. This stone has competed successfully in our national expositions and won enviable distinctions. Geologists say a large proportion of parts of this county is a solid mass of granite, showing that the valuable deposits are practically inexhaustible.

A new industry, and one of growing value and importance, is the development of the deposits of feldspar. Large quantities of this stone are being turned out with considerable profit to the promoters. New companies are being capitalized, and it is possible that this industry will rival in importance the granite works. Thousands of dollars are being invested, and the work of increasing facilities for working up this valuable mineral is being pushed forward rapidly.

MANUFACTURES.

The value and number of manufactures of various kinds in Howard are considerable, when these quarries, etc., are considered.

The United States Census for 1905, enumerating the manufacturing concerns only that produce upward of \$500 worth of product per year, give the following figures:

Number of establishments, 17.

Capital invested, \$825,680.

Proprietors and firm members, 16.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 45, salaries, \$59,291.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 564; wages, \$242, 270; women sixteen years and over, 392; wages, \$90,362; children under sixteen years, 108; wages, \$16,327.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$61,199.

Cost of materials used, \$740,329.

Value of products, \$1,436,613.

However, an estimate made by a careful citizen of Howard County gives the following figures for all industries in the county:

Cotton Goods.—Capitalization, \$350,000; employes, 700; amount paid annually in wages, \$160,000.

Granite Quarries.—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$200,000.

Feldspar Quarries.—Capitalization, \$100,000; employes, 500; annual wages, \$50,000.

The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, belonging to Ellicott City, and drawing its custom largely from Howard, buying up practically all the wheat grown in the county, has its mill located on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. It is on the site of the first Ellicott grist mill, and is now being enlarged to do the work of three mills—to handle its own custom and to take the place of the Gambrill mill burned in the great fire in Baltimore in February, 1904, and of the one owned by the same company burned in the spring of 1905 at Orange Grove, on the Patapsco. The enlarged plant will have a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour per day.

The business and manufacturing interests of the county are mainly as follows:

Brick and Tile.—Charles T. Napier, Ellicott City.

Cooperage.—Frank C. Higginbotham, Ellicott City.

Cotton Goods.—Gary Manufacturing Company, Alberton; Savage Manufacturing Company, Savage.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.—Viaduct Manufacturing Company, Elkridge; Patapsco Electric & Power Company, Grays.

Brooms and Brushes.—Joseph Flynn, Marriottsville.

Canned Goods.—John M. Gerwig, Herbert Brothers, Ellicott City.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Valley Mills, Daisy; Samuel F. Burgess, C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Ellicott City; Vine Rock Mill, Florence; Samuel K. Johnson, Highland; J. J. Brunsmann, Ilchester; Pleasant Valley Mills, Lisbon; Hobbs Mill, Rover; Stephen A. Brandenburg, Roxbury Mills; C. R. Simpson, Simpsonville; Hayfield Mill, West Friendship.

Feldspar Works.—Golding & Company, Parlett & Cavey, Woodstock; J. F. Patterson, Jr., Henryton.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thomas D. Baggel, Cooksville; John L. Carroll, Hamilton Oldfield, Werner Brothers, Ellicott City; H. C. Selby, Lisbon; Elizabeth Fleming, Mayfield; Thomas O'Neill, Guilford; F. M. Bailliere, Oakland Mills; O'Donnell Brothers, Doughoregan.

Printing and Publishing.—Times Publishing Company, Progress, Ellicott City.

Saddlery and Harness.—J. W. Bell, Lisbon; W. F. Mayfield, Ellicott City.

Shirts.—Oppenheimer, Obendorf & Company, Ellicott City; Browning & Company, Jessups.

Silk and Silk Goods.—Thistle Mills Company, Ilchester.

Wholesale Slaughtering.—Mrs. D. Kraft, Ellicott City.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Work.—J. C. Fisher, C. P. Lerch, C. C. Fisher, Ellicott City.

KENT.

Kent County occupies an area of 315 square miles, of which about sixty-five miles are water surface, which include excellent mill creeks and small streams. It is located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and named after the English shire from whence came many of its early settlers. Many claim it is the oldest county on the Eastern Shore. The first settlement within the present limits of Maryland was made on Kent Island in 1628 by Protestants from Virginia, under the leadership of William Clayborne. Calvert claimed the island as part of his grant, and the contention was not ended until 1647, when Clayborne was dispossessed. The Maryland Proprietary, having established his authority over the island, in 1650 organized Kent County, it then embracing the upper Eastern Shore. In the Assembly of 1649 Robert Vaughan was the only one who resided in Kent. He was one of the six privy councilors. In 1648 the county was supposed to have 135 persons. It now has a population of 19,000. The county town, Chestertown, was laid out in 1706 by Act of Maryland, and named "New Town." Its charter was revised in 1780, and the name Chestertown given to it.

During the anti-Revolutionary period, Kent was active in opposition to the oppressive measures of Parliament. Chestertown, then a port of entry, had a "tea party." A vessel, the "Geddes," brought a cargo of tea into the Chester River for the neighboring counties, and was seized and the cargo thrown overboard by the indignant citizens.

In the war of 1812 the British, under Sir Peter Parker, landed a force in Kent for an important operation. They were nobly met by the local militia, under Colonel Philip Reed, and driven back to their ships with heavy loss, Parker being among the killed.

The county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.15, and there are sixty-eight white and twenty colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The only incorporated towns of Kent County are Chestertown, with three thousand inhabitants; Galena, with five hundred, and Millington, with seven hundred. Other towns

(not incorporated) are Rock Hall, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Chesterville, Betterton, Lankford, Pomona, Worton Station, Lynch, Massey, Fairlee, Meltola, Edesville and Golts.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Kent County occupies an area of beautiful farming country, located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The county is separated from Delaware on the east by a line run by Mason and Dixon and marked by mile posts set in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The western boundary of the county is formed by the upper portion of the Chesapeake Bay, while the Sassafras River separates it from Cecil County and the Chester River divides it from Queen Anne's County.

The county is located between the parallels of 39 degrees and 39 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, and between the meridians of 75 degrees 45 minutes and 76 degrees 16 minutes west longitude.

AGRICULTURE.

While wheat and corn are the staple crops, the county is well set in peach and pear trees, and nearly every farmer has five or more acres in tomatoes. Asparagus beds are found on many farms, while dairying, stock raising and sheep raising enter largely into the industries of the county.

The natural advantages of the county consist in lands that answer promptly to every effort, of a situation more than eligible, of waters that teem with fish, oysters, crabs, terrapin and turtle, and of transportation facilities equal to every demand.

The number of farms in Kent County is estimated to be 956, of an average acreage of 179 acres. The value of these farms is from \$25 to \$60 per acre. The number of hands will average four to a farm.

CRABS, FISH AND OYSTERS.

The crab, fish and oyster industry supply a means of livelihood for many persons. There are no oyster or fish packing

factories in the county. There are over a thousand persons engaged in this industry, besides 160 persons employed on transporting vessels, of which there are forty-eight.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Kent County is well situated with respect to transportation facilities, both for internal communication and for egress to the centres of commerce and trade along the Atlantic seaboard. The county is bounded by over eighty miles of coast line. The head of navigation on both the Sassafras and Chester Rivers is not reached until near the Delaware line, and the entire western limit of the county is formed by the Chesapeake Bay.

Five or six steamboat lines carry freight and passengers to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and during the grain and fruit seasons, extra freight steamers are provided. Ice only interferes with navigation during periods of excessive cold. In addition to the opportunities for navigation, two railroads cross the county, one having its terminals at Chestertown and at Townsend, while the other connects Centreville, Queen Anne's County, with the trunk lines farther north, entering Kent County at Millington, and crossing the Delaware line at Golts. The railroads cross each other at Massey, and together furnish rail communication with trunk lines.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Kent County are numerous, if not exceptionally large, and are of diversified character. Of course the canning of fruits and vegetables is the main industry of the county, but there are several large establishments manufacturing crates and baskets, straw boards, etc., the latter being one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State.

The manufactures of the county producing upwards of \$500 worth of product each year, and excluding certain repairing and custom shops, is thus stated by the census of 1905:

Number of establishments, 38.

Capital invested, \$846,990.

Proprietors and firm members, 48.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 16, salaries, \$10,330.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years and over, 229; wages, \$66,214; women sixteen years and over, 91; wages, \$12,500; children under sixteen years, 23; wages, \$1,745.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$24,030.

Cost of materials used, \$424,436.

Value of products, \$627,737.

The following list gives some idea of the industries in the county, and gives promise of growth on these lines:

Canned Goods.—Canning & Mercantile Company, Still Pond, Hebron and Chestertown; Geo. Numsen, Chestertown; C. S. Hurlock, Massey; H. H. Baldwin & Company, Kennedyville; Ivins & Carr, Lynch's and Worton's Station; W. S. Armstrong & Brother, Millington; Swing & Company, Black's Station; number of employes, 785; total value of product, \$180,500; capital invested, \$35,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,250.

Boots and Shoes.—Wm. Robinson, Wm. A. Burke, Chestertown; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Fertilizers.—Beck & Walker, W. W. Hubbard, Chestertown; number of employes, 9; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$30,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread.—E. Albaugh, Gus. Ayres, Chestertown; number of employes, 3; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,250.

Ice Cream.—W. H. Haddaway, Edesville; J. C. Loud, Chestertown; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$3,500; capital invested, \$1,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$450.

Carriages and Wagons.—Adam H. Huey, Massey; Chapman & Lambert, Henry S. Deford, Chestertown; number of employes, 15; value of total product, \$75,000; capital invested, \$20,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$9,000.

Baskets, Crates, etc.—Crane, Hynson & Valliant, Chestertown; Elmer E. Leary, Rock Hall; number of employes, 84; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,000.

Butter.—Middletown Creamery Company, Massey; T. Shafer, Kennedyville; Locust Grove Creamery Company, Locust Grove; Fairlee Creamery Company, Fairlee; number of employes, 7; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$6,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Flour and Meal.—Thomas H. Topping, Chestertown; Browne & Morris, Edesville; Perry Price, Melitota; J. E. Spear, Millington; number of employes, 9; value of total product, \$48,500; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,500.

Harness.—Wm. Parr, Still Pond; J. H. Howard, Walter Bramlee, Chestertown; number of employes, 2; value of total product, \$5,500; capital invested, \$1,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Among other industries may be grouped: The Davidson Marble Company, tombstones, Chestertown; W. K. Judefind, brooms, Edesville; American Strawboard Company, strawboard, Chestertown; S. Hicks, wheelwrighting, Chestertown; R. G. Nicholson, ice, Chestertown; Wm. Green, laundry, Chestertown; H. S. Barnett, bricks, Chestertown; W. S. & A. M. Culp, doors and frames, Chestertown; J. K. Aldridge, tin cans, etc., Chestertown; number of employes, 85; value of total product, \$195,200; capital invested, \$137,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,825.

Butter, etc.—Keyser & Staats, Fairlee; Shafer, Tilghman & Company, Kennedyville; George N. Cooper, Worton; S. J. & A. Johnson, Massey; Middletown Creamery Company, Galena.

Cotton Goods.—Geo. H. Todd & Company, Millington.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Sparks Grist Mill, Galena; Henry Trinks, Galena; W. W. McKnett, Kennedyville; Edwin W. Spear, Millington; L. H. Dreka, Sassafras; Benj. C. Plummer, Still Pond.

Boxes.—Crane, Hynson & Valliant, Chestertown.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Gold Medal Bakery, Chestertown.

Brick and Tile.—H. S. Barnett.

Carriages and Wagons.—S. Hicks, Galena; Galena Machine Shop, Galena; John Medders, Kennedyville; Wm. H. Kelley, Locust Grove; C. W. Hague, A. J. Hackett, Still Pond.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Wm. E. Jarrell, Chestertown; Wm. B. Usilton's Sons, Tolchester; J. R. Wilson, Galena; Geo. V. Peverley, Massey; Phillip Trumble, Millington; Howard Johnson, Worton; Walter Sparks, Fairlee.

Monuments and Tombstones.—Davidson's Marble and Granite Works, Chestertown.

Printing and Publishing.—Chestertown Transcript, The Kent News, Enterprise Publishing Company, Chestertown.

Saddlery and Harness.—E. Razewski, Millington; Henry Hardesty, Rock Hall.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Medders & Company, Still Pond.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery is one of the five counties of Western Maryland that forms the Sixth Congressional District. It was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, American patriot and hero, who fell while leading an attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775. It has an area of 508 square miles. It is bounded on the southwest by the State of Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac; on the northwest by Frederick County, the line between the two counties running from the mouth of the Monocacy to the Parr's Spring; on the northeast by Howard County, from which it is separated by the Patuxent, and on the southeast and south by Prince George's County and the District of Columbia.

As the jurisdiction of Maryland extends to high water mark on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the main water surface of Montgomery County is that portion of the Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy to Little Falls.

The population of the county, according to the Federal Census of 1900, was 30,451, and the tax rate for 1905 is 99½ cents on the \$100.

Montgomery was erected into an independent county in 1776. Prince George's County in 1748 embraced all the territory lying between the northern boundary of Charles County and the Patuxent on the east, and the Potomac on the west; in that year the county was divided, and the land lying west of a line drawn from the mouth of Rock Creek through a portion of the District of Columbia to the Patuxent became Frederick County. In 1776 the population of Frederick County had so increased that it was determined to divide the county into three distinct districts, viz., the upper, the middle and the lower. Thus were formed three distinct municipalities, Washington County constituting the upper, Frederick County the middle and Montgomery County the lower.

The ordinance for the division of Frederick County into these three distinct districts was introduced in the State Convention of that year by Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, a representative from Montgomery in that convention. On the sixth of September, 1776, the ordinance was passed, and thus the lower district was erected into the new County of Montgomery.

COUNTY SEAT AND OTHER TOWNS.

The present site of Rockville was selected as the county seat, and at that time consisted of Hungerford's Tavern and a few other houses. The old court house was built shortly thereafter, and the first court was held therein in the year 1779. About 1784 the land around the court house was laid off into town lots and streets, and named Williamsburg. In 1801, by Act of the General Assembly of the State, a town was erected and called Rockville.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Rockville, Gaithersburg, Kensington, Poolesville, Laytonsville, Garrett Park, Brookeville, Damascus, Hyattstown and Takoma Park are incorporated and growing towns.

The following towns are not incorporated, and all except Claggettville are post-offices: Ashton, Aspen, Avenel, Avery, Barnesville, Beallsville, Beane, Bethesda, Boyds, Brighton, Brink, Brinklow, Buck Lodge, Burdette, Burnt Mills, Cabin John, Cedar Grove, Chevy Chase, Clarksburg, Cloppers, Cloverly, Colesville, Comus, Copley, Darnestown, Dawsonville, Derwood, Dickerson, Ednor, Edwards' Ferry, Elmer, Etchison, Fairland, Forest Glen, Germantown, Glen Echo, Goshen, Great Falls, Grifton, Hunting Hill, Kingsley, Kings Valley, Lay Hill, Linden, Martinsburg, Middlebrook, Monocacy, Montrose, Mullinix, Northbeck, Norwood, Oakdale, Onley, Plyer, Potomac, Purdum, Quince Orchard, Randolph, Redland, Sandy Spring, Sellman, Seneca, Silver Spring, Slidell, Sligo, Spencerville, Sugarland, Travilah, Unity, Washington Grove, Watkins, Wheaton, White's Ferry, Woodfield, Woodside and Claggettville.

EDUCATION.

There are 112 white and twenty-nine colored schools in the county. For some years subsequent to the erection of Montgomery County, schools were sparse and only the rudiments were taught in the common schools then existing. Soon, however, private tutors were employed in a few families; and thus, instruction in the higher branches of education was secured. But the county was not indifferent to the educational interests of her youth. Rockville Academy was chartered in 1809, and Brookville Academy in 1814, each being liberally endowed by the State. At present the public school system has been so improved and perfected that every neighborhood has excellent educational advantages. Among the principal educational institutions are the following: Rockville High School, Rockville Academy, Brookville Academy, Rockville Institution for Young Ladies, Rockville Kindergarten, Briarly Hall for Young Ladies, Poolesville; Andrew Small Academy, Darnestown; Fair View Seminary, Oakmont.

ROADS.

In 1790, there were but few roads in Montgomery County; the first public roads were the road from Frederick to Georgetown, and that from the mouth of Watt's Branch to Georgetown. There was also a road from Georgetown to the mouth of Monocacy, and one from the mouth of Monocacy to "Montgomery Court House," the original name of Rockville. After this period, however, roads multiplied rapidly.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which succeeded the old Potomac Canal, was projected in 1823 by the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and the National Government. It was chartered by Virginia in 1824, but its organization was not completed until 1828. In 1827, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the pioneer of all the great railroad systems of the world, was chartered.

In 1865, the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered; in 1873 it was completed. This branch passes diagonally through Montgomery County, from northwest to southeast. All fast passenger trains now pass over this branch.

Electric roads extend into the county from Washington to Cabin John Bridge, Great Falls of the Potomac, Rockville, Kensington, Sligo and Forest Glen.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, along the entire western border of the county, furnishes transportation for the products of that prosperous section.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS AND FARMS.

Corn and tobacco constituted for many years the staple products of Montgomery. As a result of continued cultivation and the consequent exhaustion of the soil, the land became impoverished. For this cause many of the enterprising citizens moved West and Northwest in quest of new lands. The introduction of Peruvian guano, about 1845, furnished a fertilizer whose effects were magical, and the lands produced large

crops of grass and grain. Within the past three decades lime and bone phosphates have brought the wornout lands to the highest productive state.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, clover seed, grass seed, hay, tobacco, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, miscellaneous vegetables, orchard fruits, small fruits, grapes, flowers and plants and nursery products are the principal farm products of the county. Besides these, Montgomery furnishes in large quantities milk, butter, eggs, poultry, slaughtered animals and live animals.

Montgomery County embraces a strictly agricultural section, having 2,085 farms, containing 283,469 acres, valued at \$9,491,930, exclusive of buildings, worth \$3,525,170.

MINERALS.

Sandstone, marble and slate are quarried in upper Montgomery; chrome is found in several localities, and gold mines along the Potomac have been successfully worked.

DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS.

The Great Falls of the Potomac, the "Niagara" of Montgomery, is one of the largest available waterpowers in the world. The development and utilization of this mighty agency for manufacturing purposes, already undertaken by an organization of business men with large capital, must promote, and vastly, too, the material prosperity of the whole county.

A climate as favorable as that of any other State, a generous soil responding bountifully to careful cultivation, educational advantages unsurpassed by any other section, transportation facilities of unusual excellence, a citizenship industrious, energetic and patriotic, and a position in close proximity to the capital of the greatest and mightiest government upon the globe, combine to offer to the homeseeker a most attractive and inviting place of settlement.

BANKS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

There are five banks and saving institutions in the county, with a combined capital of \$225,000, and the savings institution at Sandy Spring has deposits of \$690,000, the combined deposits

of all of them being \$1,709,000. They are the Montgomery County National Bank, at Rockville; First National Bank of Gaithersburg, Farmers' Banking and Trust Company of Rockville, First National Bank of Sandy Spring, and Savings Institution of Sandy Spring.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, with office at Sandy Spring, Maryland, was chartered and commenced operations in the year 1848.

The manufactures of Montgomery are growing. Those of larger size are enumerated by the census in 1905, as follows:

Number of establishments, 31.

Capital invested, \$260,979.

Proprietors and firm members, 37.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 2; salaries, \$1,520.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 67; wages, \$25,035; women sixteen years and over, 5; wages, \$1,060; children under sixteen years, 2; wages, \$300.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$26,478.

Cost of materials used, \$275,316.

Value of products, \$381,095.

Of course, this does not include all the industries of the county, many of which do not produce \$500 worth of product per year, but among the manufacturing industries of Montgomery the following can be enumerated:

Cheese, Butter and Milk.—Broad Run Creamery, Poolesville; Tarlton B. Stabler, Sandy Spring; Nicholson Bros., Brookville; number of employes, 12; value of total product, \$11,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,400.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Bowman Brothers, Germantown; James W. Darby, Buck Lodge; Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company, Gaithersburg; Gaithersburg Manufacturing Company, Derwood; M. M. Haviland, Ashton; Luther G. King, King's Valley; William E. Mannakee, Burnt Mills; Lucy J. Pumphrey, Potomac; Charles H. Shaw, Brookeville; Wilson B. Tschiffely, Seneca; George E. White, Norbeck; Levi L. Watkins, Middlebrook; James T. Henderson,

Sandy Spring; J. W. Haynes, Hyattstown; Hickerson Bros., Rockville; number of employes, 57; value total product, \$511,000; capital invested, \$182,250; wages paid annually, \$13,725.

Distilled Liquors.—Luther G. King, King's Valley; Levi Price, Hyattstown; number of employes, 8; value of total product, \$30,000; capital invested, \$36,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,750.

Newspapers, etc.—Montgomery Advocate, Montgomery Sentinel, Rockville; Temperance Sentinel, Gaithersburg; Montgomery Press, Kensington; number of employes, 17; value of total product, \$26,500; capital invested, \$18,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,000.

Saddlery and Harness.—Edwin D. Cruitt & Son, Poolesville; John H. Nicholls, Gaithersburg; John W. Whiteside, Brookeville; number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$6,800; capital invested, \$5,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$950.

Tin and Sheet Iron.—Gustav Buliver, Ashton; Richard W. Murphy, Gaithersburg; Chas. V. Morrison, Poolesville; Albert Vielt, Kensington; C. H. Vielt, Rockville; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$15,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Lumber and Timber.—Jos. T. Moore, Jr., Sandy Spring; James M. Mount, Damascus; Hiram J. Slotmyer, Burdette; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Austin K. Black, Spencerville; A. C. Brown, Sellman; H. L. Black, Dickerson—Number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$50,000; total capital invested, \$10,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,600.

Among other industries may be grouped: John M. Heagy, marble and granite, Henry Reisinger, bakery products, Rockville; James H. Norris, carriages and wagons, Boyds; Chas. E. Bond, fertilizers, Spencerville; number of employes, 18; value of total product, \$26,000; capital invested, \$23,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Butter, etc.—John L. Burch, Burdette; Chas. F. Hawkins, Etchison; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Hyattstown.

Confectionery.—Geo. W. Bradensburg, Unity.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Woodland Farm Mill, Cloppers; Chas. E. Lichleider, Colesville; Spring Mills, Dickerson; Valley Mills, Fairland; Maurice M. Browning, Laytonsville; John J. Mullinix, Mullinix; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Lindsay R. Hickerson, Rockville; Brooke Grove Mills, Sandy Spring; Wm. A. Baker, Unity.

Bakery Products.—Christian Hurlebau, Sandy Springs.

Carpets.—Wm. A. Iddings, Brighton.

Wagons, etc.—Wm. H. Kimble, Laytonsville; J. Jacobs & Sons, Browningsville; G. W. Reddick, Poolesville.

Harness, etc.—James H. King, Bealsville; Uriah Brown, Gaithersburg.

Tinsmithing, etc.—Chas. D. Morgan, Rockville; M. J. Murphy, Olney; Chas. McIntosh, Poolesville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Prince George's County became officially known April 23, 1696, and was named in honor of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, having been originally a part of Charles County.

The county is bounded on the west by the Potomac River, on the east by the Patuxent. Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert Counties and the District of Columbia surround it, and formerly within its limits were the present counties of Montgomery and Frederick. Its proximity to the National Capital has been conducive to its growth and prosperity.

The county has an area of 480 square miles, of which fifty are water surface, and its population is 29,898, according to the last census.

The county tax rate for 1905 is ninety cents and there are 110 white and thirty-seven colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The seat of county government was first established at Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent River, but was subsequently removed to Upper Marlboro.

The incorporated towns in the county are Laurel, Hyattsville, Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, and Tacoma Park, while

those that are not incorporated consist of Bowie, Berwyn, Clinton, Brandywine, Forestville and Woodville.

The surface of the county is diversified and is traversed by numerous streams, which make agriculture the principal industry of the county, the soil being particularly favorable to the cultivation of tobacco, corn and wheat.

Iron and cotton goods are the principal manufactured products of the county.

AGRICULTURE.

There are 2,374 farms in the county, producing tobacco, corn, wheat and vegetables, the estimated value of the crops for 1905 being \$1,500,000, and giving employment to (including owners and tenants) at least 5,000 persons.

MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the county is estimated at sixty, the greater number of them being small, employing only one or two men, though it is estimated that the total manufacturing products of the county are worth about \$573,000, including custom and repairs, but the United States Census for 1905 places the figures for the larger manufactures as follows, excluding all producing less than \$500 worth of products:

Number of establishments, 42.

Capital invested, \$783,022.

Proprietors and firm members, 45.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 21, salaries, \$15,397.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 186; wages, \$69,536; women sixteen years and over, 111; wages, \$23,050; children under sixteen years, 29; wages, \$3,295.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$25,385.

Cost of material used, \$173,138.

Value of products, \$359,747.

In 1830, or thereabouts, the Patuxent Manufacturing Company was incorporated and started the present cotton mills at Laurel, known as the Laurel Factory. This industry

has continued ever since and is the principal manufacturing establishment of the county, Laurel cotton goods being known all over the world.

The only iron works now in operation in rural Maryland is the Muirkirk Furnace, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Muirkirk in this county. It was erected in 1847, and modeled after a famous furnace at Muirkirk, Scotland.

The following brief list includes other manufactures in Prince George's County:

Printing and Publishing.—The Laurel Democrat, Laurel; the Hyattsville Independent, Hyattsville; number of employes, 7; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$6,000.

Iron.—Muirkirk Furnace, Muirkirk; Montrose Iron Works, Laurel; number of employes, 60; value of total product, \$95,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$16,000.

Flour and Grist Mill Products.—Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Avondale Mills, Laurel; number of employes, 4; value of total product, \$10,400; capital invested, \$12,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,200.

Laurel Cotton Mills, cotton goods; E. Rosenfeld & Company, night robes, Laurel. Simms Brothers, cigars, Beltsville; Gustav H. Dahler, cigars, Bladensburg. Number of employes, 216, value of total product, \$274,500; capital invested, \$22,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$78,440.

Carriages and Wagons.—John H. Wooten, Laurel.

Brick and Tile.—Gilbert Moyers, Bladensburg; Rauser Brothers, Friendly; Benj. F. Stephen, Riverdale.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—H. Morton Bowen, Aquasco; Mrs. Georgia Boswell, Brandywine; John Charles, Charleston; Mrs. Sallie Marburg, Croom; John C. Dixon, Friendly; Griffith Mill, Laurel; Charles W. Randall, Foustville; Charles H. Walker, Bright Seat; James T. Sedgwick, Upper Marlboro.

Lumber and Timber Products.—John W. Beale, Accokeek; J. A. Trueman, John W. Young, Aquasco; Turner & Orme, Baden; Benj. C. Hicks, James M. Knowles, J. B. Knowles & Brother, Bowie; Rubin F. Soper, Cheltenham;

Clarence Hawkins, Tee Bee; Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Miller & Sons, Tippet; Jenkins & Butler, R. H. Perrie, Westwood, Chas. H. Walker, Bright Seat.

Photography.—Ray Peckham, Upper Marlboro.

Printing and Publishing.—Marlboro Gazette, Marlboro Times, Prince George's Enquirer, Upper Marlboro.

Saddlery and Harness.—John H. Treband, Upper Marlboro; F. M. Baker, Laurel.

QUEEN ANNE'S.

This county was created by an Act of Assembly in 1706, and was partly taken from Talbot and partly from Kent Counties, both of which were then moderately settled.

The county is bounded on the north by the Chester River and Delaware; on the east by Delaware and Caroline County; on the south by Talbot and Caroline Counties, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay.

The county has a population of nearly 19,000, and an area of 422 square miles, of which forty-six are water surface. The tax rate in the county for 1905 is ninety cents.

There are seventy-seven white and twenty-one colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Centreville, Sudlersville, Church Hill, Crumpton, Queens-town, Stevensville, and Queen Anne are among the incorporated towns, while Templeville, Winchester, Chester and Ruthsburg are among those not incorporated. Centreville is the county seat of Queen Anne's County, having succeeded Queenstown as the seat of government.

AGRICULTURE.

The county is highly favored agriculturally, the soil being fertile and the surface rolling, and although it has been cultivated for two and a half centuries, the island is still the delight of the agriculturists, its rich soil producing in profusion all the staple crops, while oysters, fish, crabs and water fowl are plentiful in the waters of the county.

Wheat, corn, hay, fruit and vegetables constitute the principal products of agriculture, which emanate from the excellent soil, the climate and the water advantages.

There are 1,475 farms in the county, employing 4,725 hands, and the value of the crops in 1905 is estimated at \$1,900,000.

OYSTERS AND PACKING INDUSTRY.

Oysters and fish are plentiful in Queen Anne's County, and 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment in the industry.

The packing industry of Queen Anne's is also a growing one, at least 65,000 cases of tomatoes, fruits and vegetables having been packed in the county last year.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Queen Anne's Railroad, the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, of the Pennsylvania system, offer excellent transportation facilities, and are supplemented by the various steamboat lines, which make daily trips to and from the markets of Baltimore. Practically, fruits and vegetables may be shipped daily to the great markets of the East and North in time to be received fresh and ready for use at those points the next morning.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of the county, while not numerous, are increasing. The United States report for 1905 of all those of larger size being as follows:

Number of establishments, 29.

Capital invested, \$259,280.

Proprietors and firm members, 37.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 17, salaries, \$11,500.

Average number of wage earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 112; wages, \$36,538; women sixteen years of age and over, 88; wages, \$12,017; children under sixteen years, 41; wages, \$4,149.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$7,572.

Cost of materials used, \$272,282.

Value of products, \$376,638.

The following list of manufacturing industries of the county will prove of interest, and will give some idea of the progress being made all over this section of the State:

Bread and other Bakery Products.—C. V. Snyder, R. F. Eaton, Centreville; number of employes, 4; capital invested, \$1,500; value of total product, \$7,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$800.

Carriages and Wagons.—James H. McFarland, Taylor & Furbush, W. C. Orrell, D. G. Connelly, Centreville; W. S. Delahay, Queenstown; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$12,000; capital invested, \$4,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,000.

Butter and Creamery Products.—J. W. Paynter, Sudlersville; Middleton Farms, Centreville; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$13,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,800.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—W. C. Palmatory, Centreville; W. C. Palmatory, Church Hill; Chas. M. Lloyd, Crumpton; James Sewell, Queen Anne; number of employes, 10; value of total product, \$55,000; capital invested, \$22,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,300.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—George Anderson & Walls, Sudlersville; J. H. Jones, Queen Anne; Wilson & Merrick, Ingleside; J. Langrall & Brother, Centreville; Baylus & Brother, Barclay; Edward K. Kirby, Queenstown; Hanley & Anthony, Ford's Store; number of employes, 635; value of total product, \$275,000; capital invested, \$38,500.

Lumber and Timber Products.—B. B. Brown, Queen Anne; S. C. Coursey, Queenstown; Geo. M. D. Hart, Hope; Walter Dolby, Carmichael; Henry Andrie, Wm. Waldron, Starr; John Brierly, Roberts; number of employes, 29; value of total product, \$80,500; capital invested, \$13,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,000.

Tin-smithing.—F. H. Phillips, C. A. Ringgold, Centreville; value of total product, \$5,000; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,600.

Printing and Publishing.—W. S. Roberts, Wm. J. Price, Jr., Centreville; M. W. Aker, Queenstown; number of employes, 12; value of total product, \$15,000; capital invested, \$23,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—John M. Aker, Queenstown.

Carriages and Wagons.—R. Hopper Smith, Centreville.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—A. Sidney Gadd, Centreville; Thomas Davis, Church Hill; I. B. Harrington, Queen Anne.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Forman & Emory, J. R. Hollingsworth, David D. Taylor, Centreville; Chapel Mill, Edward M. Garey, Queen Anne; Roberts' Roller Flouring Mill, Sudlersville.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Crumpton Packing Company, Crumpton; Baker & Arthur, Sudlersville.

Ice.—W. M. Armstrong, Centreville.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Louis E. Jester, Louis E. Lane, Centreville; Wm. H. Cecil, Hayden; Samuel C. Coursey, Queenstown; John Bierly & Son, Roberts.

Shirts.—Chas. W. Burgess, Centreville; J. T. Wright, Ford's Store.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Chas. L. Roe, Church Hill; Bordley & Moore, Queen Anne.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—Samuel C. Allen, Centreville.

SOMERSET.

Somerset, one of the oldest counties on the Eastern Shore, was settled in 1666 and has an area of 365 square miles. The first commissioners were Stephen Horsey, William Stevens, William Thorne, James Jones, John Winder, Henry Boston, George Johnson and John White, nearly all of whom have numerous descendants in the county to-day.

Somerset is the most southern county on the Eastern Shore and heads the list of what are known as the oyster counties of Maryland. It is washed on the west by the waters of Tangier

Sound and on the south by the waters of Pocomoke Sound, both of which are famous for producing the finest oysters in the world.

There are eighty-six white and twenty-eight colored schools in the county.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Princess Anne and Crisfield are the only incorporated towns in the county, Princess Anne being the county-seat. Besides these are the following villages, with the population ranging from 50 to 500: Deal's Island, Mt. Vernon, Dame's Quarter, Chance, Jason, Oriole, Eden, Loretto, Arden, Costen Station, Rehoboth, Marumscot, Shelltown, Tull's Corner, King's Creek, Westover, Kingston, Fairmount, Landonville, Marion, Hope-well, Bedsworth, Lawsonia, Ewell, Tylerton, Rumbley, Wenona and Inverness.

Somerset has a population of about 28,000, one-half of which is engaged in the oyster, crab and fish business, and the county tax rate for 1905 is \$1.02½.

OYSTERS, CRABS AND FISH.

Somerset County is noted for being one of the largest markets and shipping points in the country for oysters, crabs and fish. Particularly is this the case with reference to crabs, both hard and soft, and nowhere in the State or country is more delectable sea-fruit found than in the waters surrounding Somerset County.

Crisfield, the largest town in the county, has a population of over 5,000 and a suburban population within two miles of the town limits of 4,000, and consequently there is plenty of cheap labor. It also has one of the deepest and finest harbors on the Chesapeake Bay.

Crisfield, in the southwestern part of the county, is a large oyster shipping point in winter, and in summer is the largest crab shipping point in the world. The oyster pack for the winter of 1904-1905 was 350,000 bushels, worth about \$275,000. The soft crab business, which has been so largely developed in recent years, has been very satisfactory this season, although the ship-

ments have not been quite as heavy as last season, but there has been a large demand and crabs have brought a phenomenal price. Conservative estimates place the quantity shipped at 1,400,000 dozen, worth at least \$500,000.

During the past two years the shipping of crab meat has been added to that of shipping soft crabs and oysters. Hard crabs are cooked in large steam vats and the meat picked out by women. The meat is then placed in gallon cans and shipped all over the country. About 70,000 gallons were shipped from Crisfield this year and sold for between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

From early March until October 1st, shad, blue fish, trout and a few other varieties are caught and about 100 barrels shipped a week. The amount realized from these is anywhere between \$4,000 and \$7,000, a great deal depending upon the state of the market. This does not include the amount consumed at home, which is quite considerable.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

The soil of Somerset is adapted particularly to the raising of vegetables of all kinds, and especially has the production of tomatoes increased during the past two years to supply the two dozen canning houses which have sprung up during that time. This soil in parts has a good substrata of clay and readily responds to intensive cultivation, with the result that some of the finest strawberries in the country are produced here, and the crop of this fruit is always large. Corn, wheat and potatoes are also largely produced, though strawberry and tomato crops have become the principal ones, and are worth from \$150,000 to \$250,000 each.

The value of these farming lands are readily becoming recognized, and settlement by Western and foreign persons is progressing.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of the county are good. The N. Y. P. & N. Railroad Company, a branch of the Pennsylvania, running through the county, giving all points from Crisfield north a number of fine through trains daily to Baltimore, Phila-

delphia and New York. Crisfield and Deal's Island have daily boats to and from Baltimore. The Crisfield Steam Packet Company, with a good steamer, is also covering all points on the water in the county, and also all the nearby islands. A large number of gasoline boats, with a tonnage of from five to fifty tons each, is also engaged in running large quantities of freight from points on the Western Shore of Maryland and Virginia to Crisfield for shipment north over the railroad every day. Freights on both steamers and railroad are reported very heavy.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments of Somerset are not extensive, but the canning and shipping industry is large, but no really authentic data can be secured of the amount of business done in the community by individual firms, yet we are safe in saying that the taking, catching, packing and shipping of oysters combined with the canning, is the largest of any in the State.

The census of manufactures for 1905 of the Government shows the following figures for establishments of a larger size, and excluding all repair and custom shops:

Number of establishments, 60.

Capital invested, \$569,090.

Proprietors and firm members, 94.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 29; salaries, \$14,030.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 384; wages, \$100,319; women sixteen years of age and over, 317; wages, \$46,783; children under sixteen years, 119; wages, \$9,059.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$55,818.

Cost of materials used, \$507,206.

Value of products, \$873,735.

The following is a list of the business concerns of the county:

Awnings and Sails.—S. F. Hastings, John W. Lewis, J. E. Richardson, W. H. Norwood, Crisfield; Henry Brown, Wenona.

Boxes, Wooden, Packing.—A. B. Cochrane & Company, Crisfield; Hayman & Johnson, Kingston; Hudson Brothers, Harol; Crisfield Manufacturing Company, Crisfield; Scott Brothers, Wellington.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—M. E. Sterling, G. T. Mears, Crisfield; Princess Anne Bakery, Princess Anne; J. D. Stubbins, Crisfield.

Brick and Tile.—George M. Collins, Crisfield; Daniel Collins, Sr., Princess Anne.

Carriages and Wagons.—Chas. W. Bozman, Eden; John W. Nock, R. J. Adams, James F. Loreman, Crisfield; Chas. D. Briddell, Marion.

Fish Phosphate Factory.—L. E. P. Dennis & Son, Crisfield.

Crabs and Oysters, Canning and Preserving, and Steaming Crab Meat.—J. J. Tull & Company, Tangier Packing Company, A. P. Ford Company, S. S. Coston, E. R. Lowe & Company, Kelley, Noah & Company, J. H. Riffin & Company, Crisfield; A. T. Vallette, Jr., Company, L. R. Carson, Chesapeake Packing Company, L. W. Christy & Company, W. A. Christy & Company, E. F. Marshall & Company, F. G. Elmore, J. C. W. Tawes, C. A. Lockerman, J. F. Sterling & Company, John T. Handy & Company, Cornelius W. Sterling & Company, W. L. Tull & Brother, E. R. Dize, Tyler Creek Oyster Company, Eastern Shore Crab Company, Ralph Riffin & Brother, Crisfield Crab & Oyster Company, I. T. Sterling, Dix; Sterling & Company, Geo. P. Tyler & Company, Pocomoke Oyster Company, Nelson & Company, Wearly, Bradshaw & Company, Godman & Sterling, T. C. Blades & Company, Owens & Company, W. L. Gibson & Company, O. P. Gibson & Brother, W. E. Gibson & Brother, C. W. Sterling of A. I., Geo. Tawes & Company, E. Reeve, Grandy & Brother, J. A. Stubbs & Company, E. T. Riffin & Company, Tawes & Company, I. G. Tyler, Crisfield; A. E. Tull Oyster Company, W. S. Richardson, J. W. Coulbourne, Marion; Hyland Milbourne, J. T. Handy, Shelton; F. E. Cox & Company, Jos. Muir & Brother, John W. Cox, Lambert H. Cox, C. A. Langford & Company, Fairmount; Geo. W. Bennett & Brother, Iverness; Wenona Packing Company, Wenona; Webster Brothers, W. L. Webster, Deal's Island.

Flouring and Grist Mills.—Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; S. H. Lockerman, Francis & Robertson, Fairmount; Manokin Roller Flour Mill (Cohn & Bock), Princess Anne; Wm. F. Ruark & Son, Westover.

Fruits and Vegetables, Canning.—S. F. Dashiell, Dames Quarter; W. J. Shores, Chance; Green & Roberts, Loretto; Pusey & White (two places), Princess Anne; Lanford & Scott, Arden; Cooley & Company, Kings Creek; Lankford & Brother, Jones & Cox, Fairmount; Whistler & Wilson, Costen Station; Cooley & Company, R. P. Whittington, Marion Station; J. C. Carver & Company, Marumsco; E. Robinson, Hopewell; Hudson Brothers, Kingston; C. M. Dashiell (two places), Princess Anne; Farmers' Canning Company, L. M. Milbourne, Kingston; W. V. Matthews, Shelltown; Westover Packing Company, Westover; Crisfield Canning & Packing Company, Crisfield; Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; Richard L. Fitzgerald, Habnab; J. E. Dashiell & Company, Mt. Vernon.

Ice, Manufactured.—Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company, Crisfield.

Ice Cream.—Crisfield Ice Cream Company (Carroll Crockett, manager), Sterling Ice Cream Works, Crisfield.

Lumber and Timber Products.—John W. Cox, Crisfield; Wm. Jackson & Son, Eden Lumber Company, Eden; P. O. Hudson & Brother, Kingston; Wm. J. Hall Manufacturing Company, E. W. McGrath & Brother, Marion Station; Holland & Williams, Mt. Vernon; Oriole Milling Company, Oriole; Robert J. Kelley, Princess Anne Milling Company, Princess Anne; Ogden H. Wilkens, Rehoboth; Scott Brothers, Wellington; A. Retzell, Westover; S. J. Marshall, Crisfield; Hayman & Johnson, Kingston.

Printing and Publishing.—Leader Publishing Company, Crisfield Times, Crisfield; Marylander and Herald, Somerset Journal, Princess Anne; Tri-State Farm Journal, Leader Publishing Company, The Tribune, Crisfield.

Boat and Shipbuilding.—W. A. Meredith, W. S. Smith, Fairmount; W. H. Muir, John Branford (Fishing Island), Upper Fairmount; Wm. H. Dougherty, David Byrd, S. W. Dana, J. B. Nelson & Son, Crisfield.

Shirt Factories.—Asbury Shirt Manufacturing Company, Baptist Shirt Company, Crisfield Shirt Factory, Mariners' Shirt Manufacturing Company, Crisfield.

Tinsmithing.—Crisfield Hardware Company, Elwood Sterling & Brother, W. J. Sterling & Company, Luther J. Lewis, Crisfield; Fleming & Son, Hiram C. Waller, Princess Anne.

Oyster and Crab Tongs, Scrapes and Dredges.—James F. Loreman, James H. Holland, Lewis Somers, Chas. O. Dougherty, J. S. Stevenson, E.R. Gandy, Crisfield; Chas. D. Briddell, Marion.

Power Boats and Launches.—Bedsworth Brothers, Crisfield.

ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's, the first county organized in the State, is the southernmost county in Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The county is almost an island, being bounded on the south by the Potomac, on the east by the Chesapeake, on the north by the Patuxent, and on the west by the Wicomico River and an imaginary line, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, from the head waters of Budd's Creek, an arm of the Wicomico, to the head waters of Indian Creek, a branch of the Patuxent.

The waters that almost surround St. Mary's, and many of their numerous branches, called creeks or bays, that indent the county, are navigable and important water courses, and because of them no resident can be more than six miles from navigable water.

Along the rivers the land is generally flat and rises gently towards the interior, but the elevation attained is slight. Numerous small streams, locally known as runs, fed by clear cold springs, flow through the lands, and furnish man and beast with a constant and abundant supply of pure, wholesome water.

AREA, SOILS, CROPS, ETC.

The county is long and narrow and has an area of 360 square miles.

According to the census there were 1,292 farms in St. Mary's County in 1900, with a total of 192,503 acres therein, and the population of the county at the same time was 18,136. The tax rate of St. Mary's for 1905 was ninety cents on the hundred.

Near the water courses the soil is generally dark, heavy loam, becoming lighter and sandier towards the interior, and if judiciously farmed is kind and productive.

Usually the lands are naturally drained, but where resort must be had to ditching, the draining is easily and cheaply secured on account of the slope towards the rivers and creeks.

Proximity to large bodies of water has marked effect on the climate. Oppressively hot summer days are very rare, and the winters are never very cold. Farmers do out-of-door work the year through. Ice and snow seldom remain over three weeks and the ice on ponds rarely forms over four inches thick. The county is not subject to destructive storms.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

St. Mary's is an ideal agricultural section. Here intelligent farming insures an abundance of creature comforts, and the healthful climate conduces to long life.

Temperate summers, long autumns and mild winters specially adapt the county to the raising of stock. The rapid growth of clover and grasses makes grazing possible for ten months of the year, and nearness to markets and cheap water transportation gives peculiar advantages to this industry.

Corn, wheat and tobacco are the staple crops of the section. Fine vegetables of all kinds are easily produced, and clover and hay grasses thrive. Small fruits produce plentifully, with little care, and apples, pears and peaches are remunerative crops.

Farms may be purchased here at reasonable figures and on good terms. The inland farms can usually be bought cheap, while the lands on the rivers are held at higher prices.

Nearly a fourth of the county is in timber, including pine, oak, poplar, ash, chestnut, hickory, walnut, beech, gum and birch, which supply all demands for firewood, fencing and material for building.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The waters of the county abound in fish and oysters, and the catching and shipping of them gives employment to a large number of persons.

In the spring fresh Potomac herring sell from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per thousand, and are very plentifully purchased by farmers, who buy them and salt them for winter use. Next to farming, the oyster industry is the most important one in the county.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Numerous steamers and sailing vessels furnish transportation to the nearby cities of Baltimore and Washington, but the railroad facilities are limited to a short line connecting with the Pennsylvania system, which does not reach the larger portion of the county. Lack of these railroad facilities is due to the sparse settlement of the county, and what is needed in St. Mary's is greater population to utilize the magnificent facilities that nature has given for the production of food products and other necessities of civilization.

BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

There is a national bank at Leonardtown, the county-seat of St. Mary's, and the business facilities of the county are first-class.

The public schools are of a high standard and furnish good practical education. St. Mary's Academy, at Leonardtown; St. Mary's Seminary, at St. Mary's City, and Charlotte Hall Academy, at Charlotte Hall, are among the high-class institutions of the county, the public school system being nearly up to the standard of the entire State. There are seventy-six white and twenty-nine colored schools in the county.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

There are no large manufactories in St. Mary's County, and grist, saw and planing mills and canning houses nearly exhaust the list. The report of the Census Bureau on manufactures for 1905 shows the following figures for the county:

Number of establishments, 7.

Capital invested, \$14,800.

Proprietors and firm members, 10.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 12; wages, \$2,764; children under sixteen years, 1; wages, \$75.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$458.

Cost of materials used, \$12,216.

Value of products, \$23,092.

The county is a splendid field for the canning industry, and is but beginning to be utilized.

The following comprises a list of the principal manufacturing of the county and their location.

The Pearson Packing Company, Pearsons; The St. Mary's Packing Company, Wynne; the Webster & Ford Packing Company, Drayden. Greenwell & Hearn, brick manufacturers; F. F. Greenwell, roller mill, Leonardtown. George B. Cecil, roller mill, Valley Lee; John T. Cecil, roller mill, Great Mills. Joseph F. Neal, planing mill; J. Frank Goldsborough, lumber; Paul Hayden, lumber and grist mill, Leonardtown; Michael Kelly, lumber, Oakville; Leo M. Wathen, lumber and grist mill, Compton; John Gray Lilburn, lumber and grist, St. Inigo's; W. Bernard Guy, lumber and grist, Morganza; Dan. T. Dixon, lumber and grist, Laurel Grove. H. B. Cawood, lumber and grist; J. C. & S. S. Reeves, lumber mill; Aubrey Gardiner, roller mill, Chaptico; Virgil Parsons, lumber, Piney Point; Callaway Mill Company, Drayden; William F. Chesley, lumber and grist; R. Smoot, water mill; H. Carrico, water mill, Charlotte Hall. Birch Brothers, lumber, St. Ingo's.

TALBOT.

In the year of 1706 the bounds of Talbot County were laid out by Act of Assembly, though it was probably formed in 1663.

The county lies on the Eastern Shore, with a considerable portion of it facing the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Queen Anne's, on the east and south-east by Caroline, on the south by the Choptank River, and on the west by the Eastern Bay and Chesapeake Bay.

Talbot has a population of about 26,000 and an area of 286 square miles, with a large water surface. It is cut up into peninsulas by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and is famous for its beautiful landscapes and water fronts.

The history of Talbot County is rich with records of colonial events, being particularly noted for its energy in establishing

schools and its earnest desire to educate the settlers. Indeed, no other county in the State has evinced a greater interest in its educational facilities, nor expended more energy or time upon this subject than have the citizens of Talbot. The tax rate of the county for 1905 is 85 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Easton, the county seat of Talbot, is a thriving city of 3,450 inhabitants, and is a railroad centre of no mean dimensions. Other progressive villages in the county are St. Michaels, Claiborne, Trappe, Tunis Mills, Matthews, Lewistown, Royal Oak, Oxford, Skipton, Wye Mills, Cordova, Tilghman, Bellevue and others. Avalon, on Tilghman's Island, in this county, is supposed to be the place of one of the first settlements in Maryland.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The county has ample facilities for the transportation of agricultural and fishery products. In addition to the B. C. & A. Railroad, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad and connections, its rivers and bay front are daily touched by the numerous steamboat lines plying from Baltimore, thus placing the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York within a day's reach of the farmers and fishermen.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The second public school in Maryland was established in Talbot under the Act of 1723, and the public school system now is one of the features of the county of which its citizens are proud.

There are well-graded high schools in Easton, Trappe, St. Michaels and Oxford, and sixty-six white and eighteen colored schools in the county.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Agriculture, canning and oyster culture are its principal industries. The land is a rich loam, light in parts and quickly responding to cultivation. Small fruits abound throughout

the county in great variety, and vegetables, wheat, corn, tomatoes and potatoes are among its most prominent products. The canning establishments, which have become quite numerous throughout the county, are putting up large quantities of tomatoes, peas and fruits, and this is a growing industry. Improved land on the river side is worth from \$40 to \$150 per acre.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster catch and fisheries of Talbot are well known. In 1904 it is estimated that 86,000 bushels of oysters were taken by dredge or tong in the waters of Talbot. There are 768 boats of all kinds engaged in the industry, and about 2,400 persons find a livelihood in taking and shipping the oysters.

The following firms are engaged in packing and shipping oysters and crabs and crab meat, the latter being a growing industry, and the total of their operations for the year are given: Jerry Valliant & Company, Valliant & Crockett, Wm. B. McKenzie & Company, Oxford; Wm. H. Valliant & Company, Bellevue; J. B. Watkins, Geo. Blades & Company, Edwin H. Burroughs, St. Michaels; Wm. Erhardt, Alex. Haddaway, Isaac J. Smith, Claiborne; Louis Warner, Sherwood; George B. Taylor, McDaniel; W. Camper Harrison & Brother, Wm. S. Covington & Company, Captain Jno. B. Harrison, Tilghman's Island. Number of employes, 426; value of total product, \$185,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$36,000.

Fish in the county's waters are plentiful, the Choptank and Tuckahoe abounding in shad, perch, rock and similar food fish.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Talbot are varied, though not extensive, except in the canning business. A number of small manufacturers, principally flour and grist mills, are established in the various industrial centres of the county. According to the census of manufactures for 1905 there are:

Number of establishments, 53.

Capital invested, \$649,209.

Proprietors and firm members, 75.

Salaried officials and salaries. Number, 18; salaries, \$13,880.

Wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 334; wages, \$106,026; women sixteen years of age and over, 214; wages, \$36,397; children under sixteen years, 45; wages, \$4,520.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$50,071.

Cost of materials used, \$607,157.

Value of products, \$932,666.

The following list gives some idea of the progress that Talbot is making on industrial lines:

Flour, Meal, etc.—Geo. M. Wilson, John C. Bartlett & Son, Easton; William M. Bergman & Son, Oxford. Number of employes, 16; value of total product, \$108,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,600.

Canned Goods.—C. T. Wrightson, Preston Canning Company, Farmers' Packing Company, Landorf Packing Company, Easton; W. D. Kirby, Trappe; King & Newman, Oxford; Peter Student, Hambleton; J. C. Nossick, P. Kennedy, Windyhill; Saulsbury Brothers, Sisk & Company, Cordova; Kennedy & Martin, Barber's; North, Tilghman's; Bradley, McDanieltown; J. E. Watkins, St. Michael's. Number of employes, 1,850; value of total product, \$400,000; capital invested, \$275,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,375.

Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company, furniture; Norfolk Manufacturing Company, shirts; Peninsula Steam Laundry, laundry work; Mercantile Manufacturing Company, overalls, Easton; W. H. Tunis Lumber Company, Tunis Mills; Jos. H. White & Son, brick and tile; W. H. Withgutt & Company, iron foundry; George W. Wingard, machinery, Easton. Number of employes, 296; value of total product, \$500,000; capital invested, \$172,600; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,000.

Carriages and Wagons.—N. P. Corkran, Barber; James A. Spence, Easton; F. C. Mason, Easton.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—I. B. Harrington, Merchants' Manufacturing Company, Easton; J. B. Harrington, Matthews; La Trappe Creamery Company, Trappe.

Confectionery.—Henry E. Aldrich, Luther Covey, D. R. Cox and A. Lednum & Son, Easton.

Ice.—Easton Ice Company, Stoops & Griffin, Easton.

Coal.—Robert B. Dixon & Company, John M. Elliott & Company, Easton.

Illuminating and Heating Gas.—Easton Light and Fuel Company, Easton.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—John R. Treganowan, Easton.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Thos. R. Hunt, Bozman; William P. Day, Morris, Lowe & Brother, Caleb Sechrist, Cordova; C. C. Stewart & Sons, Edward Stoops, Charles P. Warrington, Easton; Porter Saw Mill, Longwood; Jacob W. Porter, McDaniel; Frick Saw & Lumber Mill, Oxford; W. P. Todd, Royal Oak; W. F. Howeth, Sherwood; Enterprise Saw Mill, Trappe.

Monument and Tombstones.—E. H. Lachmar, Easton.

Photography.—Theodore Steinhard, Easton.

Printing and Publishing.—Easton Gazette, Easton Ledger, Easton Star-Democrat, Easton; Comet and Advertiser, St. Michael's; Wm. F. Roloson, Sherwood.

Ship and Boat Building.—John H. Branzell, Eastport; Wm. P. P. Benson, Oxford; Thos. H. Kirby & Sons, St. Michael's.

Shirts.—St. Michael's Manufacturing Co., St. Michael's.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmith and Sheet Working.—Hartnett, Nicholls Brothers, Easton; James R. Sheubrook, Oxford; Geo. W. Collins, St. Michael's.

Tools.—Peerless Machine Shops, Easton.

Umbrellas and Canes.—Williams-Adams-White Company, Easton.

Vinegar and Cider.—W. A. Walls, Easton.

Turned and Carved Wood.—Easton Turning and Enameling Works.

Fertilizers.—American Agricultural Chemical Company, Easton.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—John C. Bartlett & Sons, Isaac A. Barber, Easton; Clover Leaf Mill, Trappe; Skipton Roller Mill, Wye Mills.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is a triangular county in the western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by South Mountain, which separates it from Frederick; on the south and southwest by the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, and on the west by a creek which separates it from Allegany. It has an area of 458 square miles, and was created at the same time as Montgomery, being originally a part of Frederick County. The county tax rate is only 65 cents for 1905, though of course it has municipal taxes in Hagerstown and like places.

Washington County has many claims to interest because of its history, and a number of her sons have left their impress not only upon Maryland, but upon other States in the Union. Some of the bloodiest battles of the war were fought in this vicinity, and the Antietam National Cemetery contains over 4,000 dead, while old Fort Frederick is one of the last remaining visible vestiges of the French and Indian War.

The population is largely of German, English, Scotch, Swiss and French descent, and now reaches about 46,000.

Parts of the first steamboat ever built in the United States (1785-86), the experiment of James Rumsey, were made at the Antietam Iron Works, March 14, 1786.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Hagerstown, the county seat, is one of the most thriving cities in the State, having a population of about 18,000. The great Hagerstown Fair, which is held there annually, attracts immense crowds of people. It is an admirable location as a railroad centre, eighty-six miles from Baltimore, and contains a number of educational institutions of the highest order.

Other incorporated towns are Hancock, Boonsboro, Clearspring, Williamsport, Sharpsburg, Keedysville, Funkstown, Smithsburg, and Leitersburg.

Some of Washington County's thriving towns are Ringgold, Edgemont, Rhorersville, Brownsville, Sandy Hook, Fairplay, Tilghmantown, Downsville, Indian Spring, Fairview, Maugansville and Middleburg. Williamsport is a commercial and industrial centre of no mean proportions.

There are 140 white and 11 colored schools in Washington County.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND PRODUCTS.

The soil of Washington County is peculiarly rich, being of a limestone character, and the land is gently rolling and excellently adapted to farming and stock raising. Probably no other county in the State excels Washington in its farm products or productiveness. According to the census of 1900, there were 2,393 farms in the county, with an acreage of 248,221 acres.

Washington County, of course, is largely an agricultural county, and the values of land run from \$35 to \$140 an acre. Perhaps no other county in the State has reached a more intensive state of cultivation than this county, which ranks second to Frederick in its production of wheat and corn, and second to none in the production of its peaches and apples.

Wheat, corn, oats, hay and fruits are the principal agricultural products of the county, and stock raising and feeding have become great industries in the county.

Many of the farms produce from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and corn has been raised to the extent of from seventy-five to one hundred bushels an acre. In the mountain districts the cultivation of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits has become a great industry.

Many silos have recently been erected in the county, and the fact that over 1,500 neat cattle were reported by the last census to be in the county, gives some idea of the growth in the industry of stock raising.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Baltimore & Ohio, the Western Maryland or Wabash, the Norfolk & Western and the Cumberland Valley Railroads traverse the county, all passing through Hagerstown, thus affording ample transportation facilities east and west to the seaboard, or to Chicago, for the products of the farm and the factories.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Washington are easily the first of all the counties of the State. According to the census of 1900, 376 establishments were reported, with a total invested capital of upwards of \$3,000,000, and Hagerstown alone reported 203 establishments of various kinds. Among the products of the county in this respect are automobiles, gloves, organs, building material, flour, carriages, whiskey, etc.

However, the census of manufactures for 1905, which only takes in the establishments of larger size, and excludes all repairing and custom work, as well as places manufacturing less than \$500 worth of product, gives the following figures:

Number of establishments, 115.

Capital invested, \$3,414,796.

Proprietors and firm members, 138.

Salaried officials and salaries: number 210; salaries, \$152,032.

Average number of wage earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 1,803; wages, \$712,273; Women sixteen years of age and over, 652; wages, \$137,513; children under sixteen years, 132; wages, \$16,667.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$205,014.

Cost of materials used, \$2,869,159.

Value of products, \$4,643,308.

Among some of the most prominent industries in the county may be mentioned the following:

Furniture.—Bower & Miller, Hagerstown Furniture Works, Hagerstown; number of employes, 250; value of total product, \$325,000; capital invested, \$180,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$140,000.

Doors, Sash, etc.—Beek Brothers, Geo. C. Snyder Company, Danzer Lumber Company, Hagerstown; number of employes, 100; value of total product, \$175,000; capital invested, \$110,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$50,000.

Antietam Paper Company, paper; Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Company, spokes and rims; Hagerstown Book & Binding Company, books, etc.; Updegraff's Glove Factory, gloves; Windsor Knitting Mills, shirts, hosiery, etc.; Phoenix Manufacturing Company, shirtwaists; D. Frank Snyder, silk mills; Hagerstown Silk Company, ribbons; Hagerstown Saddlery & Leather Company, harness; Mohler Organ Works, pipe organs; Hagerstown Brewing Company, beer; Pope Manufacturing Company, automobiles; Hagerstown Cooperage Company, staves; Moser Heating Company, steam fittings; Hagerstown Street Railway Company, street cars, Hagerstown. Victor Cushaw & Sons, bricks; Byron Tannery, leather, Williamsport. Roxbury Distilling Company, whiskey, Roxbury. Number of employes, 1,600; value of total product, \$1,300,000; capital invested, \$1,308,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$310,000.

Awnings.—D. C. Martin, Hagerstown.

Book Binding and Blank Book Making.—Hagerstown. Book Binding Company, S. C. Schwartz, C. H. Leaman, Hagerstown.

Bottling.—Harry Miller, Harman Payne, W. D. Wilson, Hoster Brewing Company, Hagerstown.

Cigar Boxes.—John Lohr, Hagerstown.

Wooden and Packing Boxes.—H. L. Coffman, Hagerstown; Emory A. Pry, Keedysville.

Bread and Other Bakery Products.—Gekfield Harman, H. D. McLaughlin, Wolf & Son, Louis J. Orrick, Jacob Roessner, W. H. Schmidt, J. Meyer, Charles Schotterbeck, John S. Wareham, Hagerstown; William O. Bowser, Williamsport.

Brick and Tile.—Jonas Winter, Hanson Brothers, James E. S. Pryor, F. W. Weibel, Hagerstown; Conocheague Brick & Earthenware Company, Williamsport.

Brooms and Brushes.—Criswell & Bazell, Joseph I. Kershner, J. W. Myers & Company Hagerstown.

Carpet Rag.—M. Bender, Boonsboro; A. S. Munson, Hagerstown.

Carriage and Wagon Materials.—Pomeroy Brothers & Company, Hagerstown.

Carriages and Wagons.—Hess Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown Carriage & Wagon Company, Trush & Stough Carriage Factory, Hagerstown; W. L. Shaw, R. M. Wilkinson, Hancock; M. G. Hoist, Maugansville; Wm. B. Kimbler, Smithsburg; Lewis Spigler, Spiglers.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs.—Comberland Valley Railway, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Hagerstown.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Harry P. Heyser, Hagerstown; Maugansville Creamery Company, Maugansville.

Cooperage.—R. S. Dillon, Hancock.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Mrs. Samuel W. Kreps, Ash; Eldorado Mills, Beaver Creek; Jonas Bell, Benjamin F. Charles, Abraham & John Kuhn, Big Spring; Avalon Mills, Old Carlton Mills, Bladensburg; Razin J. Nunamaker, Boonsboro; Jeremiah H. Gossard, Francis B. Riggs, Thomas H. Spickler, Broadfoarding; Willow Grove Flouring & Grist Mill, Chewsville; Geo. T. Prather, Stafford Mill, Clear Spring; William Avis, Downs ville; Chas. T. Sowers, Dry Run; Valencia Flour Mills, Funkstown; Anchor Mill, Antietam Mill Company, Morning Star Mills, Rockland Mills, L. M. Grossnickle, Saulsbury Mill, Hagerstown; Potomac Roller Mills, Rockdale Mills, Hancock; George W. Baker, Aaron C. Pry, Keedysville; Samuel Strite, Boyer & Heard Model Mill, Leitersburg; David L. Horst, Maugansville; George H. Bowman Mills, Martin L. Peck, Pecktonville; Marsh Mills, Reid; G. G. Barkman, Rohrsersville; E. B. Miller, Ingram Sisters, Smithsburg; Woodside Mills, West Beaver Creek; W. H. C. Kemp & Company, Undine Milling Company, Williamsport.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products.—Kent Miller, H. C. Foltz, D. F. Hull & Sons, A. T. Zentmyer, Hagerstown; W. H. Dodson, John W. Seavolt, Hancock.

Illuminating and Heating Gas.—Hagerstown Light & Heat Company, Hagerstown.

Gloves and Mittens.—B. C. Lefever, Williamsport.

Hosiery and Knit Goods.—Blue Ridge Knitting Company, R. A. Knitting Mills, Windsor Knitting Mills, Hagerstown.

Manufactured Ice.—Hagerstown Ice Company, Hagerstown Brewing Company, Hagerstown.

Iron and Steel, Architectural and Ornamental.—Corbett Iron & Wire Fence Company, Hagerstown.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished.—Wm. H. Bixler, Hagerstown.

Lime and Cement.—J. C. Miller, Boonsboro; George F. Bushey, Cavetown; Henson Brothers, Hagerstown; Roundtop Hydraulic Cement Works, Hancock; Frank Mullendor, Rohrersville; Potomac Lime Company, Pinesburg.

Liquors, Distilled.—Thomas Draper, Clearspring; J. W. Cable, Smithsburg; Roxbury Distilling Company, Roxbury; Benjamin Sheckey, Rock Ford; John Rubeck, Clearspring.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames.—B. W. T. Phreaner, Harry E. Stover, Fahrney Brothers, Hagerstown.

Lumber and Timber Products.—S. C. Hanes, Antietam; George C. Snyder, Boonsboro; Jacob G. Stoner, Cascade; Jessie Nunaker (heirs of), Grimes; Jacob A. Snively, Hagerstown; J. Taliaferro Bridges, R. Chaffey, Wm. Exline, Hancock; Hightman & Stein, Rohrersville; Samuel Diffendall, Smithsburg; Miller Brothers, Williamsport.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products, etc.—Brinham Wolfkill, Hancock; Miller Brothers, Williamsport.

Mattresses and Spring Beds.—Brewer Brothers & Beachley, Hagerstown Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hagerstown Lounge Company, Hagerstown.

Monuments and Tombstones.—George W. Jackson, Boonsboro; Jackson & Shuford, V. T. Meredith, Myers & Baker, Hagerstown; Jerre Mason, Hancock; Robert McCoy, Rohrersville.

Paving and Paving Materials.—John T. Clarkson, Hagerstown; Frank P. Little, Hancock.

Photography.—F. D. Gruber, W. B. King, C. B. McCune, H. W. T. Phreaner, Hagerstown; G. M. Belt, Hancock.

Printing and Publishing.—Boonsboro Times, Boonsboro; Globe, Hagerstown Mail, Morning Herald, Hagerstown; Hancock Times, Star, Hancock; Record, Sharpsburg; Leader, Williamsport Transcript, Williamsport; J. W. Biershing, Enterprise Printing Office, Hagerstown Bookbinding & Printing Company, Hagerstown.

Pumps.—John L. Storm, Boonsboro.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working.—Francis Storm, Boonsboro; C. S. Goodrich, Harry E. Toston, Clearspring; Harry E. Mickley, Fairplay; W. H. Brown, Danzer Metal Works, Godfrey A. Goetz, H. K. Hock, C. S. Hunter, Wm. R. McCorroy, J. A. Martin, John Z. Miller, E. K. Saum, Harry R. Wagner, Hagerstown; Chas. E. Blondell, Hancock; Wm. Winebrenner, Highfield; S. P. Miller & Company, E. E. Richter, Williamsport.

Saddlery and Harness.—Chas. E. Ford, Boonsboro; Howard M. Huntabarry, Gapland; W. H. Bixler, Elias Cost, D. C. Martin, E. K. & M. L. Schindel, J. C. Semler, V. C. Young, Hagerstown; F. R. Beard, Hancock; Chas. M. Biggs, Smithsburg; J. A. Fleming, E. K. Hetzer, Williamsport; Maryland Saddlery & Leather Company, Samuel Emmert, W. H. Bixler, Hagerstown.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.—John Fred. Sponseller, Clearspring; J. K. Baker, Chas. E. Bowman, Harry J. Brezler, Geo. W. Earnshaw, Geo. Hook, J. E. Musey, J. S. Peterman, T. H. Porter, J. Harry Schuler, Samuel E. Smith, Hagerstown.

Vinegar and Cider.—Chas. Kline, Benevola; Dennis Smith, Hancock; Chas. C. Zeigler, Leitersburg.

Wood, Turned and Carved.—L. H. Weibel, Hagerstown.

WICOMICO.

Wicomico County was formed under the provisions of the Constitution of Maryland adopted in 1867, of parts of Somerset and Worcester Counties. It is bounded on the north by Delaware, on the south by Somerset County and Worcester County, on the east by Worcester County, and on the west by Dorchester County. It contains 367 square miles, with a large water surface. It lies 130 miles south of Philadelphia and eighty-five

miles southeast of Baltimore. Its eastern limit is about fifteen miles from the Atlantic Ocean and its population is 23,000. The tax rate for 1905 is 79½ cents.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Wicomico has three incorporated towns: Salisbury, the metropolis; Delmar, the well-known railroad town, and Sharptown.

There are thirteen towns and villages of considerable importance, viz.: Quantico, Mardela Springs, Hebron, Fruitland, Pittsville, Parsonsburg, Willard, Bivalve, Nanticoke, White Haven, Jesterville, Allen and Riverton.

COUNTY-SEAT.

Salisbury, the county-seat, is advantageously situated at the head of navigation, on the Wicomico River, at the junction of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroads. It is about 221 miles from New York, 100 miles from Wilmington, 140 miles from Washington, 125 miles from Norfolk and thirty miles from Ocean City, on the Atlantic Ocean. The city is substantially built and has a population of about 4,300. It has ten miles of well-graded and paved streets and has a sewerage system, arc and incandescent electric lights, and business blocks of handsome brick. The city is divided by the Wicomico River and has two beautiful fresh water lakes of large dimensions.

It is governed by a mayor and five councilmen, and has a tax rate of only 45 cents on the \$100. The fire department consists of two steam engines, hose wagons, four horses and up-to-date appliances.

It has a free library, an excellent telephone system, public hospitals, free city and county mail delivery and a splendid system of water works, obtained from artesian wells, which furnish the purest of water.

The total business of Salisbury in 1905 amounted to upwards of \$3,500,000. There are dozens of large factories and mills, and five very strong financial institutions.

SOIL, CLIMATE. ETC.

The soil varies in character from a light loam to a red clay loam. In some places overlying stiff clays and areas of gum swamp land and "black loam" are found, the latter along the edge of Delaware being very fertile. Generally the land is well adapted to the growth of cereals, grass, apples, peaches, pears and small fruits, especially strawberries and blackberries, of which immense crops are grown. Strawberries commence to ripen from the 5th to the 20th of May, and last until the first to the middle of July, according to the variety and season.

The climate is mild and healthy and malarial fevers are noted by their absence, nor do storms and floods visit or ravage here. The proximity of the Gulf Stream and the presence of the bodies of salt water render its climate pleasant, uniform and healthful throughout the year. Our winters last only three months, and are often no more severe than the month of November in New York and New England States. Cattle need scarcely be fed or housed during this time; farm work, and even plowing, can generally be done during some part of every month in the year.

The purest drinking water can be obtained by driven wells, at a very small expense.

Oak, chestnut, pine and other timbers grow well.

Land can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre, according to situation and quality. It is kind and gives large returns for the fertilizers used.

FISH, OYSTERS AND CRABS, PACKING, ETC.

The Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers and their tributaries supply the people of the county with shad, rock perch and other kinds of fish, as well as an abundance of oysters.

The oyster packing industry in Wicomico is not as large as formerly, and planting is now being entered into by several of the largest packers. It is expected that within a few years most of the oyster bottoms along the rivers will be under artificial propagation.

At present there are but four oyster-packing houses in Wicomico, and it is estimated that at least \$100,000 is invested

in said property, oyster catching machinery and shore property. There are about 600 citizens of Wicomico County employed on boats in the taking of oysters, but there is an additional large number of persons engaged in the packing and shipping of the bivalves. Much money is also invested and a number of people employed in the fish industry in the western section of the county.

The packing of soft crabs and the shipping of hard crab meat, in various ways, is one of the new and growing industries of the county. There is a big revenue in the business and the opportunity for expansion is unlimited.

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

As heretofore stated, Wicomico County is well adapted to the growing of small fruits and truck, prominent among which are strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, cantaleups and watermelons, in addition to which there is a considerable amount of corn, wheat and tomatoes raised

Within the past few years great strides have been made in the growing of grasses and grains, and the land has been improved for cattle feeding, which is being engaged in quite extensively.

By this latter means the farmer has improved his land by feeding the short and long feed through his cattle, thereby making much manure and realizing a better price for his feed than if he had sold it in the open market.

The strawberry crop is the largest in the county. There are at present upwards of 3,000 acres of land set in strawberries, yielding about 3,000 quarts to the acre. It is estimated that in a good year 9,000,000 quarts, salable at an average price of five cents net to the grower, will yield in round numbers, \$450,000, nearly all of which is bought by the northern cities of the country. When it is remembered that an average of \$20,000 will be paid to pickers, it will be readily understood what a good yield of strawberries means to the county, where at least 7,500 persons are employed in picking, packing and shipping the fruit.

The blackberry crop is also large in Wicomico. It is estimated that there are 1,000 acres set in blackberries, which yield

about 2,000 quarts to the acre, making a total crop of 2,000,000 quarts, which it would take at least 1,000 pickers to gather, and means a net income to the growers of \$150,000.

The huckleberry grows wild in Wicomico, and the fruit belongs to whoever will pick it. It is mostly found in the swampy and low lands of the county in large quantities, and as it costs nothing to cultivate, it is a net revenue to the pickers. The fruit is purchased by the country stores and shipped to northern markets, where it brings good prices.

There is also a large acreage in raspberries, and the wild asparagus crop brings considerable money to the county. This asparagus grows along the salt water marshes, in the western section of the county, and it is shipped in large quantities to Baltimore and the West.

Cantaleups and watermelons are both valuable crops in this county. About 600 acres are set in cantaleups and they will average 100 carriers to the acre. In a good year these carriers will average 75 cents net, making the crop worth \$45,000 to the grower. About the same amount of acreage is devoted to watermelons.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of Wicomico are good. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad runs through it from north to south, and is a trunk line from New York to Richmond and Norfolk. The B., C. & A. Railway crosses the county from east to west, running from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chesapeake Bay.

A large fleet of sailing and packet vessels offers cheap transportation to Baltimore, and steamboats run on the Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers every day.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fifteen thousand dollars per year is appropriated by the county commissioners for the system of public schools, and with the State appropriation, secures ample accommodations and facilities for the education of the youth of the county. Separate schools are maintained for the colored population and graded and

high schools abound in the villages and incorporated towns. There are ninety-one white and seventeen colored schools in the county.

MANUFACTURES.

According to the United States Census of Manufactures for 1905 the following figures show that the industries are growing, and as they exclude all small manufactures or those producing less than \$500 worth a year, as well as all custom or repair work, these figures speak well for the county's growth, as follows:

Number of establishments, 124.

Capital invested, \$1,370,878.

Proprietors and firm members, 180.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 65; salaries, \$50,294.

Average number of wage-earners and wages: men sixteen years of age and over, 969; wages, \$268,224; women sixteen years of age and over, 441; wages, \$44,819; children under sixteen years, 49; wages, \$2,809.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$134,832.

Cost of materials used, \$1,321,628.

Value of products, \$2,029,292.

In connection with the large fruit shipment and manufacture of fruit packages, crates and baskets is a big industry. There are four large basket, crate and barrel manufactories in this county. Conservative estimates place the expenditure for fruit packages and barrels of various kinds at \$75,000, all of which are manufactured here, in addition to the thousands shipped to other counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland.

About 1,000 persons, including women and children, are employed in these factories, and the average wages earned are stated to be about \$5.50 per week when employed.

The fertilizer factories located in Salisbury, three in number, manufacture at least 12,000,000 tons per year. These factories make a specialty of manufacturing fertilizers for every separate crop, and are unique in their way.

In every town and hamlet in Wicomico there is some branch of manufacturing. All these establishments give employment to many people at an average salary of from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per

week. The principal industries in the small places are the shirt factories, starting off with Salisbury, where there is a shirt factory which employs 400 people. There is one at Hebron, with fifty employes; Mardela Springs, fifty employes; Parsonsburg, forty employes; Sharptown, fifty employes; White Haven, thirty-five employes. Most of the employes in these factories are women and girls. Altogether there are about 600 people who find employment in the shirt factories of Wicomico, who will average a weekly pay-roll of at least \$3,000 per week.

Another lucrative employment for girls is the kindling wood mills, situated at Salisbury, Hebron, Delmar and Parsonsburg. This business is the bundling of wood for sale in the large cities. In these four factories about 200 girls find employment, and they earn about \$5.00 per week each. This work is light and very healthful, as the smell of the pine wood keeps the girls in excellent health.

The lumber business has for years been the principal manufacturing business of Wicomico County. There are in Salisbury eight large lumber, planing and box mills, two sash and door factories and two crate and barrel factories. These mills give employment to at least 1,000 men and boys. The average wages earned are, for the boys, \$4.00 per week; for the men, \$7.50 per week. Of course, there is some skilled labor employed in these mills, especially in the wood-working departments, which earns from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. It is estimated that the different mills in Salisbury will cut and use 60,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

There are also large lumber mills at Sharpstown, Fruitland, Mardela Springs, Willard, Powellville, Parsonsburg, Quantico and Hebron. It is estimated that in all the mills in Wicomico County there are employed at least 2,000 people and 500 horses and mules.

There are at present four large brick manufacturing plants in Salisbury and one at White Haven, in Wicomico County, and also one at Delmar, just on the Delaware line, but within this county. The average output of these plants will reach

8,000,000 bricks each year. Some very fine bricks are made here. There are about 200 people employed in these plants, at an average salary of \$7.50 per week.

Salisbury has two very extensive ice manufacturing plants, and the average output is about thirty tons per day. The refrigerator cars of Armour and Swift, which operate on the N. Y., P. & N. and on the B., C. & A. Railway, have their iceing stations at Salisbury.

The coal and flour business, which is run in connection with these plants, is quite extensive.

There are two large roller flour mills in Salisbury, each of fifty barrel capacity per day.

Salisbury is the distributing point on the Peninsula for groceries, feed and hardware. There are six wholesale firms here, who do a business in this line of about \$850,000 per year.

Another large manufacturing business is that of soda water and soft drinks, two establishments doing a rushing business the year round.

The B., C. & A. Railway shops, situated at Salisbury, give employment to a large force of men. Here is where skilled labor is employed. Besides repairing the engines and cars, large forces of painters are employed all the year round painting and decorating the cars of the company. There are about 100 men employed by this company, who live in Salisbury, and whose wages average about \$50 to \$75 per month.

There are at present three large machine shops in the city of Salisbury, employing about forty hands. The average pay of these men is about \$3.00 per day.

At Sharptown, White Haven and Salisbury there are ship yards, also at Sharp's Point. The building of gasoline launches is also being engaged in to a considerable extent. The number of men employed is estimated at about 100, and their average pay is \$2.25 per day. Connected with two of these plants are sail-making establishments, which give employment to a small number of people.

TOMATO CROP AND CANNERIES.

It is estimated that there were fifty canneries in operation in Wicomico County in 1904, most of the concerns making a specialty of tomatoes, but there was also a big pack of peas, corn, sweet potatoes and peaches.

The total average pack of tomatoes for Wicomico is estimated at 350,000 cases, or 8,400,000 cans, to which can be added 1,000 cases of corn, 5,000 cases of peaches, 25,000 cases of peas and 1,000 cases of pumpkins and potatoes, making a grand total of about 10,000,000 cans of fruits packed in the county. Without any definite reports from the canneries, it is estimated that fifty hands were employed by each of the canneries, making a total of 2,500 hands, at an average of about seventy-five cents per day for eight weeks, or about \$85,000 paid out for labor.

The acreage of tomatoes in 1904 was reported as 1,000, with an average yield of three tons to the acre, or a crop yield of 3,000 tons.

The following is a list of the canneries and their locations, and following it will be found the principal manufactories of Wicomico County, with a total of their output, altogether making an excellent showing of this prosperous section of the State:

CANNERIES.

W. F. Messick, Allen.	D. J. Elliott, White Haven.
B. F. Messick & Son, Allen.	G. M. Catlin, White Haven.
K. V. White, Powellville.	W. H. Delby, White Haven.
E. G. Davis, Willard.	S. W. Delby, White Haven.
Phillips & Humphreys, Parsons-	G. A. Bounds & Co., Hebron.
burg.	M. N. Nelson & Co., Hebron.
W. K. Leatherbury, Salisbury.	Truitt & Phillips, Hebron.
L. J. Gale, Quantico.	Famous Canning Co., Whayland.
T. R. Jones & Brother (3 fac-	Tyaskin Packing Company,
tories), Quantico.	Tyaskin.
E. A. Denson, Whayland.	Jno. W. Willing, Nanticoke.

Denson & Chatham, Whayland.	Rockawalking Canning Co.,
Enterprise Canning Company,	Rockawalking.
Whayland.	Guy Crawford, Quantico.
Messick & Cooper, Whayland.	Willie Gillis, Quantico.
W. H. Jackson, Salisbury.	O. W. Taylor, Quantico.
Frederick Strattner, Salisbury.	C. A. Taylor & Son, Quantico.
Jno. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury.	W. J. Windsor, Salisbury.
Salisbury Canning Company,	Staton & Delby, White Haven.
Salisbury.	E. S. S. Turner, Nanticoke.
Messick, Wilson & Company,	Hebron Canning Company,
Delmar.	Salisbury.
T. D. Langsdale, Mardela Spgs.	Pittsville Canning Company (2
I. S. Bennett, Riverton.	canneries), Pittsville.
Wm. H. Knowles, Sharptown.	Jesse Travers, Nanticoke.
Dulany & Sons, Fruitland.	Samuel Shockley, Whoten.
H. W. Roberts, Clara.	W. C. Brady, Quantico.

Shirts.—Salisbury Shirt Company, Salisbury; Hebron Shirt Factory, Hebron; Mardela Shirt Company, Mardela Springs; White Haven Shirt Company, White Haven; Sharptown Shirt Company, Sharptown; Parsonsburg Shirt Company, Parsonsburg; number of employes, 375; value of total product, \$225,000; capital invested, \$192,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,500.

Foundry and Machines.—Salisbury Machine Shops, Salisbury Machine Works, L. W. Gunby, B., C. & A. Machine Shops, Salisbury; number of employes, 60; value of total product, \$195,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$20,000.

Barrels, Baskets and Crates.—The Marvil Package Co., Sharptown; Powelville Manufacturing Company, Powelville; E. G. Davis, Willard; J. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury Crate and Barrel Company, Salisbury; G. A. Bounds & Company, Hebron; number of employes, 560; value of total product, \$120,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$52,000.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Jackson Brothers' Company, E. S. Adkins, L. E. Williams & Company, T. H. Mitchell, Salisbury; Wm. J. Downing Lumber Co., Salisbury; Wm. M.

Day & Bro., Salisbury; Delmar Manufacturing Company, Delmar; number of employes, 1,030; value of total product, \$1,625,000; capital invested, \$750,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$166,000.

Flour, Meal, etc.—Phillips & Brother, Gillis & Company, Locust Grove Flour Mill, Salisbury; number of employes, 13; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$25,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,500.

Kindling Wood.—Parsons & Company, Parsonsburg; W. B. Miller & Company, Salisbury and Hebron; number of employes, 170; value of total product, \$185,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,000.

Fertilizers.—Farmers and Planters' Company, Wm. B. Tilghman & Company, Farmers and Truckers' Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 23; value of total product, \$80,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Shipbuilding.—Sharptown Marine Railway, Sharptown; Salisbury Marine Railway, Salisbury; number of employes, 20; value of total product, \$40,000; capital invested, \$14,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Boat Repairing.—Sharp's Point Railway, Sharp's Point; White Haven Marine Railway, White Haven; number of employes, 14; value of total product, \$17,000; capital invested, \$6,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Bricks.—Traders' Red Brick Company, Salisbury Brick Company, Peninsula Brick Company, Wicomico Brick Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 90; value of total product, \$27,500; capital invested, \$49,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$12,500.

Ice.—Crystal Ice Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 25; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Electricity.—Salisbury Heat and Power Company, Salisbury; number of employes, 5; value of total product, \$12,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Among other industries may be grouped:

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—Henry W. Anderson, Rockawalking; Wm. T. Banks, J. K. Disharoon & Son, Geo. W. Leonard, Josiah Fooks, Salisbury; Bailey & Freeny, Wooley & Company, Quantico; Barren Creek Mills, Double Mills, Mardela Springs; I. H. A. Dulany, Fruitland; Emory Dennis, Willard's; E. H. & S. W. Parsons, Parsonsburg; Edward White, Whiton.

Ice Manufacturers.—Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Fish Canning and Preserving.—Geo. D. Insley & Company, Bivalve.

Fertilizers.—Elisha E. Truitt, Bivalve.

Bakers.—C. V. Kraus, James N. Phillips.

Awnings, Sails and Tents.—Benjamin Gravenor, Sharptown.

Shirts.—Guy Q. Crawford, Quantico; Oregon M. Bennett, Riverton Shirt Factory, Riverton.

Liquors, Distilled.—Wm. R. Gillis, Hebron; Johnson & Company, Johnson & Wright, Mardela Springs; Elijah J. Adkins, Salisbury.

Printing and Publishing. Newspapers and Periodicals.—Courier, Salisbury Advertiser, Wicomico News, Salisbury.

Boat and Ship Building.—Otis S. Lloyd, W. W. Smith, Salisbury; W. J. Catlin & Brother, Catlin & Elliott, White Haven.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Allen & Colnberg, John S. Cooper & Company, L. H. Cooper & Sons, Downs & Robertson, Horace Greeley Mills, H. N. Messick & Brother, Mardela Springs; John W. Gordy, A. G. Malone, Alfred W. Reddish, Chas. E. Williams, Salisbury; Burbage & Jones, White & Burbage Manufacturing Company, Whiton; I. H. A. Dulany, Thos. H. Hitch, Fruitland; James Denson, Capitola; Wm. H. Dolby, Robert W. Staton, Humphreys & Brother, B. S. Pusey, Rockawalking; A. J. Horsey & Company, Wetipquin; Jesse Huffington, B. F. Messick & Son, Clayton Parker, E. V. White. Allen; E. D. Knowles & Brother, Sharptown; Morris, Workman & Garrittson, Peter Manufacturing Company, James H. West, Pittsville; J. G. Phillips, W. S. Phillips & Company, O.

W. Taylor, Quantico; Roaring Point Saw and Planing Mill, Nanticoke; John E. Taylor, Riverton; W. B. Wilson, Hebron; F. W. Robinson & Company, Sharptown.

Tinsmithing, etc.—T. R. Jones & Brother, Quantico; Dorman & Smith Hardware Company, L. W. Gunby Company, Salisbury.

Tobacco, etc.—Wilson & Truitt, Hebron; Peninsula Cigar Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Photography.—Smith Studio, George Hitchens, Salisbury.

WORCESTER.

Worcester County was formed from Somerset County in 1742. Its area is 487 square miles, of which Synepuxent, Chincoteague, Isle of Wight, Assowoman and Newport Bays form about one-quarter part. The whole eastern boundary of the county is the Atlantic Ocean. A narrow strip of beach, ranging from one-quarter of a mile to one mile in width, forms the coast and is separated from the mainland by the bays above mentioned. The narrowest part of the water is at Ocean City, Md., a prosperous seaside resort, where it is spanned by a bridge about one-quarter of a mile in length. The widest part of the bay is just below Snow Hill, where it is about eight miles from the east shore of the mainland to the western shore of the beach. Delaware is the northern and Virginia the southern boundary.

The population of the county is now over 21,000, and the assessed valuation of property for the county is \$5,769,123, while the tax rate for 1905 is \$1.

TOWNS, INCORPORATED AND OTHERWISE.

Snow Hill is the county-seat, and for the past two or three years has been forging rapidly ahead, due largely to the growth of its manufacturing industries. Pocomoke City is fourteen miles south of Snow Hill, and is connected therewith by the local packet line, also by the boats of the B., C. & A. R. R. Company. Berlin, sixteen miles north of Snow Hill and eight miles west of Ocean City, is at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia branch of the P., B. & W. R. R., and the B., C. & A. Railway.

Thriving villages are Stockton and Girdletree, from each of which are shipped annually about 40,000 barrels of oysters, and each of which contains a thriving bank, canning factory and barrel factory, and also good schools and churches. Other growing villages are Newark, Bishopville, Whaleyville and Showells, each of which contain factories which are adding rapidly to the prosperity of the people.

The steady growth of Ocean City as a summer resort has made an excellent local market for truck, and the farmers on the mainland derive a large revenue therefrom.

SOILS, FARMS AND FARM PRODUCTS.

The soil of Worcester County varies from a light sand to a heavy clay, the majority being a splendid loam with some clay. The proximity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream makes the climate temperate.

There are 1,987 farms in the county, according to the last census. Agriculture is one of the important industries of the county, which abounds in the production of small fruits. The principal products of the farms are grain, wheat and truck.

There are two large and prosperous nurseries in the county, those of J. G. Harrison & Sons, near Berlin, and W. M. Peters & Sons, near Wesley and Ironshire. From a modest beginning a few years ago, they have grown to large proportions and their goods are shipped all over the United States and to many foreign countries.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

From the bays of the county are taken quantities of the finest oysters, and the revenue from these add materially to the prosperity of the county. Fish are also plentiful in the bays and the activity of the present Fish Commissioner for the Eastern Shore has done much for the future of the fishing interests throughout the county. At Ocean City deep sea fishing is an extensive industry. Among the firms engaged in the business are: Ocean City Cold Storage Company, L. P. Ayres & Company, Strimple Brothers & Ludlam, Ocean City Fish Company, Thomas & Mumford. The total capital invested in this business

amounts to \$70,000, employing 125 men, to whom wages are annually paid amounting to \$37,500. Besides these, there are a great many individual fisherman who make their living by that means.

BANKS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The banks of the county are the First National and the Commercial, at Snow Hill; the Pocomoke City National, the Citizens' National and E. G. Polk & Company, at Pocomoke City; the Calvin B. Taylot Banking Company, the private bank of L. L. Dirickson, Jr., the Exchange Savings Bank, at Berlin; the Stockton Bank, at Stockton, and Geo. L. Barnes & Company, at Girdletree. The individual deposits subject to check, as shown by the last statements, aggregate over \$1,450,000.

The Equitable Building & Loan Association of Snow Hill is now building a handsome home in Snow Hill, and will open a banking department next year.

Snow Hill and Pocomoke City and Ocean City have excellent electric light and water works systems. The lines of the Diamond State Telephone Company and the Pocomoke Telephone Company cover the county in every direction, and first class town and county service is given by both companies, and through the Diamond State Telephone Company first-class long-distance service is also given.

There are six newspapers in the county: the Democratic Messenger and the Worcester Advocate, at Snow Hill; the Worcester Democrat and the Ledger-Enterprise, at Pocomoke City; the Berlin Herald and the Berlin Advance, at Berlin.

The schools rank among the highest in the State. The religious denominations represented by churches are the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Southern Methodist, Old School Baptist, Disciples of Christ, New School Baptist and Roman Catholics. There are eighty-six white and twenty colored schools in the county.

The County Court House is probably the handsomest on the Peninsula and was built in 1895 at a cost of about \$35,000. The jail was built at the same time and is thoroughly equipped.

Below will be found a list of the principal manufacturing industries in the county. Detailed information is given wherever possible. Aside from the special ones set out, there are scattered through the county a number of canning factories and also fifteen or twenty small saw mills, which supply lumber to the larger mills.

INDUSTRIES.

The census of 1905 makes the following satisfactory report for the larger industries of Worcester County. These figures do not include any of the custom or repair shops producing less than \$500 worth of product per annum:

Number of establishments, 87.

Capital invested, \$795,117.

Proprietors and firm members, 137.

Salaried officials and salaries: number, 41; salaries, \$16,644

Average number of wage-earners and wages: Men sixteen years of age and over, 758; wages, \$203,010; women sixteen years of age and over, 167; wages, \$20,015; children under sixteen years of age, 48; wages, \$4,084.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$72,713.

Cost of materials used, \$916,969.

Value of products, \$1,450,259.

The following list, however, will prove of interest as showing the diversified character of the industries and an estimate of their product.

INDUSTRIES.

Boxes, Shooks, etc.—Smith, Moore & Company, Snow Hill Manufacturing Company, Snow Hill; number of hands employed 450; capital invested, \$250,000.

Lumber.—Wm. Whaley & Company, Bishopville; Showell Lumber Company, Showell; Tilghman & Purnell, Newark; Godfrey Manufacturing Company; total number of employes, 100; capital invested, \$65,000; value of total product, \$120,000; annual wage payments \$20,000.

Flour and Meal.—Eagle Rolling Mills, Pocomoke City Mills, Pocomoke City; Berlin Rolling Mills, Berlin; W. H.

Jones & Company, Selby & Shockley, Snow Hill; number of employes, 35; total value of product, \$100,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,000.

Nurseries.—J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin; Wm. Peters & Sons, Wesley; number of employes, 205; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$200,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Canned Goods.—Hanway & Ball, St. Martin's; Queponce Canning Company, Newark; Mumford Packing Company, Showell; Dirickson Brothers, Berlin; Worcester Canning Company, Pocomoke City; Day, Swing & Company, Snow Hill; W. E. Robinson, Girdletree & Stockton, Roberts Brothers, Snow Hill; number of employes, 352; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$32,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Crates and Baskets.—The Petey Manufacturing Company, Whaleyville; Schoolfield, Barnes & Company, Pocomoke City; number of employes, 350; value of total products, \$100,000; capital invested, \$60,000, wages paid annually, \$35,000.

Barrels.—Scarborough & Lynch, Wm. Hudson, Girdletree; Oystermen's Barrel Company, W. A. Hudson, Snow Hill; Thomas P. Whorten, Stockton; number of employes, 30; capital invested, \$9,000.

Shipbuilding.—Charles Crockett, E. James Tull, Pocomoke City; number of employes, 70; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$33,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,000.

Other industries that are prospering show a total invested capital of \$100,000; value of total product, \$87,500; number of employes, 420, and wages paid annually of about \$50,000, in which the following are engaged; J. L. Pardee, brooms; S. P. Gordy, carriages; Hugh McMichael, bricks; Pocomoke Ice Company, ice, Pocomoke City. Luray Manufacturing Company, whips, raw hides; Snow Hill Butter Dish and Basket Company, Snow Hill; W. B. Miller, kindling wood, Snow Hill. Dirickson Brothers, shirts; D. J. Adkins Company, planing mills, Berlin; W. A. Costen Company, toilet goods, perfumes and flavoring extracts, Pocomoke City.

Bread and other Bakery Products.—R. J. McAllen & Brothers, Snow Hill.

Carriages and Wagons.—James S. Adkins, Newark
Abraham W. Cranmer, M. H. Dickinson, Pocomoke City.

Cooperage.—Gordon B. Jones & Company, Newark.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products.—A. G. Strickland, Klej Grange; Joel Mitchell, Newark; Wm. E. Hall, Pocomoke City; Mrs. Cordelia Long, Pocomoke City; Burton Stewart, Welbourne.

Kindling Wood.—W. B. Miller, Snow Hill.

Lumber and Timber Products.—H. D. & R. B. Adams, Lambert P. Ayers, Bowen Lumber Co., Thos. G. Hanley's Sons, Levin T. Hearn, Melson & Bunting, White & Burbage Manufacturing Co., Berlin; Moore Brothers, Bishopville; Perry W. Colburne, Coulbourne; Stansbury White, Gridletree; W. C. Farr, Klej Grange; Gordon B. Jones & Co., Newark; Hall & Council, Schofield, Barnes & Co., Jas. T. Young, Pocomoke City; B. T. Davis, Cephas Riffin, Thos. P. Selby, Smith, Moore & Co., Snow Hill; L. J. Houston, Stockton; Isaac J. Lambertson, Welbourne; Tarr & Hill, Stockton; McAllen & Clark, Snow Hill; Price & Shockley, Snow Hill; Jas. K. P. West, Snow Hill.

Ice Cream.—Mrs. N. W. Wise, Berlin; J. D. Dilworth, Newark.

Mineral and Soda Waters.—J. Henry Young & Company, Pocomoke City.

Photography.—P. W. Tilghman, Snow Hill; H. D. Clogg, Pocomoke City.

Printing and Publishing, Newspapers and Periodicals.—Berlin Herald, Berlin Advance, Ledger Enterprise, Worcester Democrat, Pocomoke City; Democrat Messenger, Worcester Advocate, Snow Hill.

Tinsmithing.—James T. Horsey, Berlin; Geo. R. Simpson, Snow Hill.

Shirts.—T. Langsdal, Pocomoke City; Dirickson Bros., Berlin;

Women's Clothing.—Holzman Manufacturing Co., Pocomoke City.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Third Annual Report of the Work Accomplished.

The results of the year's work in this branch of the department were not as satisfactory as they might have been. The number of situations secured for idle persons has decreased as compared with 1904, but this was to be expected, as there were many less idle seeking employment. The fire of 1904 threw out of employment either temporarily or permanently a considerable number of persons, whose needs were urgent and who were willing at the time to take employment at any remuneration offered. This year it is different. Business is prosperous; building during the year has been tremendous, giving employment to mechanics of all kinds, who in turn become larger consumers, thus stimulating the manufactories and increasing the price of products of the farm by the greater demand.

Those who seek situations are more particular as to their employment, wages, etc., and there are not so many of them.

Another cause, probably not so potent, is the inability of the department to make our business men and manufacturers fully realize the extent to which this branch of the State bureau could be advantageously utilized by them. Farmers do want farm hands, and we have not been able to fully supply their wants. The rate of wages has had much to do with this, and we advise our agriculturists who may be looking for such help later in the spring to be prepared for the demand for higher wages.

There were 451 applicants for positions, as compared with 1,312 applicants in 1904. Of these, 377 were males and 74 females. Of these the largest number was clerks, of whom there were 73; the next largest number was laborers, 39; the next drivers, 38; the next farm hands, 25; the next watchmen, 19; salespeople next, 17; waiters, 15; and general utility, 12, with the other occupations represented in limited numbers.

It is particularly noticeable that nearly the whole number of applications is made by unskilled persons, or those who have no trade or profession; even the number of laborers applying is comparatively small.

The applications for help during the year numbered 263, as against 362 in 1904. The 263 included 155 males and 108 females. The demand for the greatest number was for laborers and berry pickers, and coming as it did it was difficult to supply the demand. Of course, there is always a steady demand for domestic help.

During the year 122 positions were secured for different persons, of whom 78 were males and 44 females. Of course, the largest number of these positions were for laborers, there being 34; the next being berry pickers, 23; next farm hands, 21. Thus it is seen, that while the total number is not so large as last year, it was proportionately successful, and there is a greater satisfaction in the knowledge that so few persons have been driven to seek employment through agencies. The following table gives the number of applicants for positions, the number of applications for help, and the number of positions secured by occupations:

OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apprentice.....	1					
Bakers.....	2					
Barkeepers.....	4					
Bell boys.....	2					
Berry pickers.....			40	35	20	3
Blacksmith.....	1					
Boilermaker.....	1					
Bookkeepers.....	8					
Brakeman.....	1					
Butler.....			1			
Carpenters.....	2					
Cashier.....		1				
Chambermaids.....		6	10			6
Charwomen.....		2				1
Cigar maker.....	1					
Civil engineer.....	1					
Clerks.....	67	6	2	1	1	2
Clothing cutter.....	1					
Coachman.....	1					
Collectors.....	7		3			
Compositor.....	1					
Companions.....		3				
Conductors.....	2					
Cooks.....	11	7		13		5
Cooks & general houseworkers.....		10		17		1
Coremakers.....			4			
Dairymen.....			3			
Dishwasher.....	1					
Draughtsman.....	1					
Drivers.....	38					
Electricians and helpers.....	3					
Elevator conductor.....	1					
Engineers.....	9		1		2	
Factory hands.....	3					
Farm hands.....	25		28		21	
Firemen.....	5					
Florist.....	1					
Floorwalker.....	1					
Footman.....	1					
Gardeners.....	5		2			
General houseworkers.....	1	4		22		20
General utility.....	12					

OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Granite cutter.....	1					
Hostlers.....	5					
Hotel work.....	2	1				
Housekeepers.....		5		1		
Iron worker.....	1					
Janitors.....	3					
Laborers.....	39		50		34	
Laundry workers.....	1	2				
Machinists.....	10					
Maids.....		1		3		
Manager.....	1					
Meat cutter.....	1					
Milliner.....		1				
Miners.....	4					
Motorman.....	1					
Musician.....	1					
Music teacher.....		1				
Nurses.....	2	12		11		4
Office work.....	2					
Packers.....	5		1			
Painters.....	3					
Pipe fitter.....	1					
Porters.....	6					
Press feeder.....	1					
Rigger.....	1					
Salespeople.....	16	1				
Scrubwomen.....		2				1
Shoemaker.....	1					
Solicitors.....	2		7			
Stablemen.....	1		1			
Steam fitters.....	4		1			
Stenographers.....	2	3		2		1
Teachers.....	1	3				
Teamster.....			1			
Telegraph operators.....	1					
Telephone operators.....		2				
Time keepers.....	2					
Waiters.....	15	1		3		
Watchmen.....	19					
Woodworker.....	1					
Total.....	377	74	155	108	78	44

The following brief table shows the nationality of the applicants for positions, the largest number claiming to be Americans; Germans and negroes following in succession. It is to be noticed that there were more Americans than all other nationalities put together.

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Americans.....	243	43
Austrians.....	4	
Bohemians.....	1	
Danish.....	1	
English.....	13	1
French.....	4	1
Germans.....	46	6
Hebrews.....	8	
Irish.....	17	5
Negroes.....	33	18
Norwegians.....	1	
Polish.....	1	
Roumanian.....	1	
Scotch.....	2	
Swedish.....	1	
Welsh.....	1	
Total.....	377	74

Of those applying for places it is interesting and instructive to take into account their profession, trade or occupation. If one trade is dull, or if there are a larger number of workmen in that trade than there is demand for, then it may be indicated by the number of idle persons of that particular trade who are applying for work. Thus, it will be seen in the following table a larger number of machinists were out of work and applying for jobs than any other trade, but that is easily accounted for by the fact that the shops at Mt. Clare curtailed their force during a portion of the year, as well as several other large machine shops in the city. This was, however, only temporary. Engineers, book-keepers, stenographers and teachers come next in rotation in number applying for positions. Of the total 451 applicants for situations 85 only were professional or mechanically skilled persons, thus showing the value of technical education. The figures follow:

SKILLED OR TRAINED PERSONS APPLYING FOR POSITIONS.

TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		TOTAL.
	MALE.	FEMALE.	
Bakers.....	3		3
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Boilermaker.....	2		2
Bookkeepers.....	6		6
Carpenters.....	2		2
Candymakers.....	2		2
Cigarmakers.....	1		1
Civil engineer.....	1		1
Clothing cutters.....	2		2
Compositors.....	3		3
Draughtsmen.....	2		2
Electricians.....	4		4
Engineers.....	7		7
Gardeners.....	5		5
Gas and pipe fitters.....	3		3
Granite cutter.....	1		1
Machinist.....	12		12
Milliner.....		1	1
Musician.....	1	1	2
Painters.....	4		4
Paperhanger.....	1		1
Pharmacist.....	1		1
Rigger.....	1		1
Sailmaker.....	1		1
Shoemakers.....	2		2
Stenographers.....	4	2	6
Tailor.....	1		1
Teachers.....	2	3	5
Telegrapher.....	1		1
Varnisher.....	1		1
Woodworker.....	1		1
Total.....	78	7	85

As seen in the following table, the largest number of applications for employment were received in the month of July; January followed next, thus plainly showing that at the middle of the year and the beginning of the year, when extreme heat and extreme cold is with us, there is the greatest amount of idleness. This, however, does not apply to male and female help alike, as the largest number of females seeking employment

was in the month of February. The greatest demand for help seems to have been in the early spring, as May leads all the rest of the months in the number of applications. The figures speak for themselves.

MONTHS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
January.....	68	17	5	9
February.....	39	21	3	7
March.....	28	12	12	9
April.....	14	8	3	
May.....	10	2	42	45
June.....	26	3	3	2
July.....	127	2	13	8
August.....	23	7	4	8
September.....	9	4	9	12
October.....	10	2	50	3
November.....	9	1	3	4
December.....	20			2
Totals.....	383	79	147	109

Of all those applying for help, four females and 11 males stated they could neither read nor write, while 67 females and 368 males stated that they could read and write. Others neglected to answer the question on their application, and sometimes it is rather difficult to make them understand that such information is useful.

However, as a number of them are foreigners and can not read nor write in the English language, the discrepancy is easily accounted for.

The great number of small employment agencies now existing in the city, and their doubtful methods of doing business in many cases, makes it imperative that the State should do something to regulate them, just as it does through licenses regulate other businesses. We believe the most conservative way to do this is through the license system, and therefore recommend that each one of these employment bureaus be required to take out an annual license at a moderate fee, to

be issued by the Comptroller of the city, and when said license is issued the licensee should be required to state clearly in the application their name or names, location, fees charged and particular branch of the business they expect to carry on, so that full information may be had. There have been many victims of these employment agencies in the past, and as the business is a legitimate one and so recognized, the best way to regulate it and abolish the opportunity for fraud is to license the same and then authorize this bureau to inspect and report on the same annually.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For a long time the question of the employment of children and women in the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland has been under serious consideration by this Department, as well as by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with various philanthropic associations. These associations, comprised mostly of clubs connected with the Federation of Women's Clubs, Consumers' League or National Child Labor Committee, have earnestly desired to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate employes of the factory and shop, and as a necessity to bring about that amelioration have long desired a thorough understanding of the conditions that prevail in this city. The passage of the Compulsory School Attendance Law and the amendment to the Child Labor Law raising the age limit to fourteen years were but stepping stones that marked the interest and energetic work of this department and these ladies and gentlemen.

During the year, the Consumers' League placed at the disposal of the department one of its agents, Miss M. L. White, with the request that we make at least a partial investigation into these conditions. To fully realize the extent of this work it need only be stated, that there are fully nine to ten thousand places to be visited in the State to insure this investigation. The limited means at the disposal of the bureau precluded the possibility of diverting the attention of the sweat-shop inspectors in this direction, and therefore it was determined as a beginning to select certain places and investigate where children were employed, with a view of presenting such testimony to the Legislature as would induce them to so increase the appropriation or means at the disposal of the bureau as would enable it to make a thorough investigation of the entire subject commensurate with its importance.

The Consumers' League employed Miss White for three months in the spring of the year, and the results of her visits to the various establishments are given in the following report. They are not entirely satisfactory, and probably do not show the real condition in many of the smaller establishments, yet sufficient can be gleaned from her report to justify the demand for increased facilities to thoroughly investigate and inspect every shop in the State of Maryland employing either women or children, with a view of enacting such legislation as will compel obedience to the laws already enacted or the amendment of the same in such a way as to protect these little unfortunates from the greedy demands of competitive capital.

For the purpose of review, the various places investigated have been separated into six groups, as follows:

Group I. Being composed of the shirt factories, shirt waist and clothing establishments investigated.

Group II. Is composed of the establishments manufacturing cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and snuff.

Group III. Is composed of bakeries, candy manufacturers and confectioners.

Group IV. Is composed of manufactories of tin and metal goods of all kinds, including buttons, clasps, enameled ware, tin specialties, steel novelties and tin boxes and cans.

Group V. Comprises the various department stores, and is probably the most important of all groups.

Group VI. Under the head of this group is included coat pads, artificial flowers, picture frames and mouldings, show cases, plain twine and netting, iron foundries, curled hair and bristles, canneries, paper bags, glass bottles and children's dresses.

The main difficulty in making the investigation has been to secure reliable data from the proprietors or managers of the establishments. They are seemingly perfectly willing to furnish such information, but the returns have been indefinite and general, rather than specific. Very little is known by the employers as to the real ages of the children they employ. The Compulsory School Attendance Law is not complied with, and only in a few establishments are the certificates of parents or

school teachers required and kept on file. Even where this law is complied with it is done in such a slipshod manner as to preclude the possibility of securing satisfactory information therefrom.

For the purposes of the investigation the following schedule was used, and information was sought as to the general condition of the children at their homes, as well as in the factories, and in pursuing the work Miss White made numerous visits to these homes, conferring with the children and their parents, and examining the environments. The results of this home inquiry are given in the paragraphs annexed to the report.

The schedule used was as follows:

REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

1. Date.....
2. District.....
3. Store, factory, dwelling or tenement house.....
4. City or town.....
5. Street and number.....
6. Name of person or firm.....
7. Character of business.....
8. Goods made or partially made.....
9. Front, back or rear building.....
10. Location of store or workroom.....
11. Total number of rooms in house.....

First floor.....	Second floor.....	Third floor.....
Fourth floor.....	Fifth floor.....	Sixth floor.....
Seventh floor.....	Basement.....	
12. Total number of persons employed. . . . Males..... Females.....
13. Number employed under 16 years of age. Males..... Females.....
14. Number employed under 14 years of age. Males..... Females.....
15. How many can neither read nor write. . . Males..... Females.....
16. How many can read and not write. . . . Males..... Females.....
17. Age of each who can not read or write.....

Males.....
Females.....
18. How long has he or she been employed.....
19. Weekly earnings.....
20. Describe occupation, either collectively or individually.....
21. Describe height, weight and general appearance physically. Give special attention to physical appearance.....
22. What degree of intelligence does the child (or children) exhibit.....
23. Hours of labor required per day.....

24. Hours of labor required on Saturday.....
 25. Time allowed for lunch.....
 26. Size of room inspected.....
 27. Total number of cubic feet in room.....
 28. How many cubic feet allowed for each person.....
 29. Are the workrooms kept clean.....
 30. Are there sufficient means of egress in case of fire.....
 31. Are washrooms provided for females.....
 32. How many water closets on premises.....
 33. Are they separate for sexes.....
 34. Condition of water closet.....
 35. General sanitary condition of premises.....
 36. Ventilation.....
 37. Light used.....Heat.....
Power.....
- REMARKS. (Explain fully anything that is not enumerated above.)

.....
Inspector's signature.

In the following table we give a summary of the results of the investigation by groups of industries. Of course, it must be remembered that Group VI, containing the miscellaneous lists, while showing the largest total number of employes, does not show the largest number of employes under 16 years of age, though it shows the largest number of employes under 14 years of age.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION.

CHARACTER OF PLACES INVESTIGATED.	Number of Places Investigated.		Total Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Who Can neither Read nor Write.		Condition of Places Investigated.	Hours Worked per Day.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Average Weekly Earnings.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.				
Group I.—Shirts, Waists and Clothing Factories..	10 1,186	447 1,633	43 351	394	1	42	43	1	9	10	{ 1 dirty 6 clean	3 shops 10 hrs. 5 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs.	9 places...½ hr. \$4.01	
Group II.—Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes and Snuff.	9 1,043	1,465 2,508	20 111	131	2	18	20	1	1	2	{ 4 dirty 5 clean	1 shop 8½ hrs. 2 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 9½ hrs.	2 places...1 hr. 4.34 5 places...½ hr.	
Group III.—Candy Factories and Bakeries.....	7 596	291 887	23 36	59	....	7	7	5	5	10	{ 6 clean 1 dirty	1 shop 9 hrs. 4 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 10 hrs.	5 places...½ hr. 3.15 1 place...½ hr.	
Group IV.—Tin and Metal Goods	8 1,907	272 2,179	155 75	230	8	16	24	16	3	19	{ 4 clean	1 shop 9½ hrs. 6 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs.	5 places...½ hr. 4.18 1 place...½ hr. 1 place 20 min.	
Group V.—Department Stores.	9 460	1,530 1,990	54 148	202	1	6	7	....	....	....	{ 8 clean 1 dirty	1 shop 8½ hrs. 2 shops 8½ hrs. 5 shops 9 hrs. 1 shop 12 hrs.	7 places...1 hr. 2.60 1 place...½ hr. 1 place...½ hr.	
Group VI.—Miscellaneous.....	19 1,975	2,110 4,085	153 137	290	65	4	69	19	....	19	{ 2 dirty 1 clean	4 shops 9 hrs. 5 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 7½ hrs. 7 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 11½ hrs.	14 places...½ hr. 4.50 2 places...½ hr. 1 place...½ hr.	
Total.....	62 7,167	6,115 13,282	448 858	1,306	77	85	162	42	18	60	9 dirty 30 clean	6 shops 8½ hrs. 3 shops 8½ hrs. 10 shops 9 hrs. 15 shops 9½ hrs. 1 shop 9½ hrs. 20 shops 10 hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs. 1 shop 10½ hrs. 1 shop 11½ hrs. 1 shop 12 hrs.	38 places...½ hr. 2 places...½ hr. 12 places...½ hr. 2 places...½ hr. 1 place 20 min.	

Taking the groups in the order named, Group I, comprising manufacturers of shirts, shirt waists and clothing, shows the largest number of females employed under 16 years of age, and the largest total number of employes under 16 years of age, and next to the largest number of female employes under 14 years of age. In this group, 10 factories were investigated, with a total of 1,633 persons, of which 394 are under 16 years of age and 43 under 14 years of age. Ten of these children can neither read nor write. In 9 of these establishments, only a half hour was allowed for lunch, and all of them work over nine and a half hours per day.

The investigator found on visiting the homes of the children in this group conditions that did not justify the employment of many of these mites in the factories, while in others it was found that the fathers were drunkards and neglectful of their families. For instance, at one home, where there was a family of 8 children, a girl of 13 earning \$1.75 a week and very delicate, was compelled to walk to and fro from work, though the father was a bricklayer by trade and when he attended to his business could earn \$5.00 per day. This little girl was very fond of school and would have much preferred attending the same. Another girl, 14 years of age, working in a shirt factory, could neither read nor write, but went to work in spite of the fact that her father and his two sons were earning a good livelihood and keeping a comfortable home and were perfectly willing to send her to school. She was induced to go to work by some girl friend in the neighborhood. Another girl in this group, 13 years of age, whose father was earning from \$10 to \$20 per week, left school when in the fifth grade to earn \$2 to \$3 per week in a shirt factory, simply because she did not like school. Another case was that of a girl of 14, who could neither read nor write, who was compelled to go to work on account of a drunken father not supporting the family. There were several cases in these factories of girls 13 and 14 years of age, children of foreign parents, who could neither read nor write the English language, and one in particular, an Italian, who was reported as having gone to work at 10 years of age.

The following brief reports of investigations into the homes of some of these children are interesting as showing the necessity for legislation prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, and this only when presenting a certificate from the school which they had last attended:

1. Girl 13 years of age, 4 feet 1 inch high, weighing 60 pounds; father in jail for assaulting wife. Eight children in the family, 3 of whom are working. One girl, 17 years, has been working for two years in a laundry and now earns \$4.00 per week; another girl of 15 earns \$2.00 per week, though she has been working for 3 years. Two children go to school. They live in a house of 5 rooms, for which they pay \$1.75 rent per week. Husband gave wife from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week when working. Girl of 13 has been working 4 months and earns \$1.75 per week; this child is very delicate looking and was fond of study. This is an American family and mother has had to be assisted by charity from the church.

2. Girl 14 years of age, can neither read nor write. Mother says it is not necessary for her to work. Father a cooper and keeps a comfortable home. Two grown brothers paying \$4.00 per week board, with one little brother at school.

3. Girl 13 years old, earns \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week; mother says she was compelled to put her to work; she can hardly read or write, having been taken from school when in the second grade. The mother can not read nor write. They pay \$5.00 rent per month for one room, in which they sleep, eat and cook.

4. Girl 13 years of age, been at work one year; left the Fifth Grade because she did not like school. Mother can not read nor write. Father and boys hard working people and capable of supporting her at home. She earns from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week.

5. Girl 12 years of age, with working certificate; earns \$1.50 per week. Eight in the family. Father a laborer. Children have little or no education.

6. Girl 13 years of age. Father keeps a saloon and there is no need for the child to work other than her anxiety to earn something.

7. Girl 13 years, 11 months old; been at work 4 months; can not read nor write.

8. Girl 14 years, 5 months, can neither read nor write; 10 children in the family; five grown and two married; five of the ten can neither read nor write, though the two younger ones are still in school. Man reported as a drunkard, and it is probably entirely due to mother's carelessness that children have no education, as they were never required to go to school. Man was formerly buyer for canning house and earned \$30 per week. Children reported idle and shiftless.

9. Italian girl 13 years, 9 months; came to Baltimore when 9 years of age and went to school one year; earning \$1.25 per week. Five children in family. Mother finishes pants. Father has a wagon and sells fruit. This child was anxious to learn to read and write.

10. Girl of 15, could not read nor write; been at work since 12 years of age and has forgotten all that she learned; earns \$3.00 per week. Eight children in family. Sister of 21 years helps mother finish pants at home, and brother of 19 is illiterate. One sister of 13 years deaf and dumb, and one has left home. Father has consumption. Income of family \$10.64 per week; rent \$9.00 per month.

11. Girl 15 years of age, been working since she was 10 years old; earns \$2.00 per week. Child is illiterate, and 4 other children in the family are also illiterates. Two younger children at school. Income of the family at present is \$17.00 per week. They pay \$8.00 rent per month. Four of the nine children are grown and two married. Family has been the recipient of charity.

12. Italian girl, 13 years 11 months old; she stopped going to school when 11 years of age. Father a laborer with 6 children, 2 of whom were at work and 2 at school. Child refused to go to school longer.

13. Girl 12 years of age. Mother wanted her to go to school, but she refused. Went to work last Fall. Eight children in the family, 3 of whom are at work. Father a laborer.

The investigator was particularly successful in one or two of the factories in this group in securing information from the

employers, but in none of the cases reported was there any reliability about the statements made as to age. The children are drilled at home to report their ages to the employer as being over 12 or 14 years, so that they will secure employment, and the enforcement of the Compulsory School Law is as yet not sufficiently strict to require that each child shall bring a certificate as to age and education.

The average earnings as reported in this group would reach the very high figure of \$4.01 per week for all the employees 16 years or under, and as the total figures show that upwards of 1,300 of these reported, it would be a very good showing if this were a fact, but these figures from the employers do not agree with the statements made by the employees. Again, it must be remembered that this average is for time when at work only, and not the average for the whole year.

GROUP II.

Group II includes 9 cigar, tobacco, cigarette and snuff factories, in which the total number employed is 2,508 persons, of which number, 131 are under 16 years of age and 20 under 14 years of age. Only two of these can neither read nor write. Of the factories reported, 2 have one hour for lunch and 5 one-half hour for lunch, while 5 work $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, one $8\frac{3}{4}$, one $9\frac{3}{4}$, and two ten hours per day. The average wages reported by these factories for employees is \$4.34 when making full time. Working certificates are not in general use in these places, though there are some exhibited. In several instances, girls of 12 years were at work, but it is noticeable that all information from the children, their parents and the employers was entirely unreliable; the children seemed to have been trained to state their age as being 14 years, though in one or two instances they were known to be considerably younger. There is great need in this industry for rigid inspection and enforcement of the law. One of the characteristics of this industry is that weak or sickly looking children are seldom employed, as they are unable to stand the fumes of the materials being worked upon.

GROUP III.

Group III comprises candy factories and bakeries, of which 7 are reported as having been investigated, with a total number of employes of 887, of whom 59 were under 16 years of age and 7 under 14 years of age; ten of these can neither read nor write. In five shops one-half hour was allowed for lunch, and in one, one hour; while four shops worked $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day; one 9 hours, and one 10 hours. The general physical appearance of the children employed in these places was much below the average of those in some of the other industries, many of whom, stating their ages were 14 or 16 years, appearing very small for their age, and physically unable to measure up to their employment. The average wages reported for all the employes in this industry was \$3.15 per week. The intelligence of the children was seemingly fair. The employers were very reticent with information. As an indication of the character of information furnished, we offer the following as examples, being reports on individual cases:

1. Girl of 14 years, very short in stature; mother said she was 14 last February, when she went to work, and had great trouble in securing working certificate from school teacher. She is reported as being always delicate, having been sent to Garrett Hospital for nervous trouble; left school when in first grade and went to work in pad factory; from there went to button factory, and now is only earning \$1.50 per week in a candy factory. Father is earning \$9.00 per week.

2. Very small sized girl, 16 years of age; father a drinking man and has tuberculosis; all of the children are stunted in growth, and the 2 boys were at one time sent about the streets to beg. Mother very ignorant woman. Three children are now at work.

3. Short, thick-set girl, who stated she was 14 years of age, though she would not be taken to be over ten. She had already been working in the factory for nearly two years; she refused to give her correct home address.

4. Girl of 14, well grown, earning \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week as a chocolate dipper; her speed at the work was remarkable. One of the peculiarities attending her work was the constant

motion of her body, which will necessarily tell on her nervous system. Her mother was a deserted wife, with two children, the other child attending school and the mother being a cleaner in a public school house.

5. Girl of 14 years, very small and frail looking, has been working two years at the business; has never attended school regularly. Mother is a widow who stays at home, depending on the child's earnings. The child is delicate, with indications of tuberculosis, and an older brother is at work and another sister has left home.

6. Girl 12 years of age, been working for 9 months, both parents dead, lives with grandmother, a widow. Four children and the grandmother are at work. This girl earns \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week and is very bright; she did not want to go to school any longer.

7. Polish girl, $14\frac{1}{4}$ years of age, earning about \$2.50 per week. There are two other children in the family, both working. None of them can read nor write. The oldest girl in this family, who works in a packing-house, does washing and ironing after the days work is over. The father has developed tuberculosis and is unable to work, the home being maintained by the earnings of the children.

8. Girl of 16 years of age, can not read nor write, though she has been attending parochial school for 7 years; has been working 2 years. There are six children in this family; two working, two in school and two too small to do anything. Father is a musician and very surly, resenting all inquiries. He said he did not want his daughter to read and write.

In another factory of this sort, all the children had been instructed to say they were 14 years and upwards; no certificates were required, and the school attendance officer had been refused permission to go through the factory.

GROUP IV.

Group IV comprises eight establishments engaged in the manufacture of tin and metal goods. There are 2,179 employees, of which 230 are under 16 years of age and 16 under 14 years of age; 19 of these employees can neither read nor write. In five

factories one half-hour is allowed for lunch, one had three-quarters of an hour for lunch, and one 20 minutes. Six shops work 10 hours per day, one works $10\frac{1}{4}$ and one $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day. The average wages reported is \$4.18 per week when working full time. The average intelligence of the children is below that of some of those in other groups. This group includes button making, can making, tin boxes, steel novelties and tin specialties. Examples of some of the employes are given in the following reports from their homes:

1. Polish boy of 19, can not read nor write the English language, been working since 14 years of age; family gone berry picking.

2. Boy of 13, been at work two years; mother works in packing-house and father a carpenter; there are seven children in the family; girl of nine years stays at home and attends to the baby and house while mother is at work.

3. Boy of 11, gives his age at canning factory as 14; family been a short time in Baltimore. Father worked in rolling mills, but has been out of work for some time.

4. Girl 13 years of age, is the youngest at work, earns \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Eight children in this family, all went to work between 12 and 13 years of age; father deserted family and is a drunkard.

5. Boy of 12, father a laborer; mother takes in washing; four other younger children; boy went to school for 6 years, earns \$1.65 to \$3.00 per week; father has interest in a farm in Anne Arundel County. The father is a drinking man and the home is a very forlorn one.

6. Girl 12, boy 14 years of age, both work at button factory; girl earns \$2.00 and boy \$3.00 per week; mother urged them to go to school, but they refused. There is no necessity for them to work, and has only one other child. Very comfortable home.

7. Boy 13, been working six weeks, very small in size. Mother is a widow, who is a prosperous German woman, husband having left her some property, and of seven children, five are

working, including boy. Mother says the boy must be broken in by the time some of the older ones marry, and he did not care to go to school.

8. Girl 13 years of age, started to work during past winter. Mother said it was not a question of money, but child did not like to go to school; father is a blacksmith and they have a comfortable home. Four children in the family, oldest boy working.

9. Boy claiming to be 15 years of age, mother said that he is 14, very much under size and has been working two years; the oldest of 7 children, and only one working. Father shirt maker, boy earns \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

10. Boy of 12 and sister of 14 years; mother widow, seven children; church and relatives are aiding her. Girl earning only wages coming to family; at work only six weeks.

11. Boy 16 years, been out of school 3 years; eight in family; father, 2 boys, and girl 13 years old at work. Income of family from \$25.00 to \$26.00 per week; very nice home.

12. Boy of 14 left school last Spring; no necessity to go to work, but as he would not go to school father put him to work; none of the five children can read nor write. Father working in gas house and son drives garbage wagon.

13. Boy 13 years old; been working two years; illiterate. Oldest sister at home with consumption. Two children go to school. Father works for Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

14. Boy of 13, been working two years, earns \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Seven children in the family, two of whom are married. Boy would not go to school. Father is a cigar maker. Is reported as very bright boy at his work, although he has almost no education.

The investigator reports that very few of the superintendents or managers of places in these industries pay any attention to the School Attendance Law; indeed, some of them speak in a contemptuous manner about it. In one of the largest places the superintendent said they were obeying the State laws, but not bothering with the school laws, saying that they were satisfied with written statements from the parents as to their age and educational qualifications.

GROUP V.

Group V comprises 9 of the largest department stores in Baltimore City, employing a total of 1,990 persons, of which, 202 were under 16 years of age and 7 reported under 14 years of age; none of them are reported as illiterates. The time allowed for lunch in seven was one hour; one, three-quarters of an hour; and one, one and a-half hours. The employees work in one store $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; in five, 9 hours; in one, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours; one $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and in one, 12 hours. The average wages reported for the children under 16 years of age is \$2.60 per week. It is very doubtful if these figures are accurate. The investigator found it practically impossible to secure reliable data from the employers, as in many cases they were really unacquainted with the actual ages of the employees. Some certificates were shown, and the average intelligence of the children was above that of those employed in other groups, but the general physical appearance was by no means as good as that of many of the children employed in the mechanical industries. The following are some of the results of the investigator's visits:

1. Child 13 years of age, very small in size, earning \$1.50 per week. This family is perfectly able to keep child at home; husband and other persons in family working and earning good livelihood.
2. Girl 9 to 10 years of age, earns \$1.50 per week; has father and three brothers, and she lives with married sister.
3. Girl claims to be 14, looks to be about 12; lives with her uncle, who is a police officer.
4. Girl 13 years of age; mother a widow; a feeble-minded sister and herself comprise the family.
5. Small, delicate looking girl, gives her age as 13 years; mother a widow, owns house in which she lives; no other children; girl frail looking.
6. Girl 13 years of age, did not look to be over 10; mother also employed in the same store; there are five children in the family, all at work.
7. Very small boy, who stated he was 17 years of age; looks to be stunted; mother says she believes it came from smoking cigarettes; has been at work four years.

8. Girl reporting her age as 15, been working one year; very small and anæmic looking. There is no necessity for her working, according to her mother's statement; the father of her mother is willing to support her.

9. Girl 11 years and 3 months, weighing about 75 pounds, earns \$1.50 per week; seven children in the family and none of them have very much education. Father earns \$3.00 per day, and there is no necessity for these children to work.

10. Two small girls, twins. Father a tailor and very delicate. Girls earn \$2.00 per week each.

Some of these stores are using certificates, as provided by the School Attendance Law, while others are simply taking the statements of the parents as to ages of children employed. There is a great necessity for stricter regulations of the employment of children in these places, as the investigator is of the opinion, that the ages of these children are very largely misstated.

GROUP VI.

Group VI comprises 19 different establishments, including glass manufacturers, picture frames and mouldings, canneries, cloth pads, belting, artificial flowers, paper bags, fancy goods, etc. It is very hard to separate the character of work in these various establishments, making it almost impossible to classify these workers, and in the partial investigation made it is doubtful whether we have been able to secure sufficient information to form a correct judgment as to the greatest evil resulting from the employment of children of tender years in these various places. One thing, however, is sure, and that is, that the intelligence and the physical appearance of the children in these various industries is very much below the standard required for ordinarily intelligent or healthy children. In these 19 factories there is a total of 4,085 persons employed, of whom 290 were under 16 years of age and 69 under 14 years of age, while 19 of them are reported as being unable to read and write. In 14 places one-half hour was allowed for lunch; in two places one hour, and in one place 1½ hours. In 7 establishments 10 hours comprised a day's work; in 4, 9 hours; in

5, 9½ hours; in one, 7½ hours; in 1, 11½ hours. The general condition of the shops in this class was less conducive to health and cleanliness than in any other group of industries. The examples furnished by the investigator discloses the same general condition of the children and the same lack of authenticity of information as in the other groups, all of the information being derived from the employers or parents of the children. Some of them are as follows:

1. Boy 14 years of age, working in an artificial flower factory, earning \$2.50 per week. He is one of 6 children. Father works in packing house, earning \$10.00 per week.
2. Girl 13 years of age, with working certificate, earns \$2.50 per week. Father unable to work; one of three children; have a comfortable home.
3. Small girl, very delicate looking, earns \$3.00 a week in a twine factory. Eight children in family; father earns \$10.00 per week.
4. Girl 13 years old. Nine children in the family; girl earns \$1.50 per week. Father is sickly and a tailor by occupation.
5. Girl does not look to be over 11 years of age; earns \$2.00 per week; was very fond of school, but was forced to work; father is a laborer and drinks very hard; abuses his family.
6. Small, delicate looking girl; symptoms of tuberculosis; about 13 years old; mother dead; father keeps house. Four children working. This little girl earns about \$2.00 per week.
7. Girl aged 14, father keeps a second hand shop; sister and brother both working.
8. Girl 12 years of age; father a carpenter, earning \$3.00 per day when working. Six children, of which 2 are working. This child earns \$2.00 per week.
9. Girl of 15, can not read nor write; four children in the family; mother dead, father drinks; sister keeps house; brother works in tin shop and can not read nor write.
10. Girl 15, with a comfortable home; father wanted her to continue in school.
11. Boy 13 years of age; mother said that father was delicate and she had to send the boy to work to help out; five

children in the family, 3 of whom are at work. Boy earns \$2.50 per week; mother says she intends to send him to school again.

12. Boy 11 years of age; mother says she sent him to work because of the father's laziness; father is an engineer and gets very good wages. She owns the house in which they live. When father does work does not take care of family; there are six children. Boy earns \$2.50 per week.

13. Boy 13 years of age, been working one year; is unwilling to return to school. Mother was left a widow with four boys; oldest of whom went to work at 10 years of age, and is now attending bar at \$6.00 per week. Woman owns home in which she lives and is married; second husband works at glass house at \$1.50 per day.

14. Boy 13 years of age, very small in size; earning \$2.00 per week. Father drinks, but earns \$12.00 per week. Father would not let boy go to school any more. He has five children; oldest girl 16 years of age; out at service; \$1.50 per week.

The report from this group shows that many of the superintendents, managers and employers pay little or no attention to the School Attendance Law or require certificates from the children, owing to the fact that there is no rigid inspection of the factories and the ages of the children employed. Many of the little ones engaged in these industries are seemingly from 10 to 12 years of age and very ignorant. In most of these establishments the proprietors or managers refuse to let the investigator go through the factory or converse with the children, therefore the meagre information gleaned has been secured by questioning the children coming from work or going to their homes with them and securing some of the information from parents or neighbors.

The greatest evil in the employment of children exists in the smaller factories, where only two or three are employed, as these escape the attention of the School Attendance Officer, and the environment is much worse than that surrounding children in larger factories.



INSPECTION

—OF—

CLOTHING MANUFACTURE.

Since 1902, in which legislative year what is known as the "Sweatshop Law" was passed, this Department has vigorously and promptly endeavored to fulfill the requirements of the law, and at the same time educate the employers in the clothing industry in Baltimore City up to the requirements of the same. The long agitation in favor of such an inspection law had hardly culminated before its good effect commenced to be felt by the industry in this city, as well as by those engaged in the industry. Of course, there may be some slight defects in the law, mainly in that portion regarding the prosecution of the violators. Under the present terms of the act, it is necessary to have a preliminary hearing before a Police Magistrate, and then by him the case is referred to the Grand Jury, followed, after a true indictment is found, by a trial in the Criminal Court. The defect is that the Police Magistrate should have authority to try the case and punish the offender, or acquit him. The time now intervening between the arrest and the trial in the Criminal Court allows the criminal under certain circumstances to continue such violation of the law, as it would be considered a hardship to arrest him the second time before he had been tried for his first offense. In addition to this reason, much time and expense would be saved if these cases could be promptly tried and settled by the Police Magistrate, making the burden lighter for those who sometimes unwittingly violate the law, and prevent the overcrowding of the already crowded Criminal Court docket.

In suggesting and recommending this change we feel sure that it will meet with the approval of the State's Attorney, as well as the general public, as it will have the same effect of correcting the evil as a long-drawn-out trial or hearing would

have in the Criminal Court, to say nothing about the saving of expense to some of the poor individuals engaged in the business and the annoyance often caused the large manufacturers in securing bail for the sweatshop owners.

It is a gratification to this department to say that the work of the past three years has practically revolutionized the conditions in the tailoring shops of Baltimore, and a glance at the detailed tables in the following pages will convince the most skeptical reader of the radical change that has been effected.

While the department has not been able to take up the question of disease of any kind in the shops, yet the fact that they are now kept cleaner, with more ventilation and more air space for each occupant, certainly gives some assurance that the law has in no small way been useful in reducing the number of cases of contagious or infectious diseases in these places.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report of this work illustrations were freely given of the conditions that then prevailed, but to again present photographs of the numerous changes that have taken place would have been impracticable, and therefore we submit the figures, with the belief that they will fully tell the story of the very excellent work done in this direction.

WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

Since March 1st to the close of the year, nineteen arrests have been made, as compared with forty-five made the previous year. In all cases but one, the parties pleaded guilty and were fined, or on satisfactory assurances the cases were stetted on payment of costs. In the one case, the offender was dismissed because of a flaw in the indictment.

The total amount of fines and costs paid into the coffers of the State by these offenders approximates upwards of \$400.

PERMITS ISSUED.

During the year a total number of 1,585 first inspections were made, and probably 2,000 second and third inspections followed, of which no record is made. After these inspections, permits to work were issued to the number of 1,292, as com-

pared with 1,013 in 1904. These permits authorized the employment of 15,271 persons as against 11,861 hands in 1904.

Another very notable result of factory inspection is the increased number of permits issued to factories and shops, and the relatively reduced number shown as now working in tenements and dwellings. The following brief table shows the total number of permits issued in the various districts into which the city has been divided by the department for purposes of inspection. These districts being as follows:

District A.—Both sides of Baltimore Street, south to the Basin, and east side of South Street to the eastern city limits.

District B.—From Baltimore Street on the north to North Avenue, and east of South Street to the eastern city limits.

District C.—South of Baltimore Street to the Harbor, and west of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D.—West of Fremont Avenue to the western city limits, and north from the southern line of the city limits to North Avenue.

District E.—From North Avenue to Baltimore Street, both sides, and from North Street west to Fremont Avenue.

District F.—North of North Avenue, east of Charles Street, to the eastern city limits.

**TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE
AUTHORIZED TO WORK THEREUNDER.**

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.	Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Authorized to Work.
District—A.....	246	3,036
B.....	256	3,105
C.....	96	4,593
D.....	12	65
E.....	87	3,176
Total.....	697	13,975
TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.		
District—A.....	187	381
B.....	339	794
C.....	23	48
D.....	43	69
E.....	3	4
Total.....	595	1,296
Grand Total.....	1,292	15,271

The above table shows that the largest number of permits were issued for B District, and the second largest number in A District, but that the largest number of hands employed were in C District, wherein the larger manufactories are located.

The permits issued and enumerated in the preceding table were classified by industries in the various districts as follows:

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

To MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Pants.....	84	77	20	9	17	207
Vests.....	31	33			3	67
Coats.....	77	114	36	3	14	244
Clothing.....	8	17	35		38	98
Buttonholes.....	7	7	1		3	18
Skirts.....	19	1	1		1	22
Ladies' coats.....	7					7
Cloaks.....	10	2	3		5	20
Shirtwaists.....			1			1
Ladies' suits.....		1				1
Overalls.....		3				3
Caps.....	4				5	9
Totals.....	247	255	97	12	86	697

PERMITS ISSUED FOR DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS.

To MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Pants.....	127	57	8	18	1	211
Vests.....	26	101	4	15		146
Coats.....	30	170	9	6	2	217
Clothing.....	3	5				8
Buttonholes.....	1	1	1	2		5
Skirts.....	1		1			2
Cloaks.....		1				1
Overalls.....		4		1		5
Total.....	188	339	23	42	3	595

By these figures it will be seen that the largest number of permits were issued for the manufacturing of coats, the second largest number for the manufacturing of pants, the third largest number for vests, and the largest number of all these permits were issued for B District, or that section of Baltimore lying north of Baltimore Street and east of South Street.

While the large detailed tables appearing at the end of this chapter show the actual conditions in each building and room in which clothing is manufactured in the City of Baltimore, with all the other detailed information gathered by the inspectors, we believe it will be for the convenience of the casual reader to present these figures in a brief way, so that the comparison can be made at a glance.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN CITY.

DISTRICT.	1905	1904
A.....	430	387
B.....	613	605
C.....	125	177
D.....	54	57
E.....	84	47
Miscellaneous.....	279	63
Total.....	1,585	1,336

It will be seen by the above table that more inspections were made in 1905 than in 1904 to the extent of 249, and that this increase of inspections was very largely in A and B Districts, showing a gradual concentration of the work in the eastern and northeastern sections of the city.

To make these inspections the men were compelled to visit 1,684 different buildings, which was 778 more buildings than in the preceding year.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF
CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FACTORIES.	SHOPS.	TENEMENTS.	DWELLINGS.
A.....	11	131	101	83
B.....	10	139	76	270
C.....	20	23	5	16
D.....	.....	7	11	30
E.....	36	10	3	2
Total.....	77	310	196	401

The owners of these different shops and places of employment were largely of foreign birth or descendants of foreigners, the largest number coming from Russia, the next largest number from the United States, next from Bohemia, next from Germany, and they were divided up into countries as follows:

BIRTHPLACES OF LICENSEES.

COUNTRY.	DISTRICT.					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Austria.....	8	8	3	.....	.....	19
Bohemia.....	4	129	.....	.....	.....	133
Germany.....	24	59	16	3	16	118
Italy.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	7
Russia.....	213	154	21	17	27	432
Poland.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	6
United States.....	43	140	12	26	6	227
Lithuania.....	.....	5	18	1	2	26
Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	299	500	71	48	52	970

The buildings in which these shops were located were of four different characters—front, back, rear and side, as shown in the following table. One of the gratifying changes in this respect is that more work rooms were located in front buildings this year than in any previous year, and this table, taken in connection with the one that follows headed "location of work rooms in buildings," also shows that there are less

middle or dark rooms being used for manufacturing purposes than ever before in the history of the State. This may seem a small matter to call attention to, but it should be remembered, that a middle room in a house as a rule lacks proper ventilation and light, and when manufacturing is carried on in these rooms it is nearly always under disadvantageous conditions to the employee. Therefore, the less number of middle rooms used the less straining of eyes there will be, the more air space will be accorded, with sunshine and purer air. The following tables will therefore bear close scrutiny.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FRONT.	BACK.	REAR.	SIDE.
A.....	246	157	25	2
B.....	423	166	24	.....
C.....	107	18	.....	.....
D.....	47	5	.....	2
E.....	79	5	.....	.....
Total.....	902	351	49	4

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS IN BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	HALLWAY.	FRONT.	MIDDLE.	BACK.
A.....	1	260	7	162
B.....	.....	401	12	200
C.....	.....	90	1	34
D.....	.....	24	7	23
E.....	.....	74	.....	10
Total.....	1	849	27	429

The following figures show that 110 gasoline stoves were being used, which is 25 less than in 1904, and therefore a gratifying decrease in the use of this dangerous material in

THE STOVE IS INSPECTED.

1904	135
1905	110
1906	105
1907	100
1908	95
1909	90
1910	85
1911	80
1912	75
1913	70
1914	65
1915	60
1916	55
1917	50
1918	45
1919	40
1920	35
1921	30
1922	25
1923	20
1924	15
1925	10
1926	5
1927	0
1928	0
1929	0
1930	0
1931	0
1932	0
1933	0
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2090	0
2091	0
2092	0
2093	0
2094	0
2095	0
2096	0
2097	0
2098	0
2099	0
2100	0

The following figures show that 110 gasoline stoves were being used, which is 25 less than in 1904, and therefore a gratifying decrease in the use of this dangerous material in

crowded places of employment. The largest number are shown as being in B District, and the next largest in A District, just as in the previous years, as follows:

GASOLINE STOVES USED.

District—A.....	48
B.....	57
C.....	1
D.....	2
E.....	
Miscellaneous.....	2
Total.....	110

The following brief tables show in compact form the number of families in the various buildings and the number of persons in the families, as well as the number of rooms wherein there is less than 400 cubic feet of space to a person, as also the total number of persons employed in the houses and the articles made when the inspectors visited them.

The number of families has increased 64 in 1905, but the number of persons in the families has decreased by 613, and the number of places where there is less than 400 cubic feet of space has decreased 78, or nearly 100 per cent., while the number of persons employed in the houses has very considerably increased, to the extent of 932. These figures absolutely prove that the conditions in the workshops have materially improved, and the small number reported having less than the required number of cubic feet for each person will have been by the time this report has been printed entirely eliminated.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

District—A.....	483
B.....	424
C.....	39
D.....	53
E.....	9
Total.....	1,008

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

District—A.....	1,592
B.....	1,952
C.....	166
D.....	248
E.....	38

Total..... 3,996

ROOMS WHEREIN THERE IS LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE FOR EACH PERSON WORKING THEREIN.

District—A.....	29
B.....	44
C.....	3
D.....	2
E.....	1

Total..... 79

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	1,370	783
B.....	1,891	1,470
C.....	1,198	580
D.....	73	56
E.....	890	369
Total.....	5,422	3,258

The figures headed "Articles Made or Partially Made" bear out the previous statement that the largest number of people were employed in making coats, and is interesting as showing the proportion thus engaged in the industry:

ARTICLES MADE OR PARTIALLY MADE.

DISTRICTS.	COATS.	PANTS.	VESTS.	CLOTHING.	BUTTONHOLES.
A.....	76	195	51	7	9
B.....	250	110	124	6	8
C.....	33	15	1	18	4
D.....	7	23	16		2
E.....	13	11	2	26	
Total.....	379	354	194	57	23

In the three tables following appear the number of children employed in these various factories under sixteen years of age, under fourteen years of age, and those who can neither read nor write. There has been a decrease in the number of male children under sixteen years of age employed, but an increase in the number of female children employed as compared with 1904, and of those under fourteen years of age there has been an increase in the number of male children, and exactly the same number of female children as in 1904. We doubt very much whether these figures are conclusive, as it is practically impossible under the present laws to ascertain exactly the ages of the children. Of the children above enumerated, only six males and four females are reported who can neither read nor write, but this probably applies to the English language only. The figures follow:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS
OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	26	32
B.....	28	64
C.....	7	68
D.....	1	2
E.....	13	16
Total.....	75	182

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS
OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	14	4
B.....	14	15
C.....	3	4
D.....		
E.....	3	6
Total.....	34	29

**CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE WHO
CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.**

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	6	4
B.....		
C.....		
D.....		
E.....		
Total.....	6	4

The following figures show the number employed in the various shops, dwellings and factories, not of the family, either living in or owning the place.

Of course, it must be remembered that all of the 5,538 rooms heretofore referred to are not utilized as work rooms, many of them being used for living purposes, and the persons who own the shops or working places eat and sleep in the rooms adjoining the work rooms, and in addition to their families, employ in these rooms the total number above given, viz., 7,209, thus making a total of 11,205 persons working, eating and sleeping in the buildings, and these persons were distributed in the various districts as follows:

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED NOT OF FAMILY.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	1,063	634
B.....	1,375	1,139
C.....	1,149	558
D.....	49	9
E.....	866	367
Total.....	4,502	2,707

Probably the most gratifying results of inspection are shown in the following figures as to condition of work rooms. These show that only 90 places were reported dirty in 1905, as compared with 213 in 1904, and that 1,216 were reported clean as compared with 1,047 in 1904. This is one of the

things that makes us satisfied that the department is doing good work and inducing healthful surroundings in the manufacture of clothing.

CONDITION OF WORK-ROOMS.

DISTRICTS.	CLEAN.	DIRTY.
A.....	406	24
B.....	583	30
C.....	91	34
D.....	53	1
E.....	83	1
Total.....	1,216	90

The following tables show the number of water closets on the premises in the various districts and the condition thereof, also as to whether there are separate closets provided for females. Of the 1,260 closets, 763 are reported clean, and only 53 full and 11 in bad condition, as compared with 151 full and 19 in bad condition one year ago. The figures as to separate closets and separate wash rooms shown for females are not so satisfactory as might have been expected with the other changed conditions that have taken place.

During the year the bureau has sent to the City Health Commissioner, Dr. Bosley, forty-three notices requesting investigation and enforcement of the law in reference to water-closets.

NUMBER OF WATER CLOSETS ON PREMISES.

Districts—A.....	375
B.....	488
C.....	175
D.....	47
E.....	175
Total.....	1,260

CONDITION OF WATER CLOSETS.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	FULL.	BAD.
A.....	236	7	9
B.....	402	32	2
C.....	43	7	
D.....	39	6	
E.....	43	1	
Total.....	763	53	11

ARE THERE SEPARATE WATER CLOSETS FOR FEMALES?

DISTRICTS.	No.	YES.
A.....	321	17
B.....	465	34
C.....	45	24
D.....	46	2
E.....	31	21
Total.....	908	98

ARE SEPARATE WASH-ROOMS PROVIDED FOR FEMALES?

DISTRICTS.	YES.	No.
A.....	5	335
B.....	11	488
C.....	14	55
D.....		48
E.....	19	33
Total.....	49	959

That the Building Inspector is doing his work is evident in the increased number of buildings and rooms showing sufficient means of egress in case of fire, there being an increase in these that is satisfactory.

The heat, power and light used also show gratifying progress and improvement, and the number of hours of labor required per day in the various shops is also very gratifying, there being more shops working nine and nine and a-half hours than ever before in the history of the trade.

SECTION.—TABLE 1—DISTRICT "A."

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.		Number of Persons in Families.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
13x13x 8	1,352	676	5	28	1	1								
13x12x 8	1,248	1,248			1									
18x15x 8	2,160	540	4	16	4									
13x12x 9	1,404	702	5	33										
14x12x 9	1,512	252						2						
26x14x 7	2,548	637			4			6						
14x14x 7	1,372	1,372			1									
35x17x11	7,700	513			7			8						
15x11x 7														
27x15x10	4,050	810			3			2						
15x11x10	1,650													
36x15x10	6,900	575			8			4						
10x15x10														
42x16x 9	6,048	378			9			7	1					
20x13x 9	2,340	780	2	8	1			2						
12x11x 9	594	594	2	8	2									
14x13x 9	1,638	819	2	6	1			1						
13x14x 9	1,638	819			2									
12x11x 9	1,188	594	2	9	2									
13x10x 8	1,040	520	2	8	1			1						
15x12x 9	1,620	320	3	20	1									
18x12x 8	1,728	576	1	7				3						
15x12x 7	1,260	630	2	7	1			1						
16x12x 8	1,536	768	3	16	1			1						
17x13x 9	1,989	994	3	9	1			1						
13x13x 9	1,521	507	1	7	2			1						
14x 9x 7	882	441	2	7	1			1						
17x10x 8	1,360	680			2									
16x 8x 7	895	895			1									
16x 8x 9	1,152	576			2									
17x14x10	2,380	1,190	6	39	2									
9x 8x 7	504	504	2	6	1									
106x35x13	47,012	505			60			33	2	1				
89x19x14	23,674	5,918			4									
58x22x10	12,760	1,276			4			6						
59x22x10	12,980	927			7			7						
58x21x14	17,052	2,436			6			1						
57x22x11	13,794	811			8			9						
56x19x10	10,640	709			9			6	3	1			1	
25x17x11	4,675	584			5			3	1					
24x18x11	4,752	950			5			1						
81x24x12	23,328	3,332			6			1						
41x13x 9	4,797	959			4			1						
51x14x11	7,854	2,618			3									
42x15x12	7,560	1,890	1	2	4					1				
16x11x 8	1,408	352	2	6	4									
16x12x 8	1,536	512			3									
16x16x 8	2,048	1,024		2										
20x12x10	2,400	1,200						2						
16x14x 8	1,792	597			3									
15x13x11	2,145	2,145			1									
65x12x 9	7,020	877			7			1						
17x19x10	5,750	1,916			3									
18x14x10														
19x17x10	3,230	1,615	2	8	2									
19x11x11	2,299	574	4	16	3			1						
23x19x11	4,807	1,201			1			3						
20x15x11	3,300	825			4									
23x19x 9	6,813	426			12			4						
20x16x 9														
18x 9x 8	1,296	648			2									
32x19x 9	5,472	781			4			3						
32x19x 9	5,472	547			6									
36x19x12	8,208	631			6			7						
29x22x 9	5,742	957			4			2						
24x15x 9	3,240	462			4			3						
14x11x 8	1,232	1,232			1					1				
16x14x 8	1,712	856			2									
14x12x 9	1,512	1,512			1									
14x11x 8	1,232	1,232			1									
16x15x 8	1,920	480			3			1						
15x14x 9	1,890	472			3			1						
15x13x 7	1,365	682	1	3	2			1						
14x12x 8	1,344	1,344			1									
14x 7x 8	784	784	2	5	1									
10x11x 8	880	880			1									
12x 9x 8	864	864	2	9	1									
13x 9x 8	936	936			1									
14x12x 8	1,344	1,344	3	11	1									
13x13x 8	1,352	676			1			1						

[illegible]

DN.—TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under Who Co not Re or Wri
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
40x15x 9	5,400	675			5	3					
34x16x10	5,440	1,360			4	4					
14x10x 8	3,936	787			3	2					
22x16x 8											
21x16x 9	3,024	756			2	2					
23x16x 9	4,446	741			3	3					
14x 9x 9											
14x10x 9	1,260	630			2						
14x10x 9	1,260	420				3					
21x16x 9	3,024	432			4	3					
11x10x 9	990	495	1	2	1	1					
12x10x 9	1,080	1,080	1	6	1	1					
26x11x10	2,860	1,430			2	2					
15x12x 9	1,620	540	1	5	2	1					
14x12x 9	1,512	504	1	4	3				1		
18x15x 9	2,430	607			4						
15x12x 9	1,620	540			1	2					
15x17x 9	2,295	765			3						
15x12x 9	1,638	546			4	1					
34x15x10	5,100	1,020	2	6	4	1					
33x11x 8	2,904	363			6	2					
33x11x 8	2,904	363			4	4					
14x 9x 8	1,008	504	2	9		2					
12x10x 8	960	960	1	4		1					
13x11x 7	1,001	500	1	6		2					
24x15x10	3,600	600			6						
26x15x 9	3,510	390			8	1					
26x15x 9	3,510	585			4	2					
26x15x10	3,900	650			4	2					
37x15x 9	4,995	1,248			3	1					
12x 8x 8											
21x15x 9	5,907	5,907			1						
22x14x 9											
18x18x12	9,144	571			9	7			2	1	
27x21x12											
39x18x12	8,420	2,105			2	2					
39x18x12	10,692	1,527			5	2			1		
21x 9x12											
38x28x14	14,896	2,128			5	2			1		
42x13x 9	10,584	504	1	6	12	9					
35x18x 9											
15x11x 9	1,485	495	4	12	2	1					
15x12x 9	1,620	810			2						
31x14x12	5,208	5,208			1						
12x12x 9	1,296	1,296			1						
14x12x 9	1,512	302			3	2					
17x15x10	2,550	637			2	2					
15x12x10	1,800	1,800			1						
31x12x11	4,092	682			4	2					
17x16x 9	4,176	696			4	2					
16x12x19											
17x10x 8	1,360	680	2	12	2						
16x 9x 8	1,152	1,152			1						
13x10x 8	1,040	520	2	7	2						
17x18x10	3,060	765			4						
18x16x10	2,880	480			4	1					
29x19x 8	4,408	440			7	3					
19x19x 8	2,888	412			2	6					
43x19x10	8,170	742			5	6					
27x17x 8	3,672	1,836			1	1					
29x23x10	6,670	1,111			6						
29x23x 9	6,003	1,000			4	2					
29x23x10	6,670	1,334			2	3					
33x12x21	8,316	643			10	3			1		
30x21x12	7,560	945			7	1					
27x12x 8	4,152	593			5	2					
15x13x 8											
28x27x10	7,560	945			4	4			1		
13x 8x 8	832	277	3	18	3					1	
18x12x 9	1,944	972	2	12	1						
17x15x 9	2,295	2,295	6	18		1					
13x12x 9	1,404	702	1	7		2					
13x11x 9	1,287	643	2	6	2						
13x12x 9	1,404	702	2	10	1						
14x11x 9	1,386	693	1	5		2					
26x12x11	3,432	1,716	1	6	2						
76x27x10	20,520	427			33	15			1		
76x27x 9	18,468	486			18	20					
76x27x 9	18,468	1,539			12						

Number Employed Not of Family.		Hours of Labor Required per Day.	Condition of Work-room.	Have Rooms Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire.	Are Separate Wash-rooms provided for Females.	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Separate Water Closets for Females.	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.	Light Used.
Males.	Females.										
4	3	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
4	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Bad	Coal	Electric	Gas
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No		Coal	Electric	Gas
1	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal		Gas
4	2		Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
			Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
3	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
3	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
5	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
3	4	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
5	1	10	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
7	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
3	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
3	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Bad	Coal	Foot	Gas
1		9	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal		Gas
9	7	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
4	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
5	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Electric	Gas
11	9	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
2			Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
1			Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
1	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
3	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
1	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
1	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
3	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
4	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
3	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Fair	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
3	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
6	3	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
2	5		Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
4	6	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
5		10	Clean	Yes	No	4	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
3	2	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
2	3	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
9	3	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
0	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric	Gas
4	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Electric	Gas
3	4	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Gas
2		10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	3	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
33	15	10	Clean	Yes	No	20	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
18	20		Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Steam	Gas
12			Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Steam	Gas

TION.—TABLE 1—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Workroom.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Child Under 10 Years of Age.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
12x11x 9	1,188	1,188			1						
27x12x 9	2,916	583			4	1					
27x12x 9	4,204	525			8						
12x11x 9											
26x12x 9	2,808	468			3	3					
12x11x 9	1,188	1,188			7						
27x24x 9	5,832	532			4						
35x20x 9	7,035	781	3	12	6	3					
15x 7x 7											
31x24x 9	6,696	558			11	1					
11x11x 8	968	968	2	6	1						
14x11x 9	1,386	693	1	2	2						
58x14x11	8,932	595			11	4					
15x14x 9	1,890	1,890			1						
17x14x 9	2,142	267				8		1			
15x14x 9	1,890	630			2	1					
12x13x 9	1,404	702			2	1					
21x14x 9	2,646	1,323			2						
21x18x 8	3,024	1,008			3						
18x24x 9	3,888	555	3	12	5	2					
23x20x 9	4,140	690			3	3					
23x19x 8	3,496	582			4	2					
23x20x 8	3,680	736			3	2	1				1
15x14x 8	1,680	840			2						
10x14x 8	1,120	1,120			1						
24x26x11	6,864	1,144			2	4					
26x24x11	8,232	1,029			4	4					
14x14x 7											
18x15x 6	1,620	820	2	9	1	1					
28x12x 9	3,024	3,024	1	7	1						
12x10x 7	840	420	1	5		2					
13x10x 8	1,040	1,040	1	2		1					
14x 8x 8	896	896	1	6	1						
16x12x 9	1,728	864	1	4	2						
16x13x 9	1,872	936	1	3	1	1					
17x15x 8	2,040	1,020	2	8	1	1					
14x13x 9	1,638	819	1	6	1	1					
12x11x 8	1,056	1,056	1	8	1	1					
14x12x 7	1,176	392	1	9	1	2					
12x 7x 9	756	756	1	2	1						
14x11x 6	924	924	1	6	1						
13x12x 8	1,248	1,248	2	7	1						
14x13x 7	1,274	424			3						
14x13x 8	1,456	485	1	7	3						
17x14x 9	2,142	1,071	5	24	1	1					
20x10x 8	1,600	800	3	9	1	1					
29x 9x 8	2,088	522	1	5	2	2					
27x11x 7	2,079	2,079	2	8		1					
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	6		2					
18x12x 8	1,728	864	1	3		2					
14x11x 8	1,232	408	1	5	3						
44x10x 7	3,080	440	1	7	5	2					
19x12x 8	1,824	608	1	5	1	2					
43x14x 7	4,214	702	1	11	3	3					
12x10x 8	960	320	1	6	1	2					
13x 9x 8	936	468	1	6		2					
14x10x 8	1,120	560	1	8		2					
14x10x 8	1,120	560	3	15	1						
13x14x 8	1,456	728			1	1					
		Under 400 Cubic Feet, 29	483	1592	1,370	783	26	32	14	4	6

[illegible]

ON.—TABLE 2—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
			Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14x13x 9	1,638	819	1	7		2						
9x10x12	1,080	540	1	5	2							
14x10x 8	1,120	560	1	4		1						
10x12x 8	960	480	2	6	1	1						
10x21x 9	1,890	630	2	7	2	1						
19x11x 8	1,672	557	1	6	1	2						
16x10x10	1,600	533	1	2		1						
11x12x 8	1,056	352	1	6	2	1						
17x 8x 8	1,088	544	1	6	1	1						
16x10x10	1,600	533			1	2						
16x10x10	1,600	400			1	3						
12x15x 9	1,620	540	1	6		1						
15x13x10	1,950	650	1	6		1						
11x12x 9	1,188	594	1	6		2						
13x11x 8	1,144	572	1	8	2							
12x12x 7	1,008	504	1	6	1	1						
27x12x 7	2,268	1,134	1	7	1	1						
35x13x 9	4,095	585			5	2						
13x12x 8	1,248	624	1	3	2	4						
31x10x10	3,100	516			4	2						
32x10x 9	2,880	576	2	6	3	2						
13x13x 9	1,521	507	1	2		1						
20x15x 9	2,700	540	1	5	4	1			1			
12x12x 9	1,296	432	1	6	1	2						
13x13x 7	1,183	395	1	2		1						
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	5	1	1						
10x10x 8	800	800	1	4	1							
26x15x 9	3,510	438			1	7						
12x11x 9	1,188	395	1	4		1						
12x10x 9	1,080	540	1	5		2						
14x11x 9	1,386	693	1	6	1	1						
12x11x 8	1,056	528	1	5	1	1						
19x 8x 6	912	456	1	3	1	1						
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	6	1	1						
27x11x 6	1,782	594	1	4	2	1						
11x11x 8	968	484	1	3	1	1						
17x10x10	1,700	566	1	5	2	1						
15x11x10	1,650	550	1	3	2	1						
11x27x 7	2,079	393	1	8	5	1						
11x12x 8	1,056	528	1	9	2							
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	3	1	1						
12x11x 8	1,056	528	1	4	1	1						
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	3	1	1						
12x13x 8	1,248	416	1	8	2	1						
13x11x 9	1,287	1,287	1	6		1						
13x10x 8	1,040	520	1	7	1	1						
13x 9x 9	1,053	526	1	4	2							
29x12x 7	3,036	506	1	8	4	2						
16x12x 7	1,344	672	1	10	1	1						
14x12x 6	1,008	504	1	6	2							
14x12x 7	1,176	588	1	4	1	1						
13x11x 9	1,287	429	1	6	2	1						
13x 9x 9	1,053	526	2	4	1	1						
12x 9x 8	1,080	1,080	1	8		1						
10x 9x 9	810	810	1	8		2						
30x12x 9	3,240	648			4	1						
30x12x 8	2,880	1,440			2							
11x 9x 8	792	792	2	5		1						
19x11x 8	1,672	836	1	6	2							
14x11x 9	1,386	462	1	6	2	1						
23x11x 9	2,277	1,138	1	4	1	1						
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	5	1	1						
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	5	1	1						
21x10x 8	1,680	420			4							
18x 8x10	1,440	720	1	4	1	1						
15x13x 8	1,560	780	1	6	1	1						
12x13x 9	1,404	702	1	3		2						
64x14x 9	8,064	576			5	9	1					
64x14x 9	8,064	504			9	7						
24x12x 9	2,592	518			4	1						
14x10x 9	1,260	630			2							
74x13x 9	8,652	332			15	11						
16x13x 9	1,872	1,872	1	5		1						
16x13x 9	1,872	936	1	4		2						
20x12x 8	1,920	384	1	9	5							
15x13x10	1,950	487	1	10		4						
40x17x 9	8,172	1,167	1	3	4	3						
13x13x 6	1,014	507	1	6	1	1						
13x13x 8	1,352	676	1	6	1	1						

[illegible]

N.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic Feet in Work room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
			Number of Persons in Families.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
12x 9x 9	872	872	1	2		1						
24x13x 9	2,808	468			1	5						
13x12x 9	1,404	702			2							
13x12x 9	1,404	1,404			1							
12x13x 9	1,404	1,404			1							
21x11x 9	2,079	693	1	6	2	1						
21x11x 9	2,079	1,039	1	4	1	1						
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	6	1	1						
21x11x 9	2,079	1,039	1	3	1	1						
41x14x 9	5,166	516			8	2	1	2				
47x14x 9	5,922	592			8	2				1		
49x14x 9	6,174	686			5	4						
15x11x28	4,620	513			5	4	1	1				
23x16x11	4,048	506			7	1						
30x12x 9	3,240	540			6							
9x 9x12	972	972			1							
44x12x 9	4,752	594			5	3						
45x12x 9	4,860	972			4	1						
28x25x 9	6,300	450			8	6						
19x20x 9	3,420	427			6	2						
18x19x 8	2,878	719			3	1						
29x11x 8	2,552	638			4							
42x18x10	7,560	540			9	5						
40x18x10	8,160	1,632			2	3						
8x12x10												
37x17x10	6,280	1,258			3	2				2		
15x15x 9	2,025	675	2	8	2	1						
12x11x 8	1,056	528			1							
10x14x10	1,400	1,400	3	12	1							
12x20x 8	1,920	640	2	5	3							
28x14x 9	3,528	504			5	2						
18x14x 9	2,268	453			3	2						
13x15x 8	1,560	390				4						
13x14x 9	1,638	402			2	2						
14x12x 8	1,344	672			2							
15x19x 8	2,280	556			6							
18x14x 9	2,268	453			4	1						
15x12x 9	1,620	540	3	13	3							
17x12x 9	1,836	918			1	1						
14x11x 8	1,232	616	3	7	1	1						
62x23x11	16,478	588			17	11	1	1				
8x 9x11												
27x19x 9	4,617	769			3	3						
27x18x 9	4,374	624			6	1						
11x11x 8	968	481			1	1						
12x12x 9	1,296	648	1	8	1	1						
12x11x 8	1,056	528				2						
11x14x 8	616				2							
13x 9x 8	936	468	2	7		2						
10x10x 8	800	400	2	5		2						
13x 8x 9	936	312	1	4		3						
18x 9x 7	1,134	567	1	2	1	1						
9x11x 7	693	693	2	6								
20x17x 8	2,720	453			10	7		1				
32x11x 9	3,168	528			3	3	1					
54x14x 8	6,048	604			3	4						
51x19x 9	10,449	696	1	7	7	8						
12x16x 9												
13x13x 8	1,352	338	1	6	3	1						
14x12x 9	1,512	504	2	10	2	1						
13x14x 8	1,456	485	1	7	2	1						
21x13x 7	1,911	382	1	9	5							
17x17x 8	2,312	462	1	4	3	2						
15x11x 9	1,485	742	2	11	1							
9x13x 8	936	468	2	7	1	1						
17x12x 9	1,836	459	2	10	1	2						
14x10x 9	1,260	630	2	9	1	1						
14x13x 8	1,456	728	1	3		2						
12x13x 8	1,248	1,248	1	4		1						
13x12x 9	1,404	1,404	1	3		1						
39x37x 9	12,987	418			19	12	2					
13x12x 8	1,248	624			1	1						
13x13x 8	1,352	1,352			1							
25x13x10	3,250	541			2	4						
13x14x10	1,820	1,820			1							
13x12x 9	1,404	468				3						
12x11x 9	1,188	396	1	7	1	2						
29x10x 9	2,610	1,305	3	6	1	1						
21x12x10	2,520	504	1	6	4	1						

Number Employed Not of Family.		Hours of Labor required per Day.	Condition of Work-room.	Have Rooms Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire.	Are Separate Wash-rooms provided for Females.	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Separate Water Closets for Females.	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.
Males.	Females.									
1	5	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
1		10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1			Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
8	8	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Full	Coal	Foot
5	4	10	Clean	Yes	No		Yes		Coal	Electric
3	3	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Electric
1	1	10	Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
6	10		Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes					Coal	
4	3	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot
3	1		Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
4	5		Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		Yes		Coal	Foot
4	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
8	5	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Full	Coal	Foot
	3	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Electric
8	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No				Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
4	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
1	4	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot
3	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
10	11	10	Clean	Yes	No	4	No	O. K.	Coal	Electric
2	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
3	1	10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
6	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	4	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot
3	3		Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
5	4	10	Clean	Yes	No	4	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Electric
4	7	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Electric
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
	2		Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
18	12	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Full	Coal	Electric
	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
	4	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes					Coal	
	3		Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot
	2	10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot
2	1	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot

N.—TABLE 2—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
44x33x10	14,520	2,420			3	3		1				
44x32x 9	12,672	506			16	8						
10x15x26	3,900	487			5	3		1				
26x15x10	3,900	1,300			2	1						
27x20x 8	4,320	432			8	2						
20x13x 9	2,340	468			3	2						
14x13x 9	1,638	1,638			1							
23x13x 8	2,392	848			2	2						
23x13x 8	2,392	478			3	2						
42x16x 9	6,048	672			6	3		1				
23x13x 8	2,392	598			4							
25x17x 9	3,825	765			5							
42x16x 8	5,376	488			7	4		1				
16x15x10	2,400	480			3	2						
17x14x10	2,380	793			2	1						
23x15x11	3,795	632			4	2						
17x13x11	2,431	2,431				1						
32x15x 9	4,420	552			4	4						
10x 5x 8	400	400			1							
29x21x10	6,090	761			5	3						
29x21x10	6,090	609			6	4						
29x21x 9	5,481	913			5	1						
20x10x 9	1,800	600	1	8	2	2						
14x11x 9	1,386	693	2	10		2						
12x11x 8	1,056	528				2						
12x11x 8	1,056	528			1	3						
25x11x 9	2,475	1,237	1	7	1	1						
13x10x 8	1,040	1,040	2	2	3	1						
17x13x 9	1,989	994	1	6	1	1						
11x12x 9	1,188	396	2	6	2	1						
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	5	1	1						
11x11x 8	968	484	1	6	1	1						
20x18x 9	3,240	405			6	2						
25x21x10	5,250	437			7	1						
14x10x 8	1,120	1,120	2	4		1						
15x11x 9	1,485	1,485	1	5		1						
10x 9x 9	810	405	1	3		2						
13x14x 8	1,456	482			3							
8x14x 8	896	443			2							
8x11x 8	704	704			1							
11x12x 9	1,188	594	1	4	1	1						
27x11x 8	2,376	2,376	1	8	1							
11x11x 8	968	484	2	10	1	1						
9x 9x 8	648	648			1							
19x 9x 8	1,368	684			1	1						
19x 9x 8	1,368	456				3						
15x12x 8	1,440	720	1	7	1	1						
12x13x 8	1,248	624	1	4	2							
13x13x 8	1,352	676	1	4	1	1						
16x12x 9	1,728	864			2							
12x13x11	1,716	1,716			1							
25x10x 9	2,250	750	1	7	1	2						
42x16x10	6,720	610	1	6	9	2						
12x10x 9	1,080	540	1	2	1	1						
37x14x10	5,180	431			12	2						
13x37x10	4,810	437			7	4						
96x22x11	23,232	683			20	14						
20x28x 8	4,480	407	1	4	5	5		1				
20x28x 9	5,040	504			5	5		1				
28x26x10	7,280	808			9							
55x25x11	15,125	605			13	12		2				
13x13x 7	1,183	591			2							
14x11x 8	1,232	410	2	9	3	2						
14x11x 8	1,232	616			2							
11x 9x 8	792	792			1							
5x 5x 8	928	464	1	7	1	1						
13x 7x 8												
14x48x 7	4,704	588			4	4		2				
12x12x 9	1,296	648										
13x13x 9	1,521	1,521			1							
25x10x 9	2,250	512			4							
52x44x10	22,880	476			20	28		5				
42x20x 9												
15x35x 9	17,955	359			10	40		3	1			
45x14x 9												
14x13x 8	1,456	485	1	4	2	1						
12x12x 8	1,152	576				2						
12x27x10	3,240	1,080	1	5	2	1						
15x16x 7	1,680	560	2	6		3						

[illegible]

1.—TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic Feet in Work room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.		Number of Persons in Families.		Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16x10x10	1,600	1,600	2	10		1								
19x10x 9	1,710	855	1	3	1	1								
16x15x 8	1,920	640				3								
14x12x 9	1,512	756			2									
14x12x 8	1,344	448			3									
16x16x 9	2,304	460			2									
14x12x 9	1,512	1,512			1	3								
17x 9x 9	1,377	688	1	5		2								
12x11x 8	1,056	528	1	6		2								
18x 8x 8	1,152	384	1	5	2	1								
12x12x 8	1,152	384	1	2	2	1								
13x12x 9	1,404	1,404	1	3		1								
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	6	1	1								
13x12x 8	1,248	1,248	1	4		1								
16x12x 9	1,638	819	1	3		2								
16x11x 9	1,584	792	1	7	1	1								
16x12x 9	1,728	864	1	6	1	1								
13x12x 9	1,404	702	1	2	1	1								
11x12x 9	1,188	594	1	5	1	1								
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	4	1	1								
15x11x 8	1,320	1,320	2	5		1								
13x13x 9	1,521	1,521	2	4	1									
10x23x 8	1,840	920	1	2		1								
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	7	2									
12x13x 6	936	936			1									
12x10x 9	1,080	1,080			1									
12x10x 9	1,080	1,080			1									
12x10x 8	960	480			2									
12x10x 8	960	960			1									
13x13x 9	1,521	760	1	2		2								
13x13x 9	1,521	1,521	1	8		1								
28x11x 6	1,848	369	1	5	4	1								
15x11x 8	1,320	660	1	2	1	1								
23x11x 7	1,771	500	1	4	2	1								
12x22x 9	2,376	1,188	1	7	1	1								
26x12x 8	2,496	1,248	1	8	1	1								
12x22x 9	2,376	1,188	1	3	1	1								
12x12x 8	1,152	576	1	6	1	1								
13x 8x 9	2,340	468	1	2	3	2								
13x12x 9														
12x10x 8	960	480			1	1								
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	5	1	1								
98x46x11	49,588	740							1	1				
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	3	1	1								
11x11x 7	847	423	1	3	1	1								
10x11x12	1,320	660	1	4		2								
18x 9x 8	1,296	432	1	4		3								
12x15x 8	1,440	720	4	10	1	1								
15x10x 8	1,200	600	2	6		2								
11x13x 7	1,001	500	1	3	1	1								
20x 9x 9	1,620	810	2	6	1	1								
26x10x 7	1,820	606	1	6	1	2								
12x 9x 8	864	432	1	6		2								
28x 9x 9	2,268	1,134	1	5		2								
21x10x10	2,100	1,050	2	9	1	1								
19x 9x 9	1,539	1,539	3	7		1								
17x11x 8	1,486	748				2								
16x11x 8	1,408	704	1	4		2								
17x12x 8	1,792	896	2	5	1	1								
18x14x 9	2,268	1,134				1								
21x11x 8	1,848	616	1	7	2	1								
11x12x 8	1,056	528	1	2	1	1								
11x12x 8	1,056	528	1	5	1	1								
12x13x 8	1,248	1,248	2	3		1								
13x 9x 8	936	936	1	4		1								
13x13x 9	1,521	1,521	1	3		1								
15x10x 8	1,200	1,200	1	7		1								
11x10x 8	880	880	1	6		1								
12x10x 8	960	480	1	6		2								
20x10x 8	1,600	400	1	6	3	1								
11x10x10	1,100	550	1	3		2								
13x 9x 8	936	468	1	4		2								
19x10x 8	1,520	506	1	5	1	2								
13x10x 9	1,170	585	1	3		2								

Under
400 feet
44

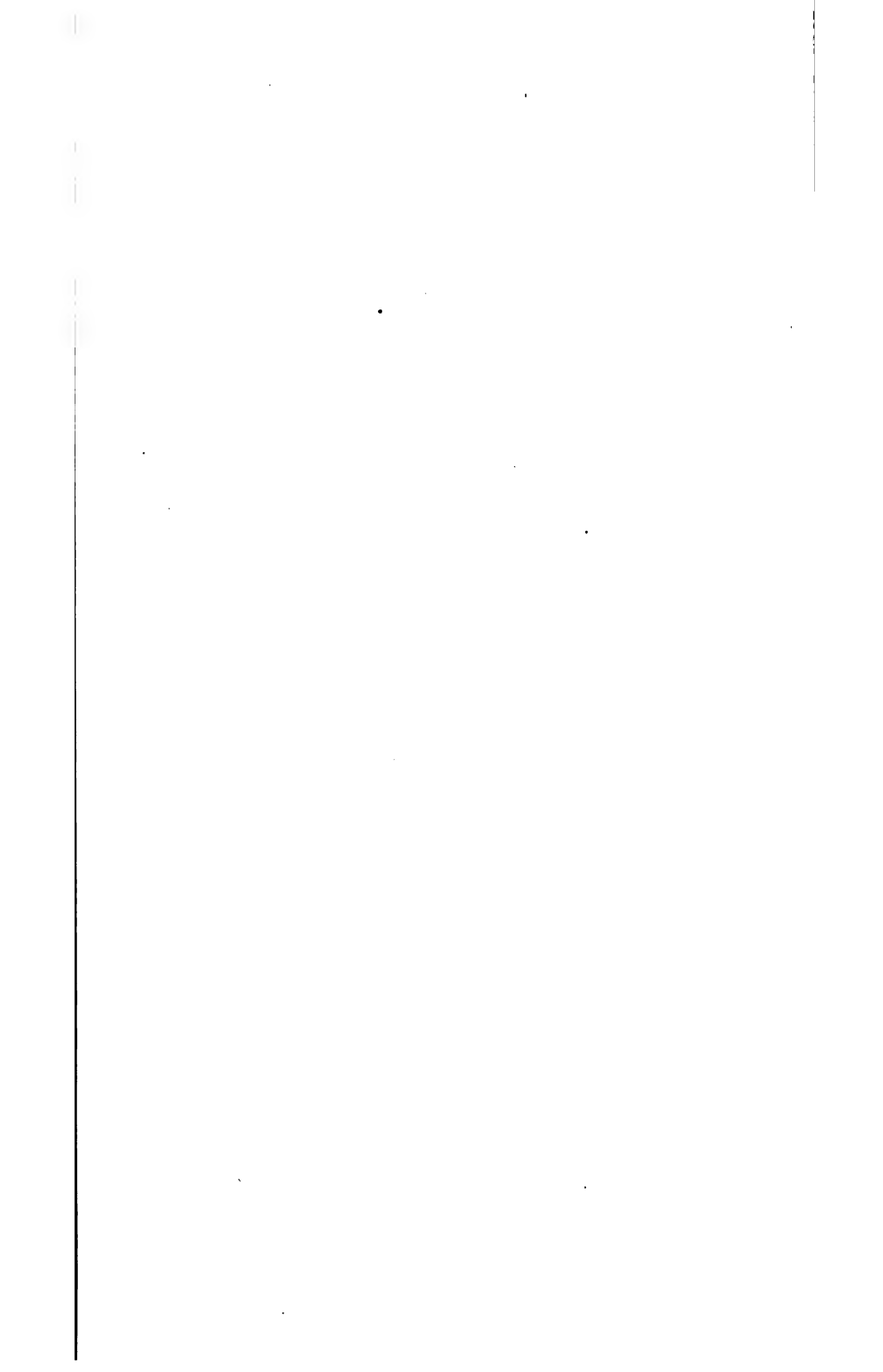
424 1952 1,891 1,470 28 64 14 15

[illegible]

ON.—TABLE 3.—DISTRICT C.—Continued.

	Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic Feet in Work room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under Who Co not Res or Writ	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	24x20x10	4,800	2,400			2							
	18x22x10	6,210	443			12	2						
	15x15x10												
	16x19x11	3,344	557			3	3						
	17x11x12	2,244	1,122			2							
	18x16x 9	2,592	432			6	1						
	10x18x 9	1,620	540				3						
	16x18x 6	1,728	864			2							
	20x20x10	4,200	466			8	1						
	21x16x10	3,360	672			3	2						
	18x20x 9	3,240	540			6							
	21x18x 9	3,014	602			3	2						
	17x16x 9	2,448	1,224	1	3	1	1						
	14x15x 8	1,680	420	6	20	4							
	59x29x10	17,110	611			18	10			1			
	44x43x11	10,812	2,162			5							
	76x46x14	48,944	2,224			21	1						
	76x46x12	41,952	10,488			3	1						
	128x23x15	44,160	1,098			25	1	1					
	80x23x15	27,600	3,942			7							
	128x23x15	44,160	4,416			10							
	128x23x13	38,272	2,551			8	7						
	178x68x15	181,560	885			81	124	1	20			8	
	178x68x12	145,248	623			79	154		16			5	
	151x68x14	143,752	898			80							
	13x12x 9	1,404	1,404	2	7		1						
	10x 9x 9	810	405	1	4		2						
	21x15x10	3,150	315	4	10	9	1						
	14x13x10	1,820	364			2	3						
	100x23x12	27,600	920			26	6		3				
	100x23x12	27,600	587			44	3	2	1				
	45x23x15	15,525	817			10	9	1	2	2			
	100x23x13	29,900	533			55	1	2					
	57x23x15	19,665	1,404			10	4		2	1			
	80x18x11	15,840	1,760			8	1						
	27x11x 6	1,782	1,782	1	8		1						
	14x13x 7	1,204	401	1	8		3						
	14x13x 7	1,204	602				2						
	12x11x 7	924	924	1	4		1						
	14x11x 9	1,386	693	1	3		1						
	12x14x 8	1,344	672	2	8		1						
	16x10x 8	1,280	1,280	1	5		1						
	11x10x 8	880	440	1	3		2						
	12x14x 9	1,512	756	1	4	2							
	15x11x 8	1,320	660	1	3		2						
	15x10x 8	1,200	600				1						
	15x12x 7	1,260	420				3						
	11x11x 7	924	462				2						
	15x11x 7	1,155	385			3							
			Under 400 Cu. Ft.. 3	39	166	1,198	580	7	68	3	4		

Number Employed Not of Family.		Hours of Labor Required per Day.	Condition of Work-room.	Have Rooms Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire.	Are Separate Wash-rooms provided for Females.	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Separate Water Closets for Females.	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.	Light Used.
Males.	Females.										
2		9	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal		Gas
11	2	10	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
3	3	10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
6	1	10	Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Coal
2	2		Clean	Yes					Coal		Gas
8	1	10	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
2	2		Dirty	Yes					Coal		Gas
5		10	Dirty	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
3	2		Clean	Yes					Coal		Coal Oil
2		10	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
17	10	10	Clean	Yes	No	6	No	Full	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
5		10	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	O. K.	Coal	Electric	Gas
21	1		Clean	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	O. K.	Steam		Gas
3	1		Clean	Yes		4	Yes	O. K.	Steam	Electric	Elec. Gas
25	1	9	Clean	Yes	Yes	6	Yes	O. K.	Steam	Electric	Gas
7			Clean	Yes					Steam		Gas
10			Clean	Yes					Steam		Elec. Gas
8	7		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Elec. Gas
81	124	10	Clean	Yes	Yes	20	Yes	O. K.	Steam	Electric	Elec. Gas
79	154		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Elec. Gas
80		9	Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Elec. Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
9	1	10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
1	1		Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
26	6	10	Clean	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	O. K.	Steam	Electric	Gas
44	3		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Gas
10	9		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Gas
55	1		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Gas
10	4		Clean	Yes					Steam	Electric	Gas
8	1	9	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Elec. Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
1		10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot	Gas
1	1	9	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Full	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil
3			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot	Gas
2	2		Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot	Gas
			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot	Gas
1,149	558	10 hrs. 38 9-20 94-1 12-1	Clean 91 Dirty 34	Yes 124 No 55	Yes 14 No 55	175	Yes 24 No 45	O. K. 43 Full 7	Coal 93 Steam 148	Foot 62 Elec. 22	Gas 69 Elec. & Gas 20 Coal Oil 32 Elec. 2



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ON.—TABLE 5—DISTRICT E.—Continued.

	Size of Workroom Inspected	Total Number of Cubic feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic feet to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Buildings.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Under 16 Who Could not Read or Write.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
.....	24x28x12	8,064	1,344	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	79x24x10	18,960	1,354	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14x11x10	1,540	770	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17x10x13	2,210	442	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17x13x10	2,210	1,105	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19x11x 7	1,463	1,463	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	81x15x11	13,365	4,455	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11x11x 8	868	868	3	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16x13x 9	1,872	468	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14x10x 8	1,120	1,120	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15x14x 8	1,680	840	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16x15x 8	3,584	716	2	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16x13x 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Under 400 ft. 1	9	38	890	369	13	16	3	6	.....	.....

Males.	Females.	Hours of Labor Re- quired per Day.	Condition of Work- room.	Have Rooms Suffi- cient Means of Egress in Case of Fire.	Are Separate Wash- rooms provided for Females.	No. of Water Closets on the Premises.	Are There Separate Water Closets for Females.	Condition of Water Closets.	Heat Used.	Power Used.	Light Used.	General Sanitary Con- dition of Premises	
6		9	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	O. K.	Coal		Gas	O. K.	
12	2		Clean	Yes					Coal		Gas		
2		10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal		Gas	O. K.	
2	2		Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot.	Gas		
			Clean	Yes	No		No		Coal	Foot.	Coal Oil		
			Clean	Yes		1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot.	Gas	Bad.	
1	1	9	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot.	Gas	O. K.	
			Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot.	Coal Oil	O. K.	
3		10	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	O. K.	Coal	Foot.	Coal Oil	Bad.	
1			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot.	Coal Oil		
2			Clean	Yes					Coal	Foot.	Coal Oil		
4		10	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Full	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	Bad.	
866	367	10 hrs. 31 9 1/2 hrs. 3 9 hrs. 22	Clean Dirty	83 Yes 1 No	83 Yes 1 No	175 123 19	Yes No	O. K. Full	Coal Steam	53 30	Electric Foot.	Gas and Electric Coal Oil	O. K. 48 Bad 36



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The general sanitary conditions of the premises on which the shops are located not only renews the evidence of the changed conditions and environment, but must be satisfactory to the health officers of the city, as well as to the general public, as showing such general improved sanitary conditions.

HAVE BUILDINGS OR ROOMS SUFFICIENT MEANS OF EGRESS
IN CASE OF FIRE?

DISTRICTS.	YES.	NO.
A.....	428	2
B.....	613	.....
C.....	124	.....
D.....	54	.....
E.....	83	1
Total.....	1,302	3

HEAT USED.

DISTRICTS.	COAL.	STEAM.
A.....	422	8
B.....	611	2
C.....	93	148
D.....	54	.....
E.....	53	30
Total.....	1,233	188

POWER USED.

DISTRICTS.	FOOT.	ELECTRIC.	GAS.	STEAM.
A.....	312	43	.....	3
B.....	495	62	4	.....
C.....	62	22	.....	.....
D.....	49	3	.....	.....
E.....	26	17	.....	.....
Total.....	944	147	4	3

LIGHT USED.

DISTRICTS.	GAS.	COAL OIL.	ELECTRIC.	GAS AND ELECTRIC.
A.....	244	178	1	5
B.....	495	107	.....	9
C.....	69	32	2	20
D.....	33	18	2	1
E.....	48	6	1	29
Total.....	889	341	6	64

HOURS OF LABOR REQUIRED IN THE VARIOUS SHOPS PER DAY.

DISTRICTS.	HOURS.			
	Nine.	Nine and one-half	Ten.	Twelve.
A.....	3	3	178	.....
B.....	6	2	172	.....
C.....	20	1	38	1
D.....	.....	.....	10	.....
E.....	22	3	31	.....
Total.....	51	9	429	1

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	BAD.	FAIR.
A.....	236	14	1
B.....	427	9	.....
C.....	58	2	.....
D.....	43	3	.....
E.....	41	3	.....
Total.....	805	31	1

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS.

As the main efforts of the department have been directed to applying the law to the clothing manufacturing industry, we have only incidentally inspected several establishments

in kindred trades, such as ladies' wear, overalls, hats and caps, etc. Of course, the law covers these industries and should be applied thereto, but the scant means at command and limited force prevents our doing so, therefore have always deemed it wise to fully cover the one industry before attempting to inspect others. However, sometimes it became necessary to inspect a few of these places, and if only to show the necessity for thorough inspection of all factories, we publish the results of visits by the inspectors to forty-two shops or places of manufacture of various articles in the extended tables of detail.

Of the 42 places visited 22 were in A District, 12 in B District, 3 in C District, 4 in E and 1 in D District. Nineteen were factories, 10 dwellings, 12 shops, and 2 tenements, and in these places cloaks were manufactured in 18, shirtwaists in 2, skirts in 11, coats in 1, suits in 1, hats and caps in 3, and overalls in 7. Of the 71 rooms inspected, 56 were in the front part of the houses, 14 in the back, and one in the middle of the buildings in which they are located. These buildings contained 279 rooms, and those used as workshops were 10 on the first floor, 28 on second, 26 on third floor, 5 on fourth and one on the fifth floor. Two of these rooms had less than the required 400 cubic feet of space, and in two of them gasoline stoves were used. Twelve families lived in these houses, to the number of 71 persons, in addition to those employed. Of the 278 males and 140 females employed, 1 male and 7 females were under 16 years of age, and one male and two females under 14 years of age, and one male and two female children could neither read nor write. In 29 of these places the working hours per day were 10, in 6 of them 9 hours, and in 1 each 8 and 9½ hours.

Sixty-seven of the workrooms are reported clean and 3 dirty. All had sufficient means of egress, but only 4 of them provided separate wash rooms for females. Ninety-six water closets were reported on the various premises, but in only 7 places were there separate ones provided for females. One of the closets was full, 3 of them in bad condition, and 38 reported O. K.

Four of the places were heated by steam and 65 by coal. and the power used to drive machines was as follows: Electric 15, foot 28, gas 3, steam 4. Sixty-two were lighted by gas, 6 by coal oil, and 2 by electricity.

The conditions in these places were fairly good, but a glance through the report on miscellaneous establishments shows the necessity for a rigid inspection of all manufacturing plants.

In the detailed tables that follow, an X mark indicates separate buildings, and the † indicates store-fronts, there being a total of 21 of the former and 16 of the latter.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

1905 was probably the most prosperous since mechanics and working people of the State of Maryland. Not only was there a less number of strikes than in the past, but more of them were settled by agreement. There was less loss of wages than for many years. In the course, the more efficient organization of labor and the ability of their dealing with their employers could do much to do with preventing strikes. The industrial situation in Maryland has been favorable for labor, the open season favoring building, and the frame of mind of the Maryland work people, who are well satisfied if they be given but half a dollar a day for a living.

The fire of 1904 of course had much to do with bringing down industrial activity in the State, and the generally favorable crops and good demand for food products, as well as the weather, all induce favorable conditions.

According to Tables A and B, headed "Strikes," it will be seen that there were only 10 strikes during the year in the State, while two or three of these were rather expensive to the employees, yet there is no doubt they brought about more favorable conditions when agreements were reached between employers and employes. This record of 10 strikes in 1905, as compared with 21 strikes in 1904, and only one or two smaller disturbances in the counties, of which there was hardly any record kept, and by which there was comparatively little loss, support the above statement. The 10 strikes reported were taken to benefit 2,541 persons and involved 2,506 persons, keeping out of work 2,007 people, and causing an estimated loss of wages of \$45,320, though in one of the strikes there is no estimate given of the loss, as it was comparatively small.

The strikes of greatest magnitude were those of the Hebrews, clothing workers, and boiler makers and iron shipbuilders. Two of these—the bakers and clothing workers—

were settled by agreement between the organization employers, and one of them was practically lost to the

The per capita loss to the employees on strike was more than \$18.

Of the 9 strikes, 8 were ordered by organization were not. Of the 8 strikes ordered by the organization resulted in no gain to the members of the union, one in an advance of wages of 50 cents per day, one of 2 hours per day to the employees, and 2 of recognition union. Of the 2 strikes not ordered by the organization was successful and the other was not. Four occurred in building trades, 1 in the baking business, 2 in the clothing, the glass, 1 in transportation and 1 in ship building.

This satisfactory showing for the year in the situation in Maryland seems likely to continue for some time to come. However, there were a number of minor disturbances some of which were readily adjusted and some of which resulted in considerable advantage to the employees.

In the paragraphs succeeding the table we enter the number of settlements and agreements made during the year between the employers and employees.

TABLE A.—STRIKES.

NAMES OF FIRMS.	Date of Beginning Strike.	Date of Ending Strike.	Total Number of Employees.		Number of Work People for Whom Strike was Undertaken.		Number of Employees Thrown out of Work.	Estimated Loss in Wages.	Was Strike Successful? Arbitration or Concession?	Was Strike Settled by Agreement.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	
1 Eleven firms—Contractors for painting.	April 3.	April 5.	900		900		200	\$1,200	Yes	Agreement.			
2 Twenty firms—Bakers.	April 29.	June 2.	36		36		36	1,700	Yes	Agreement.			
3 Parisian Shirt Mfg. Co.	May 1.		30		6	14	6	14	No.	No.			
4 Swedish Bros.	May 3.	May 6.	300		150		230		Yes.	Concession.			
5 B. & O. R. R. Truckers.	July 21.		200		125		125	600	No.	No.			
6 Three firms—Structural iron work contractors.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 30.	305		305		305	1,220	No.	Concession.			
7 Henry Hirsch—Contractor.	Oct. 19.	Nov. 9.	80		15	80	80	1,400	Yes.	Agreement.			
8 Henry Smallwood & Co.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 24.	2,000		800	40	500	20,000	No.	Agreement.			
9 R. M. Speedden & Co. and eight firms.	Nov. 11.	Dec. 7.	450		450		450	18,000	No.	Agreement.			
10 Noel & Co. Contractors.	June 21.	June 23.	175		175		175	1,200	Yes.	Agreement.			
Total.			4,476	800	2,487	54	2,027	479	2,007	54	\$45,320	No.	Concession 2
												Yes.	Agreement 5

TABLE B.—STRIKES.

INDUSTRY.	OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.	CAUSE OF STRIKE.	WAS STRIKE ORDERED BY ORGANIZATION.	ADVANTAGES GAINED BY STRIKE.	MONEY ASSISTANCE GIVEN STRIKERS.
1 Building.....	Painting.....	Demand for 50 cents increase in wages per day.....	Yes—District Council of Painters.....	Advance in wages of 50 cents per day.....	\$700.00.
2 Bread baking.....	Baking.....	Demand for a 10-hour work- day.....	Yes—Bakers & Confee- tioners Union No. 209	Two hours per day.....	\$0.00 per week.
3 Ladies' Clothing Skirt making.....	.....	Employment of non-union hands.....	Yes—Cloak Makers Un- ion No. 4.....	None.....	\$3 and \$5 per week
4 Glass.....	Helpers and carriers.....	Demand for pay for 1 day lost	No.....	Pay for 1-day.....	None.
5 Transportation.....	Truckers.....	Demand for 15 cents increase in wages per day and 20 cents per hour for over- time.....	No.....	None.....	None.
6 Building.....	Erecting iron buildings.....	Demand for increase in wages	Yes—Structural Iron Workers Union.....	None.....	None.
7 Building.....	Carpenters, steam-fit- ters, painters, elec- trical workers.....	Employment of non-union men.....	Yes—Six unions.....	Recognition of union.....	None.
8 Clothing.....	Making of coats, pants and vests.....	Demand for recognition of union.....	Yes—Coat, Pants and Vest Makers' Union Nos. 7, 114, 117, 250 and 300.....	None.....	\$500.00.
9 Shipbuilding.....	Repairing, boiler- making, etc.....	Demand for 25-hour day for 9 hours work overtime.....	Yes—Boiler makers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Un- ions.....	None.....	None.
10 Building.....	Electrical workers, carpenters, brick- layers, etc.....	Employment of non-union men.....	Yes—Central Labor Union of Annapolis.....	Recognition of Union rules.....	None.....

PAINTERS' TROUBLES.

The first strike of record was that of April 10, by the painters represented in the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters. The employes of eleven firms, viz.: B. F. Bennett, W. H. Anderson, Frank West, J. G. Hoffmeister, George White-marsh, G. T. Rosensteel Co., Benjamin Rose, Waldmann Co., C. J. Baublitz, J. Wm. Snyder, American Painting & Decorating Co., and J. Morris Green, made a demand for an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and two days after the demand was made the employers conceded the demand. Many of the other firms in the city had already conceded these prices, and the agreement made between the representatives of the employes and the firms was satisfactory in the extreme.

HEBREW BAKERS' STRIKE.

Probably the most important strike of the year was that of the Hebrew bakers employed in 20 small shops. These shops seldom employ over one or two men each, and heretofore they worked from 12 to 14 hours a day in cellars or basements, which in some cases were damp and unhealthy environments. The wages paid averaged from \$9 to \$15 per week. The strike lasted from April 29 to June 2, and during its continuance the men started small bakeries to help them out in the emergency. The employers on the other side claimed that the work of the men was easy, and though the hours were long, yet it was not continual labor.

As the bread baked by these bakers is peculiar to the Hebrews, possibly there was much inconvenience caused in what is known as the Ghetto in East Baltimore. The population, however, generally supported the demand of the men, and finally the employers conceded the demand and made an agreement with their employes for a 10-hour day.

During the strike 15 non-union men were put to work in various places and much bitter feeling was created among those participating in the trouble on both sides.

STRIKE OF SKIRT AND CLOAK MAKERS.

A small strike of cloak and skirt makers employed by the Parisian Skirt Manufacturing Company, and which resulted disastrously to the men, was caused by the employing of several non-union hands in the establishment. Fourteen women and six men went on strike. Several fights occurred between the strikers and some of the non-union men who were put to work. The trouble was never settled, and some of the men either returned to work or went to work in other places, and the shop is what is called an "open shop."

STRIKE IN GLASS HOUSE.

A very small matter caused a stoppage of work in Swindell's glass house on May 3rd. The men in the establishment had been given a quarter of a day holiday to vote, and the boys employed in the establishment to the number of about 150 were therefore compelled to lose that time and lose their pay. The boys refused to return to work unless the firm consented to pay them for the lost time, and finally an agreement to this effect was reached, the firm paying the boys for a quarter of a day, and they returned to work.

TRUCKERS STRIKE.

One hundred and twenty-five men employed by the Transportation Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Locust Point, stopped work on Friday, July 21, after having demanded an increase of pay from \$1.45 per day to \$1.60, and 20 cents per hour for overtime. The strike was a failure, some 75 or 80 negroes having been brought from Philadelphia to take their places, and were actually paid 20 cents per hour for doing the work, this being the same rate demanded by the men. There was no organization of the men, the strike being spontaneous. Freight was delayed several days and caused considerable loss to the company. The strike lasted three days. Most of the strikers were foreigners and lived in the immediate neighborhood across the river. The loss in wages to the men was about \$600, and about one-third of them returned to work at the end of the three days.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The structural iron workers to the number of 305 on September 29 made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages from 50 cents per hour to 56¼ cents, notwithstanding that they had an agreement with their employers through the national organization. The result of the strike was the stoppage of work on a number of large buildings under construction in the city, and the calling of the President of the International Union to Baltimore. He immediately ordered the strike off and sent the men back to work, as the agreement with the employers did not expire until May, 1906, and required that the men give the employers at least three months' notice of a demand for increase or change of agreement. This strike was not only ill-advised, but caused considerable bad feeling between the employers and local organization.

STRIKE ON THE KNABE BUILDING.

All of the workers employed in building the new large factory in South Baltimore for the well-known piano manufacturers, stopped work on October 19, because Henry Rippel & Co., the contractor, had employed several non-union electrical workmen on the building. The carpenters, steam-fitters, painters, electrical workers and cement workers all quit work until the non-union men were discharged and an agreement made between the contractor and the various unions involved, the non-union men being discharged. The strike lasted nearly a month, but the entire time was not lost in wages to the men, and the strike was successful.

CLOTHING WORKERS' STRIKE.

The most costly strike of the year and one involving a principle of great importance to the workmen, was that which occurred on October 28, among the coat, pants and vest makers employed by the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co. This firm is the largest clothing manufacturers in the city, employing between two and three thousand men and women in various shops. The strike originated in Bernstein's shop in East Baltimore, which is owned by the Sonneborn firm.

Three men were laid off, and subsequently the whole shop was laid off for the day, and on the following day Bernstein told the men that he had no work for them as union men. At the meeting of the union it was decided that the men should return to work on Monday, November 6, as individuals, which they did and worked for a short while, when Bernstein informed the employes that they would not have any work until 1 o'clock; on returning to work at 1 o'clock they found the doors locked, and at a meeting of the organization held subsequently they came to the conclusion that they had been locked out, and immediately ordered a strike in all of the shops owned or controlled by the Sonneborn firm. The matter was carried to the Federation of Labor, and a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Edward Hirsch, Mr. Joseph Gallagher and Mr. Charles A. Cullen was appointed to confer with Messrs. Sonneborn & Co., and endeavor to settle the strike. This committee met Messrs. Sonneborn on November 24, and finally an agreement was made between the committee and Messrs. Sonneborn for the reopening of all the shops and the re-employing of the men without discrimination, but reserving the right to discharge or retain who they pleased. The following is a copy of the letter furnished by Henry Sonneborn & Co., addressed to the committee:

[Copy.]

BALTIMORE, MD., November 24, 1905.

MR. EDWARD HIRSCH, *President Baltimore Federation of Labor;*

MR. JOSEPH GALLAGHER,

MR. CHARLES A. CULLEN, *Members of the Grievance Committee of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Baltimore.*

GENTLEMEN:

After a full discussion of the differences at issue between the employes of our factories "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "J," we are satisfied to accept your proposition to re-open these shops and re-employ the men now on strike, and not to discriminate against them on account of being union men, but we reserve the right to dispense with the services of anybody whom we consider not a good workman or inimical to the interests of our firm, and replace him by whomever we see fit.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO.

P. S.—On Saturday, November 25th, we were notified by a committee of the Federation of Labor and Committees of all the union officers that the above agreement had been unanimously accepted.

This settlement of the strike was in a sense disastrous to the organizations, as it made all of Henry Sonneborn & Co.'s various factories "open shops," and to a great extent loses to the men the principle for which they have been working continually, viz., the employment only of Union men and women.

STRIKE OF BOILER-MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS.

A demand for 25 hours pay for 9 hours work when working over time was the cause of a strike of 450 members of Oriole Lodge, Monumental Lodge, Patapsco Lodge and Mt. Clare Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, employed in nine different ship yards in the city. The following letter was sent to all the members of the lodges and presented to the firms, and the inauguration of this resolution precipitated the strike:

"That 9 hours shall constitute a night's work at the ratio of not less than 25 hours for the same; for Sunday work 9 hours shall constitute a day's work at not less than 25 hours for the same; for holidays known as General Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Decoration Day, New Year's Day, and the 12th day of September at the ratio of 2 days for the same; July 4th and Christmas Day at the ratio of 3½ days for same. Labor Day, (no work allowed but in case of emergency), 5 days for same.

"The above resolution to take effect on and after the 1st day of September, 1905.

"Any member violating this order will be dealt with according to the Constitution."

The loss was considerable consequent upon this strike and work on many ships was delayed; subsequently most of the men returned to work, with the understanding that they would receive double pay for overtime at the rate of 25 cents per hour for a 9 hour day. The union did not declare the strike off, but the men returned to work as individuals. The loss by this strike was nearly \$18,000 to the men engaged in the business.

During the continuance of the strike, and when it seemed likely to develop into a very costly affair, this department thought it wise to tender its good offices to the respective parties to the controversy, with a view to bringing about a settlement, and the following letters were addressed to the representatives of the union and the company, but no response was received.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 17, 1905.

MESSRS. R. M. SPEDDEN SHIP BUILDING CO.,
915 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN:

We are informed that a number of your employes are on strike, or that you have some labor dispute, which is causing a stoppage of work in your yard. This being a fact, it is the duty of this Department to call your attention to Chapter 671 of the Acts of 1904, which warrants the Chief of this office to tender you or the other parties to the controversy his services as mediator, or to bring about an arbitration of the difficulty. In pursuance of this law, I tender you my services in accordance with said Act.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief*.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 17, 1905.

FRANK P. SHANEY, *President*, 114 N. Bond Street;

JOS. SHARNAGLE, *Secretary*, 1466 Garrett Avenue.

Oriole Lodge, No. 193, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.

DEAR SIRS.

It having come to the knowledge of this department that the members of your organization are in dispute or controversy with your employers, I beg leave to call your attention to Chapter 671, Acts of 1904, which authorizes the Chief of this Department to tender his services as mediator or arbitrator in a controversy of this character. In pursuance of this law, I therefore make you this tender of our services, with a view of bringing about a restoration of harmony between the employer and employe.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief*.

STRIKE ON THE STATE HOUSE.

One hundred and seventy-five men employed in various capacities on the State House, at Annapolis, went on strike June 21, owing to the employing of a non-union electrical workman by Noel & Co., contractors. There were various

trades involved in the strike, and it was ordered by the Central Labor Union of Annapolis. The men were only out two days, when the trouble was settled by an agreement, the non-union man being discharged, and all the union men returning to work. The loss, however, by the strike was considerable for such a short period, owing to the fact that all the mechanics employed thereon were high grade men.

STONE PAVERS' WAGES INCREASED.

Stone Pavers' Union, No. 7314, on April 1st adopted a new scale of wages for street pavers, involving an increase of 50 cents per day to cobble stone and Belgian block pavers. The city was the principal employer affected by the change, and Mr. Fendall, the City Engineer, accepted the scale.

CARPENTERS' TROUBLES.

Quite a controversy arose between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. The Brotherhood had demanded that the Amalgamated members come into the union.

W. S. Rawleigh, on the part of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' published the following notice in the daily papers on January 14th:

"TO THE MASTER BUILDERS.—On and after January 14, 1905, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will not work with or recognize the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners on any job. The builders need not fear any embarrassment, as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are affiliated with the Federation of Labor and the Building Trade Section and can furnish all carpenters wanted.

"Respectfully,
W. S. RAWLEIGH."

No reply was made to this by the Brotherhood representatives, but subsequently the matter was carried to the annual session of the American Federation of Labor, and there thrashed out and settled. It was purely a difference of organizations and caused no trouble to the employers.

LABOR TROUBLES IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Several labor disturbances in Western Maryland, one of which occurred in the glass industry in 1903, and continued down through 1904, and was still on in the beginning of the past year, had found its way into the Courts of the State by the alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Morris against the strikers. As fast as non-union men would be employed some of them would be persuaded to stop work, at times embarrassing the company.

A representative of this office visited Cumberland, on June 21, and the following report probably covers the situation in both the glass trouble and the plumbers and gas-fitters trouble:

HON. CHARLES J. FOX,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Information,
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

I visited Cumberland on June 21, 1905, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the labor troubles then existing in Allegany County, and find the following conditions:

The National Glass Works, a branch factory of the National Glass Trust, shut down on January 1, 1903. It had theretofore been run as a union shop, employing members of local Union No. 137, A. F. G. W. U. On February 8, 1904, the factory was reopened as an open shop, the manager or owners having decided to abolish the conditions that existed under the old regime. It is necessary to explain the cause of the strike, to go a little into the detail of the original trouble. What was known as the Cumberland Glass Works was bought up by the National Glass Company, and, according to the statement of their manager, was run at a loss for some time. The works were subsequently leased by the National Company to a sub-corporation organized for the purpose of running the concern. This sub-corporation has for its manager Mr. L. A. Fletcher. The stock of the sub-corporation is, of course, largely held by the parent organization, which parent organization also operates seven other glass plants in various sections of the country, six of which are run under agreement with the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and two are run as open shops. When the original trouble occurred in February, 1904, 56 glass blowers and 90 boys stopped work, according to the statement of the union officials. These same union officials claim that the cause of the strike was a proposed reduction in wages by reason of changed conditions, amounting to from 10 to 35 per cent. and an increase of a half hour in the working day. At that time the blowers averaged about \$20 a week and gatherers about \$13 a week. The strike has continued ever since, and

during this time a number of men have been brought to Cumberland from other places by the managers of the Glass Works, and many of them have been induced to go away again though the efforts of the union officials. During the strike the company secured a sweeping injunction against the men, preventing them from interfering with the non-union hands that may be employed, and several of the ex-employees have been arrested and two are in jail for violation of the peace laws.

Probably one of the results of the strike has been the formation of a new glass company in the City of Cumberland by a number of the ex-employees of the old concern, which new company is styled the Potomac Glass Company, and seems to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

I had an interview with Mr. F. N. Zihlman, President of the union, and tendered the good offices of the department to bring about an agreement to settle the matter. Mr. Zihlman said that the men were in a conciliatory mood and would be very glad to have some such ending of the trouble, intimating that the union would make liberal concessions to secure such settlement. I next visited Mr. L. A. Fletcher, manager of the works, who expressed himself in strong terms as having nothing to arbitrate or settle.

Mr. Fletcher said that they had plenty of hands, though they could use some more good ones, and declared that so far as the company was concerned the matter was settled. He reiterated positively that the company would continue to run the works as an open shop; that he would re-employ some of his old employees and talk to them only as individuals, and was very bitter in his denunciation of the union.

I beg to report that, in my judgment, the strike was originally brought about by the company desiring to reduce expenses of production, and that the wages paid in Cumberland were no higher, if as high, as wages paid for similar work in other places. I believe that had the company been disposed to continue the employment of union men it would have accepted the arbitration or mediation suggested and solicited by the union when the strike took place, and the trouble might have been obviated.

The strike of plumbers, members of Local Union No. 489, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, which took place on June 12, seems to be near a settlement. There was no question of wages or hours, the strike being caused by the refusal of four of the Master Plumbers' Association to sign the following agreement, which had been in existence the previous year:

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, STEAM-FITTERS, AND STEAM-FITTERS HELPERS.

Articles of Agreement.—Made this 11th day of January, 1905, by and between Local 489 and the Master Plumbers, Gas-fitters and Steam-fitters.

Witnesseth, That, for and in consideration of the covenant hereby made, the parties hereto agree with each as follows:

FIRST.—We, the Masters, agree that when we need men to work to give unemployed members of Local Union 489 the preference; in case the parties of the second part can not secure a member of the U. A., they shall have the right to employ non-union men, providing the Masters agree to guarantee \$5 of the first week's work toward the initiation fee of this local.

SECOND.—That nine hours shall constitute a regular day's work, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and half time, excepting Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Decoration Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day, when double time shall be paid.

THIRD.—Employes sent out of town to work shall be paid their board and car fare over their regular wages.

FOURTH.—No journeyman shall be required to work more than one helper or apprentice, except where such helper is actually needed for lifting, carrying or assisting generally. By this it is not intended that such extra helper shall be used for doing journeyman's work, independent of the journeyman.

FIFTH.—That \$2.50 per day shall be the minimum wage paid for journeyman plumbers, gas-fitters and steam-fitters, and that \$1.75 shall be the minimum wage paid for steam-fitters' helpers.

SIXTH.—We agree that all disputes that may arise shall be submitted to an arbitration committee named in this agreement, and hereby agree to accept the decision of the arbitration committee, the expense of said arbitration committee to be borne equally between this union and the Masters.

SEVENTH.—We agree that this arbitration committee shall consist of three members, one representing the Masters, one representing this union, and these two representatives shall select a third, who is in no way connected with the Master's business, either as a contractor or supplying material, or a member of any labor union. The decision of a majority of this committee upon the question at issue shall be final and binding upon the parties to the arbitration, and the expense of said arbitration shall be paid in equal shares by the parties hereto.

EIGHTH.—It is mutually agreed between the undersigned that this agreement shall be binding for a period of one year from March 1, 1905. Either party desiring to make any change at the expiration of the year shall notify the other at least three months previous to the expiration of this agreement, giving full explanation of the change or changes and the reasons therefor. Within one month after the receipt of such notification, with explanation, the party upon whom notice is served shall make answer thereto. In the event of the change proposed being agreed to, the agreement as modified by such change shall go into effect at the expiration of this agreement, and so on from year to year; it being

clearly understood that if no objections are made by either party within the time named before the expiration of this agreement, this agreement shall be self-renewing from year to year under the same condition. In the event, however, of the change or changes proposed being objected to by either party the question at issue shall be referred to arbitration as provided for in Article Six, of this agreement, and the decision of the arbitration committee must be accepted by both parties to this agreement. In compliance with the above we pledge ourselves and affix the seal and title of our union.

Local Union No. 489.

H. WINTERBERG, *President.*

E. F. O'NEILL, *Recording Secretary.*

Four of the smaller firms who were members of the Master Plumbers' Association immediately signed the agreement, and four others refused. The strike only involved about nine men, and my judgment is that in a few days the entire matter will be settled, as the Master Plumbers' Association dissolved on June 21st, for the purpose of reorganizing, and referred the trouble between them and their employees to the Master Builders' Association.

Respectfully,

J. G. SCHONFARBER,
Assistant.

As a final result of the visit of the representative the strike of the plumbers and gas-fitters was amicably settled.

A short strike occurred at Ocean Mine of the Consolidated Coal Co. in reference to the discharge of a driver, and there was also a minor trouble occurred out of a dispute about the scales at the Ginseng Mine. They were readily adjusted, however, and there was no loss.

Some 60 bridge builders struck work at Little Orleans, Western Maryland, on June 18th. The strike was sympathetic in connection with the structural iron workers' strike through, out the country. A conference was arranged between the strikers and the company's officials. The trouble originated at Steelton, Pennsylvania. In connection with this strike, there was a short stop of work on the Susquehanna River bridge, in October, by the structural iron workers, because several non-union workers had been put to work. The union men were all employed by the American Bridge Company.

STRIKE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Some trouble occurred between the union carpenters employed on the new Academy building and the Noel Construction Company, Baltimore contractors. Seven carpenters employed by that firm went on strike by order of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The trouble arose over refusal of the company to pay \$3.50 per day instead of \$3.00. The matter was subsequently adjusted and the men returned to work.

MINOR TROUBLES IN BALTIMORE.

About 35 laborers in the employ of the Falk Company, who were doing welding on the line of the United Railways on Pennsylvania avenue, demanded an increase of 30 cents in wages a day. The men walked away from the work, but as they were not organized their places were soon filled with other workmen and several of the old ones returned to work.

The employing of several non-union engineers on the Eastern Female High School threatened to bring on a strike of the union men employed on the job. However, on the demand of the representative of the union, the contractors discharged the non-union men and a strike was averted.

Several cabinet makers employed by F. X. Ganter Company were discharged because of a disagreement about over-time work. At one time it was thought a strike would occur as the result of the dismissal of the men, but no such strike occurred, as the company agreed to pay them for any extra over-time they might be compelled to work.

During the year, suit was entered against the Pants Makers' Union by the Maryland Carpet Manufacturing Company, asking for an injunction restraining the defendant union from interfering with the business or conspiring to injure the same of the complainant.

NEW BUILDING ALLIANCE.

During the year the newly organized Structural Building Trades Alliance was put into operation, with George G. Griffin as President, and eight different building trades represented.

It was understood, that the organization was for the purpose of dealing with the building trades employers jointly and advising arbitration in all cases of differences.

BREWERS' SETTLEMENT.

In August last the various unions of brewery employes presented their agreements for the year to the brewery owners. Mr. Frederick Gottleib acted as spokesman for the breweries, and the various representatives of the union met him in conference over the demands of the men. The changes of the previous agreements were as follows: An increase of \$4 a week in the wages of chief engineers; an increase of \$3 a week in the wages of assistant engineers, and an increase of \$2.50 per week in the wages of firemen and oilers. Finally, a new scale of wages was adopted, and the 1,200 employes of the breweries in the City of Baltimore will work for one year under the following agreements:

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE AND VICINITY AND LOCAL NO. 177, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

SECTION 1. Only such engineers, firemen, oilers and helpers who are members in good standing of Local Union No. 177, I. U. of B. W., shall be permitted to work in any Brewery in Baltimore or vicinity.

SEC 2. In case of vacancy in any brewery and no member is available for the position, the proprietor of such brewery may engage a non-union man, provided he gets the permission of the Secretary of this union, and then such employe can work at such position for which he may be engaged only pending the action of this union at its next meeting.

SEC. 3. Members of this union are not to be blacklisted or discharged or discriminated against for working in the interest of this Union, provided it does not interfere with their regular duties.

SEC. 4. Twelve hours shall constitute a day's work.

SEC. 5. Wages shall be paid as follows:

Chief engineer, twelve hours shift,.....	\$24.00 per week.
Asst. or night engineer, twelve hours shift.....	21.00 per week.
Fir men, twelve hours shift.....	17.50 per week.
Oilers, twelve hours shift.....	17.50 per week.

SEC. 6. In breweries where three firemen are engaged the old wage scale of \$15 per week shall prevail.

SEC. 7. All members that work over time shall be paid as follows: Engineer, fifty cents per hour; assistant engineer, forty cents per hour; firemen and oilers, twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 8. Negligence, insobriety, incapacity, dishonesty or disrespect to employers or superior officers shall be a sufficient cause for discharge without notice.

SEC. 9. No engineers, assistant engineers, firemen or oilers who are members of this Union shall do brewers', drivers', bottlers', watchmens' or any duty outside of their legitimate department.

SEC. 10. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery.

SEC. 11. The chief engineer shall have charge and be responsible for all machinery in his department and also have control over his subordinates.

SEC. 12. All work done on Sunday, except regular routine work, or should a breakdown occur, shall be paid for at double the scale of wages.

SEC. 13. No engineer is allowed to do his own firing, except in case of sickness of fireman, and then not longer than two days at a time.

SEC. 14. Sickness shall be no cause for discharge, and the employee shall have his place upon recovery, provided his sickness does not exceed three months.

SEC. 15. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employee against accident.

SEC. 16. This agreement to follow existing contracts and to remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto, it must give due notice in writing to the other party of such intention and state the condition thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 1, 1905.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS AND BREWERY WORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 173, OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The undersigned agree to employ none but members in good standing with Local No. 173 as keg beer drivers, bottle drivers, shipping drivers, stablemen, and helpers, who are in possession of a working card.

SEC. 2. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of the discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 3. To avoid discharge during the winter season, route drivers and stablemen shall be laid off in rotation for one week or shall stop one day in the week. During the lay-off season no outside drivers shall be employed to deliver beer.

SEC. 4. Stablemen shall perform the work in the stable and in case of urgent necessity shall be allowed to deliver extra orders and do other outside hauling, but when driving regular route, they shall receive regular route driver's pay. On Sunday, stablemen shall not work more than four hours, and for every Sunday they work shall receive half day holiday on a week day.

SEC. 5. Drivers shall not be required to deliver beer on Sundays, except for excursions or picnics, for which they shall be paid three dollars (\$3.00) as compensation for that day. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 6. Employes shall receive, as heretofore, beer free for their individual use during working hours while on brewery premises.

SEC. 7. Drivers shall report for duty during the summer months at 4.30 A.M., and in winter months at 5.30 A. M. March 1st to October 31st, inclusive, shall be known as summer season, and other months as winter season. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. If drivers or stablemen work longer than ten hours they must receive twenty-five cents for every hour so worked.

SEC. 8. Drivers to work one hour on Sunday, clean their horses and then leave the plant for the day. For all work done on Sundays not provided for employes shall receive double pay.

SEC. 9. Members are not allowed to perform any work appertaining to brewers, firemen or engineers, except in case of emergency or when overhauling plant in winter.

SEC. 10. Drivers shall wash their wagons at least once a week.

SEC. 11. The following rule shall apply to the observance of holidays: General Election, half day; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half-holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of Primary Election Day, which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. On all holidays drivers must clean their horses. Thanksgiving Day to be a half-holiday.

SEC. 12. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing.

SEC. 13. Workmen recommended by saloon keepers shall not be employed. Every workman shall be at liberty to board and live wherever he chooses.

SEC. 14. All differences causing difficulty between the employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board of Arbitration to be composed of two members of the Employing Brewers

and two members of the Local Executive Board of the Brew Workers' Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding on both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

SEC. 15. Wages are to be paid Saturday afternoon on the following scale, as provided by the terms of this contract, to wit:

Regular route drivers, not under..... \$16.00 per week.

Stablemen not under..... 13.00 per week.

Stable boss, not under..... 16.00 per week.

Bottle beer drivers, not under..... 12.00 per week

and three cents per box containing twenty-four empty bottles returned

SEC. 16. Employees receiving more than the above scale of wages are not to have the same reduced unless their work is reduced in proportion.

SEC. 17. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employees against accidents.

SEC. 18. This agreement to follow existing contracts and to remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto it must give due notice in writing of such intentions to other party, and state the conditions thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

CONTRACT

BETWEEN THE BOTTLERS' UNION, NO. 258, OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF UNITED STATES AND THE BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND VICINITY.

SECTION 1. The undersigned agree to employ none but members in good standing with Local Union, No. 258, Beer Bottlers, who have in their possession good standing working cards.

SEC. 2. Brewers, engineers, firemen, drivers, and stablemen or clerks shall not be allowed to do the work of any employees named in Section 1.

SEC. 3. Wages shall be eleven dollars per week, payable on Saturday.

SEC. 4. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

SEC. 5. Every bottling house employing over five men shall be entitled to one apprentice, who shall be apprenticed for two years, during which time he shall be instructed in all the branches of the bottling business; at the time of his engagement he shall not be under nineteen years or over twenty-one years of age; the wages of apprentices shall be seven dollars per week; at the end of his apprenticeship he shall receive the full wages of a union man. Over time shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour.

SEC. 6. Labelers are to receive eight dollars per week. Women to receive the same pay when doing this work.

SEC. 7. No present wages to be reduced.

SEC. 8. The following rule shall apply to the observance of holidays; General Election, half holiday; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of the Primary Election Day, which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. Thanksgiving Day, half holiday.

SEC. 9. In case of slack business as many men as may be unnecessary may be laid off alternately, but no longer than a week at a time, all men taking their turn. The apprentice included in this section.

SEC. 10. Workmen shall receive their beer free of charge during working hours, according to the rules prevailing at present in the establishment of the undersigned brewery proprietors.

SEC. 11. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of the discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 12. Sickness is no cause for discharge. The employe shall be given his place upon recovery, providing his sickness does not exceed a period of three months.

SEC. 13. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing.

SEC. 14. All differences causing difficulty between employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board of Arbitration to be composed of two members of the Employing Brewers and two members of the local Executive Board of the Brew Workers' Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after the notice to that effect.

SEC. 15. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employes against accident.

SEC. 16. This agreement to follow existing contracts and remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto they must give due notice in writing to the other party of such intentions, and state the conditions, thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

AGREEMENT.

BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERY PROPRIETORS OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND VICINITY AND THE BREWERS LOCAL UNION, NO.

8, I. B. W. U.

SECTION 1. The undersigned hereby agree to employ only members of Brewery Workers Union, No. 8, of Baltimore and vicinity on and after the date of signature of this contract. Only such men shall be employed who are in possession of a working card. Such card is given to all good standing members.

SEC. 2. Men who work at the kettle in the fermenting cellars, lager or racking cellar, in the wash house and pitch yard shall be members of Brewery Workers Union, No. 8.

SEC. 3. In the summer season nine hours and in the winter season eight hours shall constitute a day's work. From March 1st to October 31st, inclusive, shall be known as summer season and other months as winter season.

Kettlemen are also included in this article.

Work to begin at 7 A.M., and end in the summer months at 5 P. M. and in the winter months at 4 P.M.

Beer loading shall begin at 5 A.M. in summer and 6 A.M. in winter. Only such a number of men shall be on hand to load beer as are positively necessary; beer loading shall not last longer than one hour, and shall be paid for as one hour, though the time consumed is less. Six days shall constitute a week's work; 54 hours in winter season.

SEC. 4. The Brewmaster or Assistant Brewmaster are excused from membership, but are, however, not to do any brewery workers' work.

SEC. 5. Overtime shall be demanded in all cases of urgent necessity and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per hour. Sunday work shall be construed as over time.

SEC. 6. Each Brewery shall be entitled to one apprentice, who must serve two years, during which time, he shall be instructed in the different branches of brewery work. He shall work six months each in the wash house, fermenting cellar, lager cellar and kettle. The same shall at the end of his two years stand his examination. He shall at the time of his engagement not be under seventeen or over twenty years of age. He must also join Local Union, No. 8.

SEC. 7. The following course shall be observed as to holidays: General Election, half holiday; Primary Election to be no holiday, but if any workman chooses to take the holiday he may do so at the loss of his day's pay. New Year's and Labor Day to be half holidays. Christmas, all day. All holidays to be paid for as full days, with the exception of the Primary Election Day which shall not be regarded as a holiday at all. Thanksgiving Day to be half holiday.

SEC. 8. During working hours all men shall receive their beer free.

SEC. No member shall be permitted to perform work not pertaining to his line of occupation, except in cases of emergency or when

overhauling plant in winter. This clause applies to all departments in a Brewery.

SEC. 10. No employe shall be compelled to lift full half barrels three high. In breweries where more than ninety half barrels are racked off per hour, two men shall be put to work setting up.

SEC. 11. Workmen in wash house, particularly in summer, shall only in case of necessity be sent to the cellar, and must in all cases be given time to cool off before going in the cellar. This includes cellar men who work in hot places temporarily.

SEC. 12. To avoid discharges during the winter season the workmen shall be laid off in rotation impartially for one week, or all the men shall stop for one or more days during the week. During the time the men are laid off the heads of the departments above mentioned shall not perform the work of those laid off.

SEC. 13. Men may be discharged for reasons satisfactory to the employer and must be paid to the time of their discharge. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery. Disrespect to employers or superior officers, dishonesty, incompetency and insobriety to be reasons for discharge, subject to investigation.

SEC. 14. Workmen recommended by saloon keepers are not to be employed. Every workman shall be at liberty to board and live wherever he chooses.

SEC. 15. The business of a representative of a union, if any, is with the office only. Complaints, if any, must be made in writing. This clause applies to all departments in a brewery.

SEC. 16. All differences causing difficulty between employers and employes shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. Such Board to be composed of two members of the employing brewers and two members of the Local Executive Board of the Brewery Workers Union. In case the Board of Arbitration does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth member and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision no action shall be taken. Said board shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

SEC. 17. Wages are to be paid Saturday afternoon on the following scale, as provided by the terms of this contract, to wit:

Kettlemen.....	\$16.00 per week.
Fermenting cellarman.....	16.00 per week.
Lager and filling off cellarmen.....	16.00 per week.
Workmen in wash house.....	15.00 per week.
Apprentices.....	10.00 per week.
Watchmen, not less than.....	13.00 per week.

The above scale of wages shall not affect breweries where higher rates are paid.

SEC. 18. Wherever demand is made by shipping beer customers for the union label same shall be attached to package supplied.

SEC. 19. Wherever possible, union malt shall be given preference.

SEC. 20. It shall be provided that every employer shall carry accident insurance policy to protect the employes against accident.

SEC. 21. This agreement shall follow existing contracts and remain in force for one year from date of signature, and in the event of any change being contemplated by either party hereto, they must give notice in writing to the other party of such intentions and state the conditions thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this contract.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

MARBLE AND FREESTONE CUTTERS AND MASONS.

For some time there has been considerable friction between the Marble and Freestone Cutters' Association and Stone Masons Union, No. 4, B. & M. I. U., over the question of jurisdiction as to the setting of stone. Considerable trouble has eventuated from this disagreement, until finally, on June 30, the following agreement was entered into by the two organizations:

This agreement is entered into by Baltimore, Maryland, Branch of the Marble and Freestone Cutters International Association and Stone Masons Union, No. 4, of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union.

SECTION 1. That the Marble and Freestone Cutters Association and the Stone Masons Union, No. 4, B. & M. I. U., agree to accept members from either organization for the sum of \$10 on presentation of a clear card of membership.

SEC. 2. That members of each union be given 30 days after the agreement has been ratified by the Executive Board of the B. & M. I. U., to become members of the other organization.

SEC. 3. That the marble and freestone cutters concede all rough rock-faced jambs, also all rock reveal jambs, also the cutting of broken range ashlar and pitched faced corners. The marble and freestone cutters are conceded the cutting of chiseled marginal lines and corners on all good class of masonry.

SEC. 4. That all trimming and jointing of cut stone shall be done by Marble and Freestone Cutters not working under a B. & M. I. U. card on any job where two or more setters are employed.

SEC. 5. That the setting and pointing of all marble and freestone to be under the jurisdiction of the B. & M. I. U.

SEC. 6. That any dispute arising under this agreement shall be adjusted by a Conference Committee of three members from each body, and if they fail to agree in two conferences, which shall be held immediately, those six are to select a seventh conferee (preferably a builder) and the decision of such board so constituted to be final, and pending the decision, there shall neither be suspension of work, strike or lockout on the job or jobs affected.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Our reports from the labor organizations of the State for 1905 are not quite as full or satisfactory in number as were those for 1904. This, however, is somewhat offset by their very satisfactory condition and the general prosperity of the industrial world. How long this prosperous condition is to continue is doubtful.

As repeatedly stated heretofore, our labor organizations do not keep as complete and proper records of their membership, employment and earnings as is kept by the English trades unions. Did they follow up their good work in other directions by the more careful recording of the smaller details of their own organization and membership, the unorganized and commercial population would give them more credit for the work they have really done in reducing the hours of labor, increasing wages, and bettering the condition generally of the working classes, because the high standard of living and the continual effort for a less number of hours of labor has, after all, been the basis for every advancement of the standard of living in this country.

The 84 unions reporting gave a total membership of 15,998, which, in comparison with the reports of 14,056 members for 112 unions reporting last year, shows a gratifying increase in membership. Eight of the unions reporting were from the counties, which is 29 less than reported last year.

Thirty-three unions report their members are working 8 hours per day, 23 work 9 hours, 13 work 10 hours, 2 work 12 hours, 1 works 12 and 14 hours, 3 work 8 and 9 hours, 1 works 9 and 10, and 1 works 7 and 9 hours. This, compared with previous year's reports, shows a gradual decrease of working hours, which means more leisure for the workers, employment of more persons to do work hertofore done in longer hours, and therefore a greater demand for labor and higher wages. The latter fact is strongly borne out by the

figures in the table headed "Wages Per Day." It should be understood that the union rate of wages, in all mechanical industries especially, creates a standard wage rate in the community, and often unorganized workers secure considerable benefit from the efforts of organization. The 84 unions report as to wages as follows: 43 from \$2 to \$3 per day, 21 from \$3 to \$4, 4 from \$1 to \$2, 4 from \$4 to \$5, 3 from \$1.50 to \$3, 7 work piece work, 1 \$1 per day and board, and 1 reports working on percentage. While these figures are not exactly comparable with those of last year, sufficient is gleaned therefrom to indicate that the general rise in wages which has prevailed throughout the country for the past two years has at last reached Baltimore with perceptible effect.

In answer to the question whether there has been a strike during the past year, 65 answered no and 17 yes, though many of the 17 are only verified by small disturbances, which did not in fact cause trouble sufficient to be indicated in the strike table.

In reply to the question whether there has been an increase or decrease in wages in 1905, 54 reply no and 28 yes. The 28 increases range from small increases in individual cases to as high as 20 per cent., and in some cases are indicated by reduction in the hours of labor. In one instance, there has been both a decrease and an increase in wages, thus indicating that the trade is balancing itself; and the decrease of wages in another instance is directly traceable to the introduction of improved machinery in the industry.

The following table bears out fully the statement that the efficiency of labor organizations is increasing, as well as its general good effect on the industrial world.

TABLE C—REPORTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS OF MEMBERS	HOURS PER DAY WORKED.	WAGES PER DAY.	Has there been a strike in your trade in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
1	Bakers Union No. 98.....	Bread baking.....	25	10	\$2.00 and \$2.33.....	No.....	No.....
2	Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union No. 246 Cumberland.....	Cake baking.....	19	10	\$2.25 to \$2.50.....	No.....	Yes.....
3	Bakers Union No. 326, Bohemia.....	Bread baking.....	17	10	\$2.00 to \$2.33.....	No.....	No.....
4	Bakers Union No. 209.....	Bread baking.....	29	10	\$2.00 to \$2.50.....	Yes.....	Yes, 2 hrs. per day decrease.
5	Barbers Union No. 241, Journey-men.....	Shaving, etc.....	68	12 & 14	\$1.67.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
6	Bartenders' Union No. 532.....	Tending bar.....	250	12	\$1.50 to \$2.50.....	No.....	No.....
7	Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 173.....	Driving and hostlers.....	263	10	Drivers \$2.66, Station blemen \$2.16.....	No.....	No.....
8	Boilermakers Lodge, No. 193.....	Riveting & boiler making.....	260	9	\$2.50.....	Yes.....	No.....
9	Bookbinders' Union.....	Ruling, forwarding and finishing.....	57	9	\$2.50 to \$3.00.....	No.....	No.....
10	Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, No. 254.....	Making wooden boxes.....	100	10	\$2.50 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, 50 cents day increase.
11	Brewery Workers' Union, No. 265, Cumberland.....	Cellarmen, Driving, washroom hands, bottling, etc.....	58	9	\$1.66 to \$3.00.....	No.....	Yes, increase.
12	Brewery Workers' Union No. 8.....	Brewing beer.....	200	8 & 9	\$2.66.....	No.....	No.....
13	Bricklayers' Union, No. 5.....	Bricklaying.....	600	8	\$5.00.....	No.....	Yes, \$1 day increase.
14	Bricklayers' Union No. 1.....	Bricklaying.....	650	8	\$5.00.....	No.....	Yes, \$1 day inc.
15	Bridge & Structural Iron Workers	Iron construction.....	600	8	\$4.00.....	Yes.....	No.....

REPORTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	HOURS PER DAY WORKED	WAGES PER DAY	Has there been a strike in your trade in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
16	Brushmakers' Union, No. 11, International	Brush making		10	\$3.00	No	15 per cent decrease.
17	Can Makers' Union, No. 21	Can making and tin working	450	10	\$2.00 to \$3.50	No	Yes, Cannakers dec. 50c. day. Tin cutters inc. 50c. day.
18	Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood of No. 1722	Sash, mill, and machine hands	175	9		No	Yes.
19	Carpenters Union No. 34	Carpentering	200	8	\$3.50	No	No.
20	Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 29, Brotherhood of	Carpentering	800	8	\$3.50	No	Yes, 50c. day increase.
21	Carpenters Union, No. 1328	Carpentering	200	8	\$3.50	No	No.
22	Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1126, Cumberland	Carpentering	150	8	\$3.00	No	Inc., individual cases only.
23	Carpenters Union, No. 1315	Carpentering	300	8	\$3.50	No	No.
24	Cabinet Makers, No. 1598, Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners	Cabinetmaking	200	8 & 9	\$2.25 to \$3.00	Yes	Yes, increase.
25	Carpenters Union, No. 990, U. B. C. and J.	Carpentering	300	8	\$3.50	No	No.
26	Carpet Mechanics Union, No. 2	Cutting and laying carpets	56	9	\$2.50 to \$3.00	No	No.
27	Cloak Makers Union, No. 4	Making cloaks and suits	150	9	\$3.00	Yes	No.
28	Cutting Carriers and Trimmers Union, No. 6	Cutting and trimming Clothing	650	9	\$3.00	No	No.
29	Cigar-makers Union, No. 1	Making cigars	800	8	Piece work	No	No.
30	Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union, No. 9	Operators, Cutters and Blockers	53	10	\$2.00	Yes, 2	Yes, 5c. inc.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

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			500	9 & 10	\$2.00 to \$3.00	Yes.....	No.
31	Coat Makers Union, No. 7. U. G. W. of A.....	Making coats.....	500				No.
32	Coopers Union, No. 32, International.....	Coopers and machine hands.....	175	9	\$2.00 to \$3.50	No.....	Yes, 10% increase
33	Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 345.....	Dock and bridge building.....	200	8	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
34	Dock and Bridge Builders Union, No. 1695.....	Dock and bridge building.....	25	8	\$3.00.....	No.....	No.
35	Electrical Workers, No. 307, International Brotherhood, Cumberland.....	Linemen, dynamo tenders, inside wiring.....	85	9	\$2.50.....	No.....	Yes, increase individual cases.
36	Electrical Workers, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.....	Inside electrical working.....	250	8	\$3.50.....	No.....	No.
37	Electrical Workers Union, No. 27, I. B. E. W.....	Outside linemen and working.....	500		\$2.75 to \$3.00.....	No.....	No.
38	Electrical Union, No. 46.....	Cable working.....	70		\$4.50 to \$5.00.....	No.....	No.
39	Elevator Constructors.....	Erecting elevators.....	64	8	Mechanics, \$3.28; helpers, \$2.25.....	No.....	No.
40	Feeders, Job Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 16.....	Press feeding and assistants.....	190	9	\$1.50 to \$2.50.....	No.....	No.
41	Firemen's Union, Atlantic Coast Marine.....	Firing on boats.....	896	8	\$1.54.....	No.....	No.
42	Firemen, Stationary, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.....	Firing.....		12			
43	Glass Workers, No. 137, American Flint, Cumberland.....	Making Glass.....	44	9	\$2.60.....	Yes.....	No.
44	Glass Workers Union, American Flint.....	Molding and cutting.....	16	9	\$3.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	No.
45	Glass Workers International Association, Amalgamated.....	Beveling and silvering.....	22	9	\$2.00 to \$3.50.....	No.....	No.
46	Granite Cutters International Association, Granite, Md.....	Granite cutting.....	30	8	\$3.25.....	No.....	No.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

NUMBER	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS OF MEMBERS.	HOURS PER DAY WORKED.	WAGES PER DAY.	Has there been a strike in your trade in 1905?	HAS THERE BEEN A DECREASE OR INCREASE IN WAGES IN 1905?
47	Granite Cutters International Association.	Granite cutting.	21	8	\$3.60 to \$4.00.	No	No.
48	Granite Cutters, I. A. of A., Annapolis.	Granite cutting.	250	8	\$3.60 to \$4.00.	No	No
49	Hardwood Finishers, No. 963.	Wood finishing.	70	8	\$2.25 to \$3.00.	No	Yes, 50c. day inc.
50	Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, No. 124, International Association.	Laboring and hod carrying.	160	8½	\$2.50.	No	No.
51	Iron Molders Union, No. 24.	Making stoves and hollow ware.	90	9	\$2.75 and piece w'k	No	No.
52	Iron Molders Union, No. 19.	Molding iron machinery.	400	9	\$2.75.	No	No.
53	Marble Workers Union, No. 29, International Association.	Cutting & setting stone.	25	Setters 8 Cutters 9	\$3.00.	No	No.
54	Meat Cutters & Butcher's Workmen's Union, No. 90, Amalgamated.	Butchers.	400	10	\$1.83.	No	No.
55	Metal Polishers Union, No. 288, of North America.	Polishing, buffing, plating, brass finishing.	25	9	\$2.50.	No	Yes, 25c. day inc.
56	Mv Maryland Lodge, I. A. of Machinists.	Making tools and machinery.	540	9	\$2.75 to \$3.00.	No	Yes, 9% increase.
57	Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, Brotherhood of, Cumberland.	Painting and paper-hanging.	25	9	\$2.25.	No	No.
58	Painters and Decorators, No. 704.	Painting and decorating.	250	8	\$3.00 and \$3.50.	Yes	Yes, 50c. day inc.
59	Painters and Decorators, No. 938.	Painting and decorating.	510	8	\$2.50.	No	No.
60	Painters and Decorators, No. 1.	Painting and decorating.		8	\$3.00 and \$3.50.	Yes	Yes, 50c. day inc.

61	Painters and Decorators, No. 982, Painting and decorating. Hagerstown.	29	9 \$2.25	No	No.
62	Painters, Bridge and Structural Painting iron. Iron, No. 1055.	30	8 \$3.00	Yes	Yes, 50c. day increase
63	Pantsmakers Union, No. 114.	450	10 Piece work	Yes	No.
64	Paperhangers Union, No. 295, Interior decorating. Brotherhood of P. D. & P.	125	8 \$3.20 & piece work	No	No.
65	Paperbag Workers' Union, No. Making bags. 11757.	26	8 Piece work	No	No.
66	Pattern Makers' League, Balti- Pattern making. more Association of N. A.	92	9 & 10 33½ cents hour	No	Yes, increase.
67	Picture Frame Workers' Union, Making picture frames. No. 282	65	9 \$1.75	No	No.
68	Plasterers Union, No. 155, O. P. I. Plastering. A.	150	8 \$5.00	No	Yes, 50c. day increase.
69	Potters Union, No. 11, Operative, Pottery Working. National Brotherhood of	114	8 & 9 \$2.00 to \$4.12	No	Yes, increase.
70	Seaman's Union, Atlantic Coast. Sailors.	50	\$1.00 and board	No	No.
71	Scrapers and Preparers' Union, Scrape walls, etc. No. 953.	40	8 \$2.00	No	No.
72	Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. Roofing & metal work- ing. 122.	340	8 \$3.00	No	Yes, 25c. day increase.
73	Slate and Tile Roofers Union, No. Slate and tile roofing. 10, International.	24	8 \$4.00	Yes	Yes, 50c. day increase.
74	Stone Masons Union, No. 4.	160	8 \$4.00	No	No.
75	Stone Rammers, No. 7219.	50	8 \$3.00	No	Yes, 50c. day inc.
76	Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia. Making clothing.	40	10 Piece work	Yes	No.
77	Typographical Union, No. 11, German-American.	35	8 \$2.20 and \$2.66	No	No.
78	Typographical Union, No. 12.	480	7 & 9 \$2.56½, \$3.50, \$3.75.	No	No.
79	Upholsterers Union, No. 104.	150	9 \$3.00 to \$4.00	No	Yes, increase.
80	Vest Makers' Union, No. 117.	500	10 Piece work	Yes	No.
81	Waiters' Alliance, White, No. 681.	10	Percentage	No	No.
82	Woodworkers' Union, No. 6, Furniture and fixture makers. Amalgamated.	285	9 \$2.50	Yes	No.
83	Bartenders League, Internat'l. Tending bar.	40	9 \$2.50	No	No.

In Table D, which follows, we have endeavored to secure the full name of the association, the names of the President and Secretary, with their addresses, the meeting place and meeting day of the organization. This directory should prove of value to the organization, as well as to the general public, and we are sorry that the large number of organizations not responding do not realize the value of such directory.

TABLE D.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT.
1 Bakers Union, No. 98.....	A. Engelback.	Philadelphia Rd.	G. Rothof.	345 S. Smallwood	Labor Lyceum.	Saturday.
2 Brewery and Confectionery Workers' Int'l Un. No. 246, Cumberland No. 326, Bohemian Union, No. 209.....	Wm. Quant.	119 Independence	Oswald Weber.	24 Knobley.	Trades' Council Hall	Saturday.
3 Bakers Union, No. 326, Bohemian Union, No. 209.....	Jas. Kubin.	802 N. Maderia.	Jas. Tyc.	1634 Barnes.	Shimek's Hall.	Saturday.
4 Bakers Union, No. 241, Journeymen Bakers, International Union, No. 532.....	D. Jvorkmann.	316 Exeter.	Moses Ehrenpreis.	122 N. High.	310 Balto.	Friday.
5 Bakers Union, No. 241, Journeymen Bakers, International Union, No. 532.....	J. P. Wagner.	1325 W. Saratoga	A. C. Hoffman.	308 S. Payson.	Dorsch's Hall.	Wednesday.
6 Barndrivers and Stablesmen's Union, No. 173.....	E. W. Dorsey.	713 E. Fayette	Walter Hoefler.	7 S. Greene.	343 N. Calvert.	Sunday.
7 Bookbinders Union.....	C. Bohnet.	12 Harford Rd.	W. E. Orchard.	1732 N. Chester.	Labor Lyceum.	Sunday.
8 Boilermakers Lodge, No. 193.....	F. P. Schaney.	114 N. Bond.	Wm. Maher.	1438 Andre.	343 N. Calvert.	Thursday.
9 Bookbinders Union.....	J. J. Gilchrist.	512 S. Sharp.	A. L. Schaefer.	632 N. Collington.	Balto. & Greene.	Thursday.
10 Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union, No. 354.....	Wm. Eburies.	2024 Gough.	Edw. Shirmer.	2024 Canton av.	White Eagle Hall.	Monday.
11 Brewery Workers Union, No. 243 Cumberland No. 8.....	G. Weissman.	Columbia av.	G. J. Matt.	286 Mechanics.	Trades' Council Hall	Tuesday.
12 Brew Workers Union, No. 8.....	Franz Ludwig.	1206 N. Collington	John Rigger.	1011 E. Balto.	Labor Lyceum.	Sunday.
13 Bricklayers Union, No. 5.....	Henry Dans.	avenue.	Jas. Tracey.	724 Cumberland.	500 E. Fayette.	Monday.
14 Bricklayers Pajon, No. 1.....	J. W. Ringrose.	144 Jackson sq.	Chas. Hoffacker.	1425 N. Pat. Pk.	Rehabite Hall.	Thursday.
15 Bricklayers and Structural Iron Workers Union, No. 11.....	T. E. Groves.	121 S. Gilmor.	J. J. Walker.	827 S. Milton av.	500 E. Fayette.	Friday.
16 Bricklayers Union, No. 11, International.....	Z. A. Bauer.	1408 Highland av.	E. A. Ferrari.	1205 Linden av.	408 W. Lexington.	Friday.
17 Can Makers Union, No. 211.....	Chas. Lepper.	2037 Pleasant.	Elmer Klug.	1735 Canton av.	1735 Canton av.	Tuesday.
18 Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of, No. 1722.....	H. Schwanne.	Orleans.	C. Winters.	835 Ridgely.	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday.
19 Carpenters Union, No. 44.....	Z. Cross.	2726 Huntingdon.	John Meyer.	1424 E. Fayette.	Labor Lyceum.	Thursday.
20 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 20, Brotherhood of.....	Harry Crocker.	avenue.	G. Rollman.	834 Alsiquith.	418 E. Baltimore.	Monday.
21 Carpenters Union, No. 1358.....		2415 E. Chase.	M. M. Daneker.	1625 N. Caroline.	1919 Jefferson.	Thursday.

TABLE D.—Continued.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

C.	NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT
22	Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1136, Cumberland.	P. Neilson.		M. I. Smith.	P. O. Box 133.	Arundel Building.	Friday.
23	Carpenters Union, No. 1315.	Jos. Woutiseth	27 N. Mount.	L. N. Rier.	210 N. Mount.	1511 Lafayette av.	Friday.
24	Cabinet Makers, No. 1598, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	C. Lota.	1223 Ashland av.	G. H. Korb.	1729 Jackson.	Labor Lyceum.	Thursday.
25	Carpenters Union, No. 990, U. B. C. and J.	S. Freet.	1512 N. Milton av.	Geo. M. Knoll.	2430 E. Biddle.	418 E. Baltimore.	Friday.
26	Carpet Mechanics Union, No. 2.	Louis Wald.	1120 Homewood.	E. B. McCurdy.	803 Columbia av.	902 Greenmount av.	Monday.
27	Cloak Makers Union, No. 4.	S. Cohen.	1101 E. Pratt.	H. Goldstein.	412 N. High.	Union Hall.	Saturday.
28	Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union, No. 6.	Edw. Barnickol.	1320 E. Lexington.	J. C. Knachel.	410 N. Montford avenue.	Labor Lyceum.	Friday.
29	Cigar Makers Union, No. 1.	C. P. Kraus.	1726 Harford av.	G. Mechau.	700 E. Baltimore.	Rechabite Hall.	Tuesday.
30	Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United, No. 8.			A. W. Rosenfeld.	426 Sharp.	Philanthropy Hall.	Saturday.
31	Coat Makers Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.	N. Superstein.	908 Fawn.	Israel Levinsky.	1224 McEldeery.	Rechabite Hall.	Saturday.
32	Coopers Union, No. 32, International.	C. Ehart.	102 W. West.	L. H. Samm.	1232 Wall.	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday.
33	Deck and Bridge Builders Union, No. 343.			L. Felton.	10 Frederick av.	Light and Heath.	Thursday.
34	Deck and Bridge Builders Union, No. 1695.			J. L. Walsh.	329 S. Chester.	Ramsey's Hall.	Monday.
35	Electrical Workers, No. 307, International Brotherhood, Cumberland.	W. M. Lannan.	Mt. Savage.	Roy Snyder.	19 Harrison.	City Hall.	Wednesday.
36	Electrical Workers, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.	W. S. Durben.	Park Heights av.	A. C. Brueckmann.	1651 N. Milton av.	343 N. Calvert.	Thursday.
37	Electrical Workers Union, No. 27, I. B. E. W.			J. Connolly.	200 W. Fayette.	Park av. & Fayette.	Monday.
38	Electrical Union, No. 46.	J. Hanson.	200 W. Fayette.	E. R. Rhee.	1034 Leadenhall.	Park av. & Fayette.	Wednesday.
39	Elevator Constructors.	W. Koerber.	242 Hook.	A. Wambold.	612 E. Eager.	343 N. Calvert.	Saturday.
40	Fenders, Job, Foremen and Assistants Union, No. 16.	R. B. Davidson.	1812 N. Bethel.			Philanthropy Hall.	Monday.
41	Firemen's Union, Atlantic Coast Marine.			Dan'l Sullivan.	15 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wednesday.

OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

42	Women, Stationary, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.	H. C. Schmidt.	413 Stockholm.	A. J. McMacken.	302 Roland av.	213 N. Gay	Monday.
43	Glass Workers, No. 137, American Phil., Cumberland.	F. N. Zihlman.	N. Mechanic.	C. Selts.	19 Lena.	Trades' Council Hall	Friday.
44	Glass Workers Union, American Phil.	F. Snyder.	508 McHenry	A. Wolf.	1219 Stockholm	Agnew Hall.	Thursday.
45	Glass Workers International Association, Amalgamated.	Wm. Saurhoff.	204 William.	J. Michelman.	413 N. Lusene.	902 E. Lombard.	Tuesday.
46	Granite Cutters International Association, Granite, Md.	O. C. Putney.	Granite.	P. H. Murray.	Woodstock.	Odd Fellows Hall.	Friday.
47	Granic Cutters, International Association.	J. J. Murray.	1214 Greenmount av.	B. Lingerian.	2237 Druid Hill.	Rechabite Hall.	Monday.
48	Granic Cutters, I. A. of A.	A. Lordella.	Box 217.	Julius Merkle.	177 King George.	Arundel Building.	Monday.
49	Hat and Finishes, No. 963.	I. Hemsley.	603 Pierce.	John McCarthy.	1904 Braddish av.	343 N. Calvert.	Monday.
50	Hat Carriers and Building Laborers Union, No. 124.	I. Hemsley.	603 Pierce.	N. J. Lytes.	533 Prestman.	219 Pearl.	Thursday.
51	Iron Molders Union, No. 24.	Wm. Bond.	518 Bouldin.	Edw. Booth.	2310 E. Balto.	Rechabite Hall.	Thursday.
52	Iron Molders Union, No. 19.	Wm. Irvin.	1012 Riverside av.	B. McM. Reed.	Station E.	Rechabite Hall.	Thursday.
53	Medial Workers Union, No. 39.	H. Barth.	1235 N. Gay.	C. L. Billmeyer.	1104 N. Carey.	103 N. Frederick.	Friday.
54	Meat Cutters and Butchers Amalgamated.	C. D. Ripple.	2111 Bank.	Geo. C. Stahl.	Highlandtown.	Labor Lyceum.	Sunday.
55	Metal Folders Union, No. 288, of North America.	J. H. Snyder.	609 W. Lee.	J. H. Itzel.	117 Eastern av.	Labor Lyceum.	Wednesday.
56	Maryland Lodge, No. 186, I. A. of W.	Wm. Smith.	819 W. Saratoga.	Geo. M. Henderson.	1238 E. North av.	343 N. Calvert.	Monday.
57	Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Brotherhood of, Cumberland.	Chas. Rice.	Bedford st.	J. Myers.	205 Greene.	Trades' Council Hall	Thursday.
58	Painters and Decorators, No. 704.			F. Bailey.	1416 W. Pratt.	1 N. Paca.	Monday.
59	Painters and Decorators, No. 938, Annapolis.			S. A. White.	190 Johnson pl.	Central Labor Hall.	Tuesday.
60	Painters and Decorators, No. 1.			E. B. Keeterson.	343 N. Calvert.	343 N. Calvert.	Friday.
61	Painters and Decorators, No. 982, Hagerstown.			J. H. Nichols.	Halfway.		
62	Painters, Bridge and Structural Iron, No. 1035.			F. Duchesney.	649 Columbia av.		
63	Paints Makers Union, No. 114.	I. Friedman.	Forrest & Orleans.	S. Sinsky.	2025 E. Pratt.	Philanthropy Hall.	Saturday.

TABLE D.—Continued.
OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PRESIDENT.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	MEETING PLACE.	MEETING NIGHT.
64 Paperhangers Union, No. 295 Brotherhood of P. B. & P. (1757)	F. D. Walter.	1834 Division.	C. H. Mettee.	1837 E. Biddle.	343 N. Calvert.	Monday.
65 Paperhangers Union, No. 1757	Miss Marnie Cleason.	2241 N. Wash'tn	H. W. Smith.	1635 N. B'way.	Baltimore & Eden.	Monday.
66 Pattern Makers League, Balto.	W. J. Clark.	1107 E. North av.	H. L. Cresp.	Relay.	Baltimore & Greene.	Tuesday.
67 Picture Frame Workers Union, No. 282	Wm. Vogel.	700 E. Baltimore.	Chas. E. Vobe.	700 E. Baltimore.	700 E. Baltimore.	Monday.
68 Plasterers Union, No. 155, International O. P. I. A.	G. W. Amos.	Hampden.	Geo. C. Warner.	412 N. Mount.	Labor Lyceum.	Thursday.
69 Pottery Union, No. 11, Overstreet, Nat'l Brotherhood of	H. Henderson.	1213 Hull.	J. C. Myer.	1008 Robinson.	Wilkey Hall.	Tuesday.
70 Seamen's Union, Atlantic Coast	Felix Foley.	604 E. Pratt.	P. H. O'Neil.	110 W. Franklin.	604 E. Pratt.	Monday.
71 Scrapers and Preparers Union, No. 953	Jas. McMillan.	1523 Argyle av.	Wm. Ernst.	1635 Grove pl.	343 N. Calvert.	Monday.
72 Sheet Metal Workers Union, No. 122	Jas. B. Wooster.	408 S. Poppleton.	W. F. Zucker.	4 Foster av.	Rechabite Hall.	Monday.
73 Slate and Tile Roofers Union, No. 10, International	Geo. Yienget.	1151 W. Cross.	G. J. Walsh.	1512 N. Stricker.	Labor Lyceum.	Friday.
74 Stone Masons Union, No. 4.	F. Hartman.	511 S. Madelia.	L. D. Piercy.	1719 Ensor.	500 E. Fayette.	Wednesday.
75 Stone Rammers, No. 7219	Jas. J. Valis.	401 N. Bradford.	A. J. Hilscher.	2505 E. North av.	1012 E. Baltimore.	Monday.
76 Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia.	C. A. Pieper.	241 S. Broadway.	F. Adrean.	2106 Ridgewood avenue.	Monum't & Duncan	Friday.
77 Typographers, No. 11, German-American	W. J. Hanafin.	1833 Hopkins av.	E. J. Burgan.	519 N. Washington	1234 E. Fayette.	Sunday.
78 Typographers Union, No. 12	L. G. Greutz.	Pimlico.	H. C. Kasakatis.	2028 Frederick av.	Rechabite Hall.	Sunday.
79 Upholsterers Union, No. 104	Jos. Block.	24 N. High.	S. Buffenstein.	130 N. Front.	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday.
80 Vest Makers Union, No. 117	Chas. Lauter.	1026 N. Collingt'n avenue.	J. Roberts.	948 N. Durham.	Union Hall.	Tuesday.
81 Walters, Allentown, White, No. 981	J. Keller.	1608 E. Pratt.	E. Marshall.	807 Bevan.	948 N. Durham.	Friday.
82 Woodworkers Union, No. 6.	Robt. W. Alden.	Mechanics st.	Chas. J. Cumiakay.	34 Maryland av.	103 N. Frederick.	Thursday.
83 Bartenders League, International, Baltimore			Ed. Leary.		Balto. & Mechanicon.	Sunday.
84 Bartenders Union, No. 2.					318 N. Exeter.	Thursday.

COST OF LIVING.

From year to year we have published prices of food products in connection with wages, so as to give a clear and practical idea of the effect on the masses of the rise in prices and the rise in wages. The general advance in the price of products, as well as the general advance in rents, always precedes an advance in wages, and as a rule advances in the latter hardly keeps pace with the prices in the former. It is very easy to take a hundred articles of consumption, and using those which are little used, thus keep down the average price of all products. However, this is not possible when we place before the reader those things which enter so largely into the daily consumption of a family. Meat, fish and vegetables, with rent, constitute the bulk of the expenses of all families, and the average reader will more readily understand what the great advance in the cost of living has been by having the advance in these articles clearly placed before him.

In the following table we enumerate the principal food products at prices collected in the corner green grocery stores of Baltimore City, where the most of the middle and poorer classes do their daily shopping for the household. These prices for 1905, placed side by side with those of 10 years ago, and also those of 1892, show how much more it costs to live today than it did at either of these periods. The rate of percentage of increase over 1895 runs from upwards of 100 per cent. in the cost of eggs down to 3 1-45 per cent., while the increase over 1892 is even much greater. Of course, some readers will say that 1892 was a year of depression, but they should not forget that while wages were lower in 1892, the country was generally prosperous and there was little idleness among mechanics and working people. The figures in this table speak more eloquently than words, and are as follows:

PRODUCTS.	MEDIUM QUALITY.		
	1905	1895	1892
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Fresh pork, per pound.....	12½	11	10
Fresh bacon, per pound.....	15½	12	12
Shoulder, per pound.....	11	8	10
Beef—Roast, per pound.....	14½	12	10
Soup, per pound.....	9	6½	6
Corned, per pound.....	8½	8	6
Lamb chops, per pound.....	18½	12	12
Beef liver, per pound.....	10	7	5
Lard (leaf), per pound.....	10	9	9
Flour, per pound.....	4	3	2½
Rice (Louisiana head), per pound.....	8½	7	7
Granulated sugar, per pound.....	5	6	5½
Butter, per pound.....	29	25	25
Eggs (fresh), per dozen.....	34½	16	15
Tea, per pound.....	54	40	28
Canned tomatoes, per 3-pound can.....	10	8	8
Coal oil, per gallon.....	11½	8	8
Coal (Sunbury), per bushel.....	32	30	30

In further confirmation of the great rise in prices which has taken place, we quote in Table No. 2 the market prices in the city.

MARKET PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

In taking up the question of the cost of living, we present in the following tables a list of products and the retail prices at which they have been quoted during the year in the daily papers of Baltimore. We understand very well that the statistician and student will not accept these figures as a basis for any discussion of the question in its broad sense, they preferring the method adopted by the National Bureau and Dunn's and other agencies, of selecting one hundred articles and then taking the course of prices on the unit system. However, as the National Association of Labor Bureaus are about to adopt a uniform schedule for all the States, so that the cost of living may be taken up in a comparable form in the several

States, we have deferred taking up the question in the scientific way until such schedule has been promulgated, which will be in July next.

These tables do not give the exact prices, nor do we contend that they are complete. These figures are taken each week from the daily papers of Baltimore, and averaged for each month, the newspapers gathering the same each week from the city markets. Thus, they may at least be said to be an absolute reflex of the retail market prices prevailing in the city, and taken in connection with the statements that follow as to earnings, will give a clear idea as to whether the small increase in wages is commensurate with the large increase in the price of products.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
PRODUCTS.												
MEATS.												
Bacon, breakfast, per pound.....	17								19	19	18½	18
Beef, (chuck roast, per pound.....	10		10	11½	12	11½	11½	11		11	10½	9
Corned, per pound.....	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
Liver, per pound.....			9									
Porterhouse steak, per pound.....	21	20	22½	25	27½	27½	27½	23	22½	23	22	22
Rib roast, per pound.....	16	16	17½	18½	19	18	18	17½	15½	17	15½	15
Round steak, per pound.....	13½		13½	16	17½	17	16½	18		15	14½	14½
Sirloin steak, per pound.....	17	19	18	18	19	19	19	16½	16½	17	17	16
Soup, per pound.....	8	9	8	8½	9	9	7	7	7	8	7½	7
Sweetbreads, per dozen.....	150			125		150	112½	125	87½	112½	112½	110
Calf, Head, per piece.....										20	20	20
Liver, per pound.....	25		25	20		22½	22½	22½	25	25	25	25
Ham, Sliced, per pound.....	19								16	16	16	
Whole, per pound.....	12	12	12	20								
Lamb, Chops, per pound.....	19	19	18½	20	15	16½	18	18		19		20
Leg of, per pound.....	15		15	15	15							15
Shoulder, per pound.....	11											
Spring (forequarter), per pound.....	14½		15				19	15		15		
Spring (hindquarter), per pound.....		16					19	19		16½		20
Lard (pure), per pound.....	12	12	12									
Middling, per pound.....	13	13	13									
Pigs feet, per set.....	15											
Pork, roasting, per pound.....	12	12	13	13	13				15	15	15	

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

VEGETABLES.—Continued.													
Beets, per bunch.	5	6	12½	8	9	6	4½	5	4	5	5	6	6
Broccoli, per peck.	7½	9	30	20	5½	6½	5½	5	6	6	6	7	7
Cabbage, per head.	12½		10	8					10		11	10	10
Red, per head.	4		6	5					6	6	6	6	6
Savoy, per head.	5	5½	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Carrots, per bunch.	20½	27	24	28	14	17	12½	5	19	16	18	18	18
Cauliflower, per head.	7½	9	8½	8	6½		6	7½	6	6	6	6	6
Celery, per bunch.					100	35	19	18	17	22	40		
Corn, Sugar, per dozen.	81½	112½	125	60	40	35	22	20	40	31	84	75	75
Cucumbers, per dozen.	54	55	67	67½	30	35	15	10	13	12	60	60	60
Cymbalings, per dozen.	14½	22½	20	17	17	15	12	8	8	9	18	21	21
Eggplants, per piece.													
Garlick, per bunch.													
Gherkins, per hundred.													
Gumbo, per quart.	20				20	13	10	10	75	50		15	15
Kale, per peck.	21½	27½	32		20				30	10	23	25	25
Leeks, per piece.				1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1
Lettuce, per head.	7½	8½	7	8	4½	4½	5	5	5	7	7	7	7
Mushrooms, per pound.	75	57½	65	67½			40		68	68	68	67	67
Onions, per peck.	38	53	41	50	60		40	40	46	30	37½	35	35
Bermuda, per peck.			86½	120	60	56							
Bermuda, per dozen.	45								67½				
Pickling, per peck.	85		100							10			
Silver skin, per quart.	10												
Spring, per bunch.			2	2½	2½	1½	1					2	2
Oyster plant, per bunch.	6	6	7	6					6	6	7	6	6
Parsnips, per quarter-peck.	7	6	7	6							6	7	7
Parsley, per bunch.			1	1	1	1							
Peas, per peck.	100		120	80	35	37½	41		67	57	55	80	80

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

PRODUCTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
VEGETABLES.—Continued.												
Peppers, Green, per dozen.....	28	40	40	35	30	30	35	12	15	11	12	.....
Red, per dozen.....									12	12	12	45
Potatoes, Sweet, per peck.....	39	57½	55	54	59	65	45	40	32½	39	35	35
White, per peck.....	25	22½	22½	20	18	27	35	25	25	27	25	.....
White (new), per peck.....	93½	100	66½	68	48	36	35	28	22	.....	.....	27
Yams, per quarter-peck.....	10	10	10	11	10	12	25	8	7½	10	6½	6½
Pumpkins, per piece.....									12½	9	12½	15
Radishes, per bunch.....	5	5	5	5	3½	3	2	2	2½	2½	5	5
Rhubarb, per bunch.....	10	6½	8	6	4	4	5	5	5	.....	.....	8
Rutabaga, per quarter-peck.....									10	10	8	8
Salsify, per bunch.....	6								33	27	32	27
Spinach, per peck.....	37½	62	39	22	21	22	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprouts, per peck.....			33	20	20	.....	.....	.....	40	40	36	34
Sprouts, Brussels, per peck.....	34	42½	50	.....	2½	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squashes, per piece.....	7½			3	2½	2½	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, per quarter-peck.....				60	40	30	12	9	12	12	25	45
per dozen.....	57	62	62	60	55	39	13	.....	.....	.....	65	65
per basket.....												
Green, per half-bushel.....									35	42	50	.....
Yellow, per half-bushel.....									50	50	60	.....
Turnips, per peck.....	22	27½	23	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	26	25	25
New, per bunch.....						5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watercress, per quarter-peck.....			10	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

FRUITS.											
Apples, per peck.....	33	40	36	37½	49	67	36	27	40	40	45
Crab, per peck.....								40	40	36	27
Apricots, per quart.....	11½	15	10	10	11	15	10	12	10	11	11
Bananas, per dozen.....						13	13	13	15		
Blackberries, per quart.....				10½	14	15	9	5	9		
Cantaloupe, per piece.....					15	14	10				
Cherries, per quart.....					15	14	10				
Cranberries, per quart.....	9½	12	12	12	11	15	12		12	10	15
Currants, per quart.....						12					
Damsons, per peck.....						12		50	75		
Gooseberries, per quart.....					15	12	11				
Grapes, California, per pound.....	12½	20	16	31	35				12	11	13
Pineapples, per pound.....	12½								13	15	18
Concord, per basket.....	15							21	15	14	25
Niagara, per basket.....	20							40	20	18	
Delaware, per basket.....	25							23	23	18	
Huckleberries, per quart.....						14	13	14	15		
Lemons, per dozen.....	16½	15	15	13½	14	13	22	24	20	22	17
Oranges, per dozen.....	33	34	33	36	37	36	40	50	58	33	30
Pears, Bartlett, per quarter-peck.....	19	18	18			9			17	18	22
Sickle, per quarter-peck.....	22½						15			18	
Peaches, per quart.....							15	9	10	9	
Pineapples, per piece.....	23½	22	20	28	18	18½	15	17	21	20	23
Plums, per quart.....						15	15	7	14	15	
Raspberries, per quart.....						16	12				
Strawberries, per quart.....	75	75	50	29	16	15					
Watermelons, per piece.....						48	31	29	42	35	

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS.—Continued.

FISH.—Continued.										
Rock, per pound.....	18½	20	18	18½	17½	15	18	22	14½	
Boiling, per pound.....	20	20	22½	27½	19½	19½	20½	20½	22½	
Large, per pound.....								15		
Medium, per pound.....								13½		
Pan, per pound.....	19	19	22		15	14½	13½	15		
Small, per pound.....	18	18								
Salmon, per pound.....	16½	16½			20		19½			
Shad, Melt, per piece.....	55½	61½								
Roe, per piece.....	100									
Roe, per set.....		22½								
Roe, bay, per piece.....	100	68½	62	75						
Buck, bay, per piece.....	42	31½	33½	40						
Sheepshead, per pound.....	13½	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	
Shrimp, per pound.....	27½	23½	30		25	25	25	25	30	
Smelts, per pound.....	16½							18	15	
Spots, per bunch.....								25		
Spots, Norfolk, per bunch.....			36½		25	25	25			
Sturgeon, dressed, per pound.....	15	15	16½	15	15	15	15	17		
Taylors, per pound.....	15	15	12	12	11½	11	12	14		
Taylors, per bunch.....			25							
Trout, Gray, per pound.....	10½	12						11	10	
Trout, Large, per pound.....										
Salmon, per pound.....	15		9½	11	9½		12	12	15	
Small, per bunch.....		12	18½	20	19	20	8			

IDLE WORKINGMEN.

In 1904, we started to gather reports from various labor unions in Baltimore City as to the number of days their members were employed during the year, with a view of showing that notwithstanding in some cases the rate of wages per day was high, the average amount of earnings for the year was very much lower than most people thought. Out of 115 inquiries made last year only 54 responded, and these 54 only partially so. This year only 28 unions responded to inquiries, with a membership of 5,803. The reports from these unions show that there were more men idle during the month of November and months of February and January than any other months in the year, and the union showing the greatest amount of idleness during the year was Cloak Makers' Union, No. 4. The figures in the table show that out of a total membership of 5,803, there were during the year 3,309 idle some part of the year, this idleness being occasioned sometimes by the season or weather, and at other times by the preparations of the trade for manufacturing for the season ahead. In another part of this report, under the head of "Strikes" will be found the time lost occasioned by strikes, and this loss of time is not included in this report. The time lost by strikes is often paid for through the benefit funds of the union striking, or subsequently gained in a successful strike, which would to a degree compensate for the loss of time, thus obviating the necessity for considering these facts in the following table:

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

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NAMES OF UNIONS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTED IDLE EACH MONTH, 1905												TOTAL FOR YEAR.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bakers Union, No. 98.	25					1							1
Bakers Union, No. 246.	19												1
Barbers Union, No. 241.	68									1			
Beer Drivers and Stablenens Union, No. 173.	263	27	27	15	10	5			10	15	25	27	188
Brew Workers Union, No. 8.	200	10	10	5	3					3	10	10	56
Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 29.	800	100	100	75									275
Cloakmakers Union, No. 4.	150	135	120	112	28	15	15				38	112	585
Coatmakers Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.	500										225		225
Cigarmakers Union, No. 1.	800								3	4			7
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union, No. 8.	53	20	20	15			5						60
Coopers Union, No. 32.	175				25	10	3	1			1		40
Electrical Workers Union, No. 307.	35				3		2			1			6
Elevator Constructors Union.	64												27
Glass Workers Union, No. 137, Cumberland.	44	30	30	28	28	25		21	21	21			253
Hodcarriers and Laborers Union, No. 124.	160	20	20	35	40	10	25	10	5	15			180
Iron Molders Union.	400	20	20	15	14	12	15	14	13	8	5	5	151
Machinists, My Maryland Lodge, No. 186.	540	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	50	102	30	18	220
Metal Polishers Union, No. 288.	25								2	2			6
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union of Cumberland.	25	20	20	20		3	10	12			10	18	113
Pantismakers Union, No. 144.	450										110		110
Pattermakers League of N. A.	92	3	6	6	2	1	2		2	1	3		26
Paper Bag Workers Union, No. 11,757.	26							1	4	4	4		17
Potters Union, No. 11, Operative.	114	20	110	28	20	15	12	30	8	5			253
Stone Kammers Union, No. 7219.	50	50	45	30	20	10							160
Tailors Union, No. 250, Bohemia.	40										40		40
Typographers, No. 11.	35	2	1	2	2	1	2	1		2	2	1	19
Upholsters Union, No. 104.	150			50	60	20	20						170
Vestmakers Union, No. 117.	500										120		120
Total.	5,803	463	523	455	246	164	122	116	115	94	553	168	3,309

In considering the foregoing tables as to the cost prices of food in the markets, it is also well to consider the earnings of work people in the various branches of trade, especially with reference to heads of families. In the following table we give twenty-two examples of mechanics and skilled labor of various kinds, with the average earnings per day, hours worked, days worked in the year, and average yearly earnings as compared with the reported average yearly earnings of 1904. In most cases it will be seen that the earnings for 1905 are very much larger than those reported for 1904. There are several causes for this. First, there has been a considerable increase in the wages of building mechanics and several other classes of trade; indeed, the rise in wages has been general, but not to the extent that there has been an increase in the cost of living.

We doubt whether the reports from the blacksmiths and masons, which show the greatest increase in yearly earnings, is absolutely correct. Some of the increases in one or two of these instances may be attributed to the continual open weather and continuous work throughout the year, as compared with previous years; certainly it is not all due to the increase of the rate of wages per day. There has also been a gradual advance in the wages of clothing workers, the largest industry in our State, and with the improved conditions surrounding the trade, due to the factory inspection of this department, great strides forward have undoubtedly been made for the benefit of the workers. In only three instances does the report show that the earnings were less in 1905 than in 1904, one of them being teamsters, the other painters and structural iron workers. The reduction in the earnings of the painters is not altogether clear and probably due to the loss of time, while the reduction in the earnings of the structural iron workers is undoubtedly due to the decrease of building operations as compared with the previous year. Most of the trades represented in the following table are organized workers, and the high wages prevailing therein is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the efficiency of organization, though in considering earnings in the following table we have also taken into account the non-union workers and endeavored to make an

average for the trades represented. The earnings of each trade in the table represent the earnings of the head of a family and should be sufficient, in the main, to support such family without turning the children of tender years into the factory and work shop. The figures follow.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY, HOURS WORKED AND
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.**

CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.	1905				1904
	Hours Worked.	Average Earnings Per Day.	Number of Days Worked.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings.
Blacksmiths.....	10	\$2.60	300	\$780	\$550
Bricklayers.....	8	4.50	186	837	850
Carpenters.....	8	3.33	253	842	583
Cigar Makers.....	8	1.87	300	562	425
Clerks (Male adults)...	10	2.76	305	838	.....
Clothing Cutters.....	9	2.76	245	676	600
Buttonhole Workers..	10	2.50	234	585	.....
Finishers.....	10	1.02	260	265	.....
Pressers.....	10	1.90	278	528	.....
Operators (Male)....	10	2.08	250	520	.....
Operators (Female)...	10	1.01	250	252	.....
Teamsters.....	10	1.30	313	406	411
Electricians.....	8	2.66	280	744	770
Furniture Workers....	9	2.20	286	629	562
Horseshoers.....	9	2.25	305	686	.....
Laborers.....	10	1.37	259	354	325
Machinists.....	9	2.85	300	855	750
Masons.....	8	4.25	254	1,079	769
Painters.....	8	2.75	156	429	500
Planing Mill Hands..	9	2.00	300	600	600
Plumbers.....	8	2.50	290	725	650
Structural Iron Workers.....	8	4.00	200	800	900

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE

—OF—

Principal Farm Products in Maryland for 1905.

The acreage and principal farm products of this State all decreased as compared with 1904, except wheat, which shows a considerable increase. However, the following table shows that the yield per acre in all things except oats, potatoes and hay show a decided increase. This is an evidence of better farming and more intensive cultivation. Our farmers are to be congratulated upon the magnificent results attained, especially as shown by the increased production per acre in corn, wheat and tobacco. No doubt much of this increased yield per acre is to be attributed to the most excellent system of carrying "corn special" and "tobacco special" trains through the counties, and the deliverance of lectures and information upon these matters, educating the farmers to secure greater results from their labors and more satisfactory recompense for their efforts.

According to the following table, furnished by the United States Agricultural Department, 3.5 bushels of corn more per acre was raised in 1905 than in 1904, and 2.9 bushels more per acre of wheat, while 9.2 bushels more barley was secured per acre than in 1904; and the increase in the yield of tobacco per acre was 29 pounds.

Prices, however, did not average as well in 1905 on the farm as in 1904, there being a loss of 2 cents per bushel in corn, 24 cents in wheat and 16 cents in barley, as well as a fraction in tobacco and 56 cents per ton for hay. There was, however, a gain of 7 cents per bushel in the price of white potatoes.

The following table will show the total farm value of these products, as well as the price per bushel, total production,

production per acre, and acreage, and are the results of reports of correspondents throughout the State to the United States Agricultural Department.

	Acre- age.	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Price Per Bushel	Total Farm Value.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Corn.....	628,795	36.9	23,202,536	.48	\$11,137,217
Wheat(Winter)	809,619	16.3	13,196,790	.82	10,821,368
Oats.....	33,160	27.7	918,532	.36	330,672
Barley.....	1,436	31.0	44,516	.48	21,368
Buckwheat...	8,124	19.0	154,356	.63	97,244
Potatoes.....	29,041	95.0	2,758,895	.58	1,600,159
Hay, tons...	286,011 Tons	1.30 Tons	371,814 Ton	\$11.92	4,432,023
Tobacco, lbs.	30,143 Lbs.	650 Lbs.	19,592,950 Lb.	.06	1,175,577

PACK OF 1905 OF CORN AND TOMATOES.

The corn and tomato packs in Maryland for 1905 are given in the American Grocer. That of corn is reported to be the largest on record, and while Maryland does not lead in the pack of this vegetable, it does in the pack of tomatoes, though that was not as large in 1905 as in 1904. The estimates for 1905 gives Maryland a pack of tomatoes of 2,294,408 cases of two dozen tins each, out of a total pack in the United States of 5,555,516.

The corn pack of Maryland and Virginia was about 1,676,-240 as against 2,055,277 in 1904.

The tomato pack is the smallest for any year since 1901, and if the estimates are correct is entirely inadequate to meet usual requirements.

The current prices of grain in Baltimore for 1905 as reported by Secretary Wroth of the Chamber of Commerce are as follows:

RANGE OF PRICES OF SOUTHERN WHEAT AND CORN, No. 2 WHITE AND No. 2 MIXED OATS, AND
No. 2 RYE.

MONTHS.	Southern Wheat.			Southern Corn.		White Oats.		Mixed Oats.	Rye.	
	By Sample.		On Grade.	White.	Yellow.	Number 2.		Number 2.	Number 2.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.....	119	100	119½	101½	44½	50½	44½	37	36½	85
February.....	117	98	117½	101½	44	50½	44	35½	35	85
March.....	114	87	114½	98	45½	54	45½	36½	35	85
April.....	108	75	109½	83	48	53½	48½	37	35½	85
May.....	107	74	107½	83½	48½	57	49½	36½	33½	83
June.....	103½	65	103½	73	50½	64	50½	36½	33½	71
July.....	92	57	92	75	58	65	60	36½	33	69
August.....	82	50	84½	76	56	63½	59	32½	27½	61½
September.....	83	55	84½	75½	56	63	57	32½	28	69
October.....	85	62	87½	76½	51	63	52	35	32	68
November.....	82	60	85½	76	57	61	42	36½	34½	74½
December.....	83	65	87	78	42	51½	42	36½	34	68

CHATTEL AND SALARY LOANING CONCERNS.

Much has been said and written about the methods and charges made by loan associations and individuals engaged in the chattel loan and salary-buying business, and whenever a case has found its way into court our Judges have not failed to score those whom they believe guilty of usury and violating the law of the State in reference to interest. While the business may not be one that is pleasant or dignifying, yet the fact that the State licenses and prescribes rules and regulations governing the business is sufficient warrant for fair treatment and due consideration to be given to those engaged therein.

Very few persons have an idea of the amount of money loaned out in a great city on chattel mortgages, salaries, and other forms of small collateral. It is safe to say that the business runs up into the thousands of dollars per week, and if it were possible to secure definite information upon this subject, a valuable basis for a small commercial banking business could be arrived at.

It is not well known that all the patrons of these chattel loan and salary loaning concerns are not of the poorer class; indeed, many of our business houses have at times had recourse to their kindly assistance on Saturday to meet a large payroll when collections were bad and money tight. Of course, such loans were only of a temporary character, but at least two concerns of this character have informed the department that they have often loaned money to reputable houses to tide over difficulties, and the number of middle class patrons of these concerns would probably largely overbalance the small borrowers in the amounts of their loans, at least, if not in numbers. So whatever may be said about this business, it has its legitimate and fair side, as well as its evil.

So well established had the business become and to such an extent grown that in 1902 the Legislature passed the following act, under which act all of the chattel and salary loaning business is now done:

CHAPTER 208.

AN ACT regulating the loan of money, when, as security for such loan a lien is taken upon household furniture and effects, musical instruments, typewriters and sewing machines in use or located in any dwelling house, by repealing and re-enacting with amendments Section 7 of Article 49 of Code of Public General Laws, title "Interest and Usury," as the same was re-enacted by Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session in the year 1900.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 7 of Article 49 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Interest and Usury," as the same was enacted by Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at its January Session in the year 1900, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for any individual, partnership, association or corporation lending money within the limits of this State, and taking as security for the re-payment thereof, a lien upon any household furniture and effects, musical instruments, typewriters and sewing machines, or any other personal chattels, whether such lien shall be in the nature of a conditional sale, chattel mortgage, bill of sale, whether recorded or unrecorded, or any other lien of any character whatsoever, to have or charge for the use of money so loaned more than the lawful rate of interest thereon, as fixed by the provisions of Section 57, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and that no additional sums, either in the way of bonus or otherwise, shall be required or exacted of the borrower or borrowers; and further, that no charges for the examination or valuation of property offered, insurance of same, and preparation, execution and recording of necessary papers shall be imposed except as follows: For examination or valuation of property offered for security for loan and preparation of papers (both included) the sum of five dollars, where the amount loaned does not exceed fifty dollars; six dollars where the amount exceeds fifty dollars and equals one hundred dollars or less; and five per centum additional of the excess over one hundred dollars, where the amount loaned exceeds one hundred dollars and equals one thousand dollars or less; and two and one-half per centum additional of the excess over one thousand dollars where the amount loaned exceeds one thousand dollars; for necessary affidavits, recording papers, revenue stamps and fire insurance premiums the amounts actually to be paid for same; provided, that the foregoing charges and interest as herein provided may be deducted from the principal of the loan when the same is made;

and provided further, it shall not be lawful to make any charges for renewals or extensions of loans, nor to divide or split up loans under any pretext whatsoever for the purpose of requiring or exacting any other or greater charges than prescribed herein; and provided, that where a loan is paid off before maturity, interest shall be rebated to the borrower or borrowers at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so paid; and any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense, and of a like fine and imprisonment in jail for thirty days for the second and each subsequent offense; and further, the entire amount loaned shall be forfeited to the borrower or borrowers, and the mortgage therefor given become null and void.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

It will be noticed in the above act, that while there is a prohibition upon the charging of more than the legal rate of interest of 6 per cent., there is provision made for charges for examination or valuation of property and preparation of papers not to exceed the sum of \$5.00 where the loan does not exceed \$50, and \$6 where the amount loaned does not exceed \$100 or is not less than \$50. It is doubtful whether any of the principal concerns, of which there seems to be quite a large number now doing business in the city, who attempt to charge more than the legal rate of 6 per cent. interest, but there is a number of them who seemingly violate the law by charging more than \$5.00 for the examination of property or preparing and recording of papers. Thirty-two of these concerns were visited and their rates secured for stated sums, and the following table gives a clear idea as to just what can be charged under the law, and what is charged by those who violate the law:

PRINCIPAL CONCERNS LOANING MONEY IN BALTIMORE CITY.

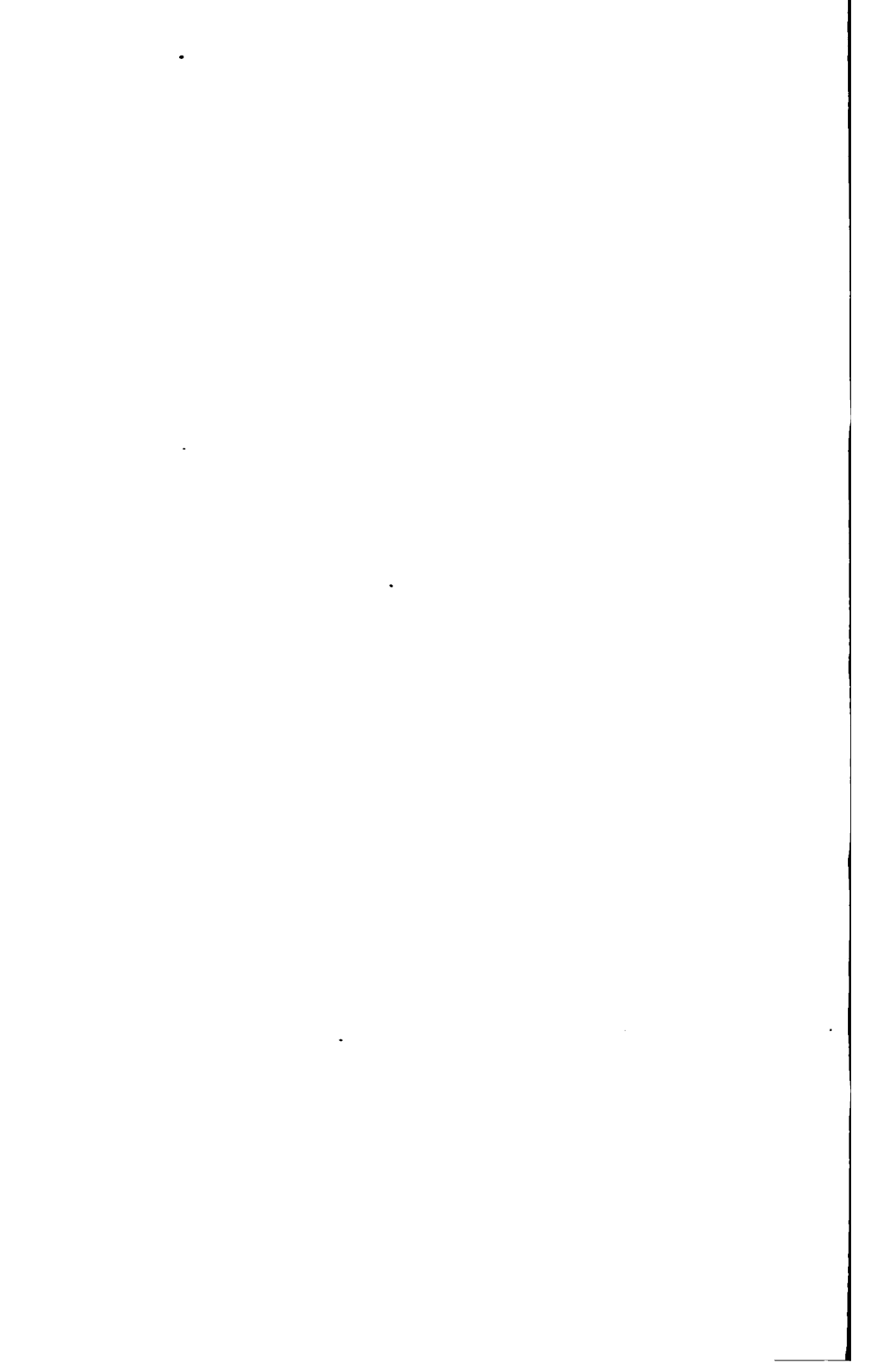
No. of Person or Firm.	WHAT MONEY IS LOANED ON.	Amount of Loan Reported on.	What Cost of Loan Would be at Legal Rate of Interest, Including Papers.	Charges for Papers, Recording, Application, etc.	How Payable, Weekly or Monthly.	Time of Loan According to Contract.	What the Borrower really paid.
1	Furniture.....	\$25.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$2.00 per week.....	16 weeks.....	\$32.40
2	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	13.25	\$6.50 per month.....	6 months.....	39.00
2	Salaries.....	25.00	5.37½	8.37½	\$11.25 per month.....	3 months.....	33.75
3	Salaries.....	25.00	5.31½	4.68½	\$3.00 per week.....	10 weeks.....	30.00
4	Furniture, horses and wagons.....	25.00	5.50	6.90	\$8.10 per month.....	4 months.....	32.45
5	Furniture and salaries.....	25.00	5.75	6.70	\$5.50 per month.....	6 months.....	32.40
6	Furniture.....	25.00	5.50	6.60	\$2.00 per week.....	16 weeks.....	32.10
7	Furniture.....	25.00	5.37½	7.02½	\$2.70 per week.....	12 weeks.....	32.40
8	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	13.85	\$6.60 per month.....	6 months.....	39.60
9	Furniture, horses and wagons.....	20.00	5.60	6.45	\$4.50 and \$4.55 per month.....	6 months.....	27.05
10	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.39	\$5.35 per month.....	6 months.....	32.14
11	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.25	\$6.00 per month.....	6 months.....	36.00
12	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	4.85	\$5.10 per month.....	6 months.....	30.60
13	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.35	\$5.35 per month.....	6 months, 6% disc. if paid in less time.....	32.10
14	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.89	\$1.36 per week or \$5.44 per month.....	6 months.....	32.64
15	Furniture.....	25.00	5.87½	11.92½	\$5.40 per month.....	7 months.....	37.80
16	Furniture.....	15.00	5.18½	6.06½	\$2.00 per week.....	10 weeks.....	21.25
17	Furniture.....	5.00	2.55	2.95	\$1.00 per week.....	8 weeks.....	8.00
18	Furniture.....	15.00	5.18½	5.11½	\$1.53 per week.....	10 weeks.....	20.30
19	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.39	\$5.35 per month and 4 cents extra.....	6 months.....	32.14
20	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.35	\$6.10 per month.....	6 months.....	36.60
21	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	10.25	\$6.00 per month.....	6 months.....	36.00
22	Furniture.....	25.00	5.12½	4.37½	\$7.37½ per week.....	1 month.....	29.50
22	Furniture.....	25.00	5.37½	7.62½	\$11.00 per month.....	3 months.....	33.00
23	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	8.25	\$6.00 per month.....	6 months.....	36.00
23	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.92	\$5.32 per m'th, 75c. extra last month.....	6 months.....	32.67
24	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.25	\$5.33½ per month.....	6 months.....	32.00
25	Furniture.....	15.00	5.45	6.55	\$3.61 for 4 months, \$3.66 for 2 months.....	6 months.....	22.00
26	Furniture.....	25.00	6.12½	12.57½	\$4.30 per month.....	9 mo'ths, \$1.20 per m'th disc.....	38.70
28	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	4.25	\$5.00 per month.....	6 months.....	30.00
29	Furniture.....	25.00	5.75	6.77	\$5.42 per month.....	6 months.....	32.50
30	Furniture.....	20.00	5.50	6.50	\$5.40 per month.....	5 months.....	27.00
31	Furniture.....	10.00	5.18½	4.81½	\$1.00 per week.....	15 weeks.....	15.00
32	Salaries.....	27.00	5.40½	9.59½	\$12. per month, \$1 ex. for applicat'n.....	3 months.....	37.00

In five cases only out of the thirty-two was the legal rate of interest and charge for papers strictly adhered to, unless we can consider the provisions in the law providing that necessary affidavit, recording papers, revenue stamps and fire insurance may be charged for and are then added to the cost of papers, etc.

Nearly all of the concerns reported make a charge for application or for recording, though in very few cases are the smaller chattel mortgages recorded.

The largest amount shown as charged for the loan of \$25 for six months is \$39.60: \$14.60 for interest, papers, application, etc., and when it is remembered that in two payments one-half of the entire original loan is repaid, the immensity of the cost of the loan is apparent, as well as the fact that there is comparatively little risk in the loaning of small sums where the repayments are made weekly or monthly. The next highest charge is \$39.00, then \$37.80, and so on down for the same amount to the legal rate of interest. It is not necessary for us to animadvert upon these charges, but to call attention to the fact that all of the persons in this business do not violate the law, and it is only extreme cases, like that of Markey vs. Ferrell, which was tried before Judge Dennis in Circuit Court No. 2, early in the present year, under an application for injunction, and Judge Dennis in rendering the decision said: "It is well settled in Maryland," the Judge went on, "that any scheme or device, no matter what form it takes, when the Court sees it is a scheme to evade the usury laws, shall be stricken down. This scheme, according to the defendant's own showing, was so absolutely bald that any one who can look through a ladder must see the true inwardness of it." The Judge concluded by making perpetual the preliminary injunction previously granted and requiring Mrs. Ferrell to refund the overpayment.

Of course, such a case brings odium on the entire business. The great evil in the business is when the loan runs over the contract time, and even after payments are made, interest is continued on the whole sum borrowed until the original loan is paid, thus running the loan up to large proportions.



NEGRO CENSUS AND NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Department are published the results in detail of a census of the negro population of Baltimore City. This census, taken by the Police Department, met with universal commendation from the general public, and was a revelation as to the real condition of the negroes in Baltimore and the progress they had made.

It had been the aim of the department to include in that investigation an inquiry into the financial standing of the negro as a class of our citizens, with a view to finding out to what extent he was becoming a property owner, and thus assuming to greater degree the responsibility of citizenship. This work, was, however, precluded by reason of time and means. Since then we have made inquiry of the various court clerks of the counties as to property owned by negroes in the respective counties and of the City Tax Collector and Appeal Tax Court, of Baltimore City, with fairly good results, as hereafter given.

At the risk of being criticized we republish a resume of the city census of negroes, so that a thorough understanding of their status may be had by the reader in connection with the brief table of their property holdings.

The negro census in the City was taken by police districts, thus showing what section the greatest number lived in and how it has affected property:

**SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION OF BALTIMORE
BY POLICE DISTRICTS.**

Police Districts.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Central.....	2,572	2,592	602	699	6,465
Eastern.....	828	827	345	380	2,380
Northeastern.....	3,508	3,865	2,110	2,171	11,654
Southern.....	2,334	2,364	1,039	1,036	6,773
Southwestern.....	1,642	2,063	1,206	1,173	6,084
Western.....	2,950	3,441	1,346	1,285	9,022
Northwestern.....	9,015	12,287	7,240	5,790	34,332
Northern.....	999	2,237	677	758	4,671
Total.....	23,848	29,676	14,565	13,292	81,381

By the above figures it will be seen that the largest number of negroes live in Northwest Baltimore, and the table that follows for negroes owning property and paying taxes thereon shows that they have been especially diligent in securing property in that locality.

Negroes in Baltimore are reported on the tax-books of the city as paying taxes in 1904 on property to the following extent:

**PROPERTY ON WHICH NEGROES ARE PAYING TAXES
IN BALTIMORE CITY.**

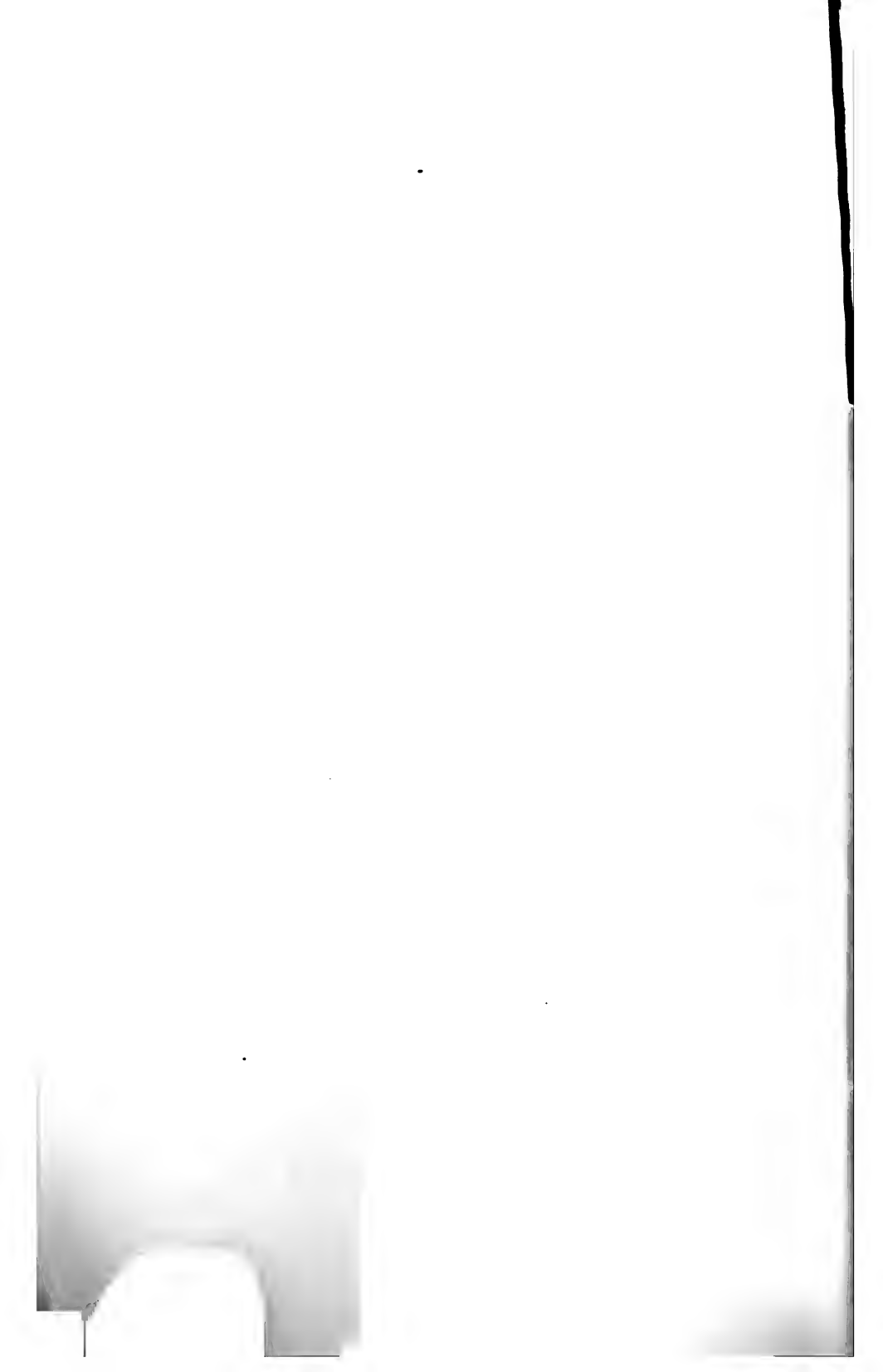
Police Districts.	Real Estate on which Negroes Pay Taxes.
Eastern.....	\$ 5,862
Northeastern.....	131,966
Southern.....	71,269
Southwestern.....	21,823
Central.....	25,944
Western.....	46,653
Northwestern.....	300,186
Northern.....	13,958
Total.....	\$617,662

These figures for the city are not surprising as those from the counties of Maryland, as shown in the following table. In some of the counties, where a few years ago hardly a farm or house was owned by negroes, to-day they show the results of their thrift and saving:

ASSESSABLE REAL ESTATE OF COLORED TAXPAYERS
IN MARYLAND COUNTIES, 1905.

Allegany.....	\$ 49,243
Anne Arundel.....	59,727
Baltimore.....	161,051
Caroline.....	185,315
Carroll.....	57,880
Dorchester.....	100,000
Frederick.....	128,887
Garrett.....	12,880
Harford.....	101,753
Howard.....	82,850
Kent.....	233,945
Montgomery.....	214,255
Prince George's.....	219,689
Somerset.....	203,421
St. Mary's.....	189,711
Talbot.....	226,210
Washington.....	75,510
Wicomico.....	165,351
Total.....	\$2,467,678

It will be seen by the above figures that the largest amount of real estate is owned by negroes, in Kent County, while Talbot, Prince George's, Montgomery, Somerset, St. Mary's, Caroline, Baltimore, Frederick, Harford and Dorchester follow closely in the order named. Most of the negroes owning property in the counties, however, are of the older generation, as the younger ones are rapidly going to the cities. The five counties not enumerated are left out because the names are mixed on the tax books with those of white property owners, and not designated, but it is fair to assume that these five counties show an equally large number of negro property owners according to their population, and as several of them have old and large negro populations, it can easily be reckoned that negroes own and pay taxes on upwards of \$3,000,000 worth of real estate in the counties of Maryland, to say nothing of taxes on personal property paid by them.



NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARYLAND FOR 1905.

Complete List of New Incorporations in Baltimore City
and Counties, with Location and Capital Stock,
from January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905.

The unprecedented number of 624 records of new incorporations of all kind are the astonishing results of the awakening of Maryland's citizens to the enormous opportunities for profitable investment of capital in this State.

Of course, the greatest number of the 624 records were made in Baltimore, where 441 is the number of new incorporations, including 244 corporate bodies with capital stock, 113 without capital stock, 36 new building associations and land companies, 30 increases and decreases of capital stock, and 18 records of a miscellaneous character, showing stock paid up, etc.

These figures, compared with the 349 records of all kinds in Baltimore for 1904 speak volumes as to the energy and enterprise of the Greater Baltimore. But it is when we come to compare the investment of capital in 1905 with the amount invested in 1904 as told by the capital stock, do we fully realize the enterprising spirit abroad in our midst. In 1904, the total amount invested in new enterprises in Maryland, amounted to \$16,506,350, these figures covering all kinds of companies and associations, as against \$31,515,470 to be considered as new capital stock in the State for 1905, the increase thus shown being \$15,009,120 over 1904.

While the figures show that the building associations and land companies figure largely in these results (\$10,279,000 in

city), the real increase has been in new manufacturing and business enterprises, especially in Baltimore, where the increase has been upwards of six millions of dollars.

Of the 244 new enterprises in Baltimore, 26 were realty or development companies.

A brief recapitulation of the city's record shows at a glance the tremendous impetus given business here in 1905:

RECAPITULATION FOR BALTIMORE.

Total Number of Records.....	441
New Enterprises.....	244
Building Associations and Land Companies.....	36
Increases and Decreases of Capital Stock.....	30
Without Capital Stock.....	113
Miscellaneous Records of Paid up Stock, etc.....	18
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations.....	\$14,768,525
Total Capitalization for New Building Associations and Land Companies.....	10,279,000
Net Increase of Stock of Old Companies increasing and decreasing Capital Stock.....	531,950
Total.....	\$25,579,475

The greatest amount of capital stock credited to one corporation is that of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, being \$6,000,000, but there are a number with capital stock from \$500,000 down.

THE COUNTIES.

But if Baltimore has done exceedingly well in this respect during the past year, the counties have kept pace with the metropolis of the State. During 1905 we have 183 records of new incorporations of all kinds in the various counties, with a total capital stock of \$5,935,995. Of these 2 were new savings banks, 10 land and improvement companies, and 3 building associations. While all the counties did fairly well, Baltimore County led all the rest with 40 new incorporations, Allegany second with 23; Frederick 15, Carroll, Garrett, Washington and Wicomico with 11 each; Prince George's with 10, Harford 8, Montgomery 7, and the rest a lesser number. The following recapitulation by counties shows at a glance which counties have the greatest new capitalization and number of incorporations:

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Incorporations.	Total Capital Stock.
Allegany.....	23	\$587,100
Anne Arundel.....	5	561,000
Baltimore.....	40	1,459,700
Caroline.....	6	16,695
Carroll.....	11	1,359,500
Cecil.....	4	56,000
Charles.....	4	68,500
Dorchester.....	2	33,000
Frederick.....	15	287,500
Garrett.....	11	338,000
Harford.....	8	223,000
Howard.....	1	.....
Kent.....	3	31,000
Montgomery.....	7	60,000
Prince George's.....	10	106,000
Queen Anne's.....	2	.....
Somerset.....	3	22,500
St. Mary's.....	1	.....
Talbot.....	2	8,500
Washington.....	11	422,000
Wicomico.....	11	241,000
Worcester.....	3	55,000
Total.....	183	\$5,935,995

The following tables give in detail all new incorporations, dates, amounts, changes of name or directorship, and other details of record throughout the State, and will no doubt prove of great value for reference to all readers:

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Saratoga Construction Co.....	January 4..	\$12,000
Eagle Manufacturing Co.....	January 6..	5,000
Land Improvement Co.....	January 7..	10,000
Cuban Annex Manufacturing Co.....	January 7..	10,000
O. P. Merryman & Co.....	January 7..	20,000
The National Towel Service Co.....	January 11..	500
The Miller Fertilizer Co.....	January 12..	150,000
The Auto & Moto Co.....	January 13..	7,000
Kappa Sigma Home Co.....	January 16..	7,000
The National Shoe Shining Chair Co.....	January 18..	5,000
Bates Hat Co.....	January 19..	16,000
The Equus Medicine Co.....	January 19..	5,000
The Sellers Transfer & Express Co.....	January 19..	1,000
The Saml. M. Lawder Co.....	January 19..	2,000
Virgin Mineral Water Co.....	January 20..	10,000
Crown Neckwear Co.....	January 23..	5,000
The Maryland Plumbing & Tinning Co.....	January 24..	10,000
Wright Thompson Dental Supply Co.....	January 24..	20,000
The Kunkle Wagon Co.....	January 27..	25,000
Acme Sand Co.....	January 30..	21,000
The Novelette Manufacturing Co.....	January 30..	5,000
Oriental Rug Co.....	January 30..	6,000
Home Fertilizer Co.....	January 30..	100,000
Maryland Carpet Manufacturing Co.....	January 31..	3,000
The Baltimore Mercantile Laundry Co.....	February 1..	25,000
The McHenry Estate Co.....	February 1..	90,000
Atlantic Advertising Agency.....	February 1..	25,000
The Potomac Engineering & Contracting Co.....	February 2..	25,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	February 2..	200,000
Ashland Construction Co.....	February 2..	20,000
National Can Co.....	February 2..	10,000
York Brick Co.....	February 6..	30,000
The Mochovia Coal Co.....	February 7..	500,000
Dixie School Supply Co.....	February 7..	10,000
Hospital Bulletin Co.....	February 8..	5,000
S. J. Van Lill Co.....	February 8..	10,000
Novelty Steam Boiler Co.....	February 9..	30,000
Colonial Furniture Co.....	February 10..	1,000
Agreement of Consolidation—United Electric Light & Power Co., and Wenstrom Elec- tric Co., of Baltimore City, formerly Con- solidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., name or title now is, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.....		
	February 14..	6,000,000
Wm. E. Hooper & Sons Co.....	February 14..	400,000
Frank W. Wagner Co.....	February 14..	12,000
The Baltimore Journal Box Co.....	February 15..	150,000
The Dublin Tailors.....	February 15..	1,000
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.....	February 18..	3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Muller & Company, Incorporated	February 21..	5,000
Baltimore & Hennebique Construction Co.	February 23..	5,000
The Foos Plumbing & Heating Co.	February 27..	500
Poler Manufacturing Co.	February 28..	10,000
National Hydraulic Stone Co.	March 1.....	25,000
The Bartlett-Heyward & Co., Athletic Asso.	March 1.....	5,000
J. L. Gilbert & Brother Lumber Co.	March 2.....	160,000
Francis E. Yewell Co.	March 3.....	10,000
The Keyser Office Building Co.	March 3.....	500,000
C. F. Diggs Coal Co.	March 16.....	10,000
Imperial Drug Co.	March 16.....	1,000
The Chas. T. Mathews Co.	March 16.....	40,000
The Baltimore Publishing Co.	March 17.....	10,000
The Paul Co.	March 17.....	10,000
Jas. Bealmear & Son Co.	March 20.....	20,000
The Capital Paper Box Co.	March 21.....	6,000
Germania Turnverein Building Fund Asso.	March 22.....	15,000
Gaddess Brothers Co.	March 23.....	10,000
American Marbolia Manufacturing Co.	March 23.....	500
Maryland Business Association.	March 24.....	5,000
Wilms & Wilms Co., Incorporated....	March 24.....	60,000
National Realty Co.	March 25.....	350,000
Enterprise Fuel Co.	March 27.....	50,000
Chesapeake Transportation Co.	March 29.....	25,000
Auto Supply & Storage Co.	March 31.....	40,000
Steckel & Hewett.	April 5.....	10,000
Ehlbert-Courtney Chemical Co.	April 5.....	10,000
R. C. Hardin, Incorporated.	April 6.....	1,000
The Shield Candy Co.	April 6.....	5,000
Catanzaro Co.	April 7.....	10,000
The Caroline Street Mill & Storage Co.	April 10.....	1,000
The F. J. Chapman Packing Co.	April 11.....	5,000
Alma Manufacturing Co.	April 13.....	400,000
The Camp Fire Publishing Co.	April 13.....	1,500
Distillers Distributing Co.	April 19.....	25,000
The Abbot Mantle & Tile Co.	April 24.....	10,000
W. K. Thomas Co.	April 26.....	5,000
The Ferd. T. Rossmack & Sons Co.	April 28.....	5,000
Wm. Messersmith & Sons Co.	April 29.....	5,000
The United Cigar Corporation.	April 29.....	5,000
The Capital Packing Co.	May 1.....	10,000
Calvert Realty Co.	May 4.....	10,000
B. F. Starr Company.	May 6.....	50,000
The Horn Shafer Co.	May 6.....	5,000
Maryland Brass and Metal Works.	May 8.....	50,000
Peerless Star Curtain Pole Manufacturing Co.	May 9.....	6,000
The German Publishing Co.	May 10.....	1,000
West Baltimore Boiler and Steam Fitting Co.	May 11.....	1,300
The Metropolitan Hall Co.	May 11.....	50,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The McGreevy Company.....	May 12.....	20,000
Baltimore Heating and Plumbing Co.....	May 15.....	10,000
The Home Realty Improvement Co.....	May 16.....	2,000
Cameo Chemical Co.....	May 19.....	25,000
Fountain Iron Real Estate Co.....	May 23.....	123,300
The Pollock Fertilizer Co.....	May 20.....	10,000
Whittingham Manufacturing Co.....	May 23.....	36,000
The Mutual Blending Association.....	May 24.....	25,000
Louis Vicari Company.....	May 24.....	10,000
The Wilkinson Voting Machine Co.....	May 29.....	200,000
The Auchentoroly Company.....	May 31.....	80,000
Fisher Hydraulic Stone and Machinery Co.....	June 1.....	100,000
Hamilton Medical Co.....	June 6.....	5,000
Arlington Improvement Co.....	June 7.....	10,000
Covner Realty Co.....	June 7.....	48,000
Baltimore Optical Co.....	June 9.....	6,400
The St. Mary's Packing & Manufacturing Co.....	June 13.....	30,000
G. Fred. Kranz Musical Co.....	June 14.....	8,000
Electric Manufacturing Co.....	June 16.....	2,000
The Puritan Can Co.....	June 17.....	15,000
The Sun Tobacco Co.....	June 19.....	20,000
The Fairbank & Cherry Co.....	June 20.....	5,000
Baltimore Wax & Compound Co.....	June 21.....	10,000
Maryland Jockey Club.....	June 21.....	80,000
The Virginia Family Supply Co.....	June 22.....	2,000
Nasanowitz-Strouse Co.....	June 26.....	10,000
Hanover Realty Co.....	June 28.....	300,000
Lombard Storage Co.....	June 28.....	2,000
H. Jay-Ess Remedy Co.....	July 1.....	2,000
Southern Label & Box Co.....	July 1.....	10,000
The National Farm & Poultry Journal Co.....	July 5.....	1,000
The Italian Fruit Dealers Association.....	July 6.....	20,000
Ferdbern-Yocht Co.....	July 7.....	3,500
Sanitary Horse Shoe Co.....	July 10.....	20,000
The Kelley-Benson Co.....	July 11.....	30,000
The De Fontes Manufacturing Co.....	July 11.....	50,000
Henry Smith Estate Co.....	July 12.....	200,000
The Realty Corporation.....	July 12.....	25,000
Climax Cap Co.....	July 17.....	10,000
The Automobile Outing Co.....	July 19.....	1,000
The Knights of the Mystic Star.....	July 20.....	50,000
The O. & K. Wrecking Co.....	July 21.....	2,000
The Monumental Fruit Distilling Co.....	July 22.....	3,000
Wah-Me-Lee-Hing Co.....	July 24.....	100,000
Chesapeake Bay Crab and Oyster Co.....	July 24.....	1,000
The Netherclift Apartment Co.....	July 25.....	25,000
The Electric Supply Co.....	July 26.....	3,000
Baltimore Foundry Co.....	July 28.....	30,000
Cover Supply Co.....	July 28.....	20,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Vacuum Lard Manufacturing Co.....	July 31.....	8,000
The Battaglia Steamship Co.....	August 1.....	50,000
The Carroll Institute.....	August 4.....	15,000
The Sonneborn Realty Co.....	August 7.....	300,000
The Blanchard Filing Device Co.....	August 8.....	100,000
Atlantic Paint Co.....	August 9.....	30,000
The Adhesive Cement Co.....	August 17.....	1,200
Rice Brothers.....	August 21.....	100,000
Greenway Apartments Co.....	August 24.....	14,000
W. A. Egerton Co.....	August 28.....	10,000
Hilgartner Tile Co.....	August 29.....	100,000
Motor Car Co.....	August 31.....	15,000
The Geo. L. Seldner Co.....	September 2.....	7,000
Orem Oyster Co.....	September 2.....	3,000
The Schall-Smith Co.....	September 5.....	1,000
Mangels Herold Co.....	September 5.....	25,000
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 4 of the Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Good Hope of the United States of America.....	September 7.....	2,000
Maryland Terra Cotta Co.....	September 7.....	60,000
The Concrete & Masonry Construction Co.....	September 7.....	2,500
Maryland Contracting Co.....	September 8.....	6,000
Elkridge Company.....	September 8.....	5,000
Vindex Realty Co.....	September 14.....	200,000
The Mullen Manufacturing Co.....	September 15.....	10,000
Hopkins-Barnett Co.....	September 18.....	10,000
P. & H. Morton Advertising Co.....	September 19.....	50,000
The Building Finance Co.....	September 20.....	5,000
M. E. Phelps Co.....	September 21.....	10,000
Improvement Company.....	September 21.....	80
The Jerome Cigar Co.....	September 26.....	2,500
Cook & Harmon Co.....	September 28.....	15,000
National Badge and Button Co.....	September 26.....	5,000
The Albrech Company.....	September 27.....	10,000
Gay Street Novelty Co.....	September 28.....	2,000
American Sand & Stone Co.....	October 2.....	10,000
Thomas L. Swan Plumbing Co.....	October 3.....	5,100
Stromyer & Company, Incorporated.....	October 4.....	6,000
The City & Suburban Realty Co.....	October 6.....	50,000
Southern Construction Co.....	October 9.....	25,000
Baldwin & Kuhn Co.....	October 11.....	25,000
Geo. J. Smith Co.....	October 11.....	10,000
Wm. F. Shinnick Co.....	October 12.....	5,000
Vessillo Publishing Co.....	October 12.....	5,000
Henry F. New Co.....	October 17.....	100,000
The Sheddan Manufacturing Co.....	October 18.....	15,000
Heddington-Pfeil Furniture Mfg. Co.....	October 18.....	50,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
American Steel Buckle Co.....	October 25...	1,000
Gustav. L. Stewart Co.....	October 26...	25,000
Taney Realty Co.....	October 26...	25,000
Chesapeake Sand Co.....	October 30...	1,000
Lombard Realty Co.....	October 31...	3,600
Carpenter Picture Frame & Art Co.....	October 31...	10,000
Coggins Safe Co.....	November 1...	10,000
Forest Development Co.....	November 2...	25,000
Eisenhauer MacLea Co.....	November 2...	150,000
The Kerwan-Robirds Supply Co.....	November 2...	10,000
Southern Reduction Co.....	November 6...	25,000
The Valhalla Co.....	November 2...	100,000
The F. P. W. Manufacturing Co.....	November 3...	3,000
The Schleifer Baking Co.....	November 3...	2,500
The Federal Credit Co.....	November 4...	1,000
The Investment Co.....	November 6...	25,000
Forrest Park Co.....	November 8...	100,000
The M. J. O'Neill Co.....	November 8...	15,000
Electrical Material Co.....	November 9...	30,000
Maryland Roofing & Manufacturing Co.....	November 9...	20,000
The Balto. Stone Cleaning & Sand Blast Co...	November 10...	5,000
Central Realty Co.....	November 10...	50,000
Embosso Advertising Co.....	November 14...	125
Patapasco Loan Co.....	November 16...	4,000
Sanitary Chemical Co.....	November 16...	2,500
Baltimore Wall Paper Co.....	November 16...	50,000
The Independent Lumber & Milling Co.....	November 17...	50,000
The Nolley Advertising Agency.....	November 7...	25,000
Highland Real Estate Co.....	November 23...	10,000
The Chesapeake Fixture Co.....	November 23...	15,000
The Composite Tile Roofing Co.....	November 23...	50,000
The Retail Cigar Dealers Association.....	November 25...	1,000
Garrison Park Co.....	November 27...	25,000
Commercial Supply Co.....	November 27...	5,000
The Dukeland Park Co.....	December 1...	75,000
Northwest Sand & Contracting Co.....	December 1...	2,500
The Baltimore Storage & Moving Co.....	December 5...	3,000
City and Suburban Realty Co.....	December 7...	5,000
The Neudecker and Anderson Tobacco Co....	December 8...	3,000
The Local Realty Co.....	December 8...	20,000
The Japan Polish Co.....	December 8...	1,000
Nelaton Remedy Co.....	December 13...	1,000
The New Baltimore Real Estate Co.....	December 15...	5,000
New Howard Hotel Co.....	December 16...	50,000
The Health Food Baking Co.....	December 19...	2,500
The City Hall Lunch Room Co.....	December 19...	9,000
Baugh & Sons Co.....	December 20...	50,000
The William Gallagher Co.....	December 20...	5,000
The Standard Transfer Co.....	December 21...	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Park Auto Co.	December 22.	5,000
Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co.	December 27.	100,000
Briddell Transfer Co.	December 29.	25,000
Trauty Baquol Gum Co.	December 29.	4,000
Shane-Beever Co.	December 29.	8,000
Realty Improvement Co.	December 29.	2,000
Lucas Brothers, Incorporated.	December 30.	24,000
Maryland Apartments Realty Co.	December 30.	80,000
The High Grade Land Co.	December 30.	5,000
Total.		\$14,768,525

INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Original Capital Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Capital Stock.
Realty Investment Co.....	January 9...	\$3,000 Inc.	\$7,000
Elder Harrison Co.....	January 14...	1,500 Inc.	15,000
The Miller Fertilizer Co.....	January 16...	150,000 Inc.	50,000
Guth Chocolate Co.....	January 13...	5,000 Inc.	40,000
The Cushing Co.....	January 17...	100,000 Dec.	74,500
Maryland Loan Co.....	January 27...	50,000 Dec.	25,000
Wenstrom Electric Co.....	January 30...	1,000,000 Dec.	728,450
Carey Machinery & Supply Co...	February 8...	60,000 Inc.	40,000
Terminal Warehouse Co.....	February 10...	150,000 Inc.	1,500,000
Gosman Ginger Ale Co.....	February 27...	100,000 Dec.	87,850
Lapsley & Brother Co.....	April 6.....	25,000 Dec.	15,000
Southern Electric Co.....	April 18.....	70,000 Dec.	20,000
The Hubbard Fertilizer Co.....	April 19.....	75,000 Inc.	125,000
The Fidelity Trust Co.....	April 20.....	500,000 Inc.	500,000
Maryland Loan Co.....	May 11.....	25,000 Dec.	5,000
Gardiner Dairy Co.....	May 25.....	15,000 Inc.	25,000
Guth Chocolate Co.....	June 21.....	65,000 Inc.	35,000
Maryland Medical College.....	July 28.....	5,000 Inc.	6,000
Baltimore Carbonating Co.....	August 1.....	30,000 Inc.	20,000
American Lighting Co.....	August 11...	25,000 Dec.	15,000
Alma Manufacturing Co.....	September 5...	400,000 Inc.	100,000
The Gennagel-Maasch Meat Co...	October 21...	10,000 Dec.	3,300
Automobile Outing Co.....	November 10...	1,000 Inc.	49,000
Universal Oil Co.....	December 4...	5,000 Inc.	2,500
Maryland Trust Co.....	December 11...	2,125,000 Dec.	1,593,750
Maryland Trust Co.....	December 11...	531,250 Inc.	1,000,000
Marine Torch Co., Amendment to Charter, Changing name to Water Light Co., and Increasing Capital stock.....	June 23.....	75,000 Inc.	25,000
Caffeeno Drug Co., Amendment Charter, increasing number of Directors from 5 to 9, and increasing capital stock.....	August 3....	50,000 Inc.	50,000
Baltimore Limited Club, Amendment to charter and making capital stock of.....	October 13...	Inc.	300
Central Trust Company of Maryland.....	December 28...	500,000 Dec.	490,000
Total Increase.....			\$3,589,800
Total Decrease.....			3,057,850
Net Increase.....			\$531,950

**NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND
COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.**

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Enterprise Savings & Loan Association	January 7....	\$104,000
Clover Building Association.....	January 16....	500,000
West End Home Building & Loan Asso....	January 17....	25,000
The City & Suburban Savings & Loan Asso....	January 19....	650,000
The Great Central Building & Loan Asso....	January 26....	208,000
The Southeast Permanent Building & Sav- ing Association.....	January 26....	520,000
Thirty-Fourth German-American Build- ing Association.....	February 21..	520,000
Old Colony Building Association.....	March 6.....	520,000
Glenwood Building & Loan Association....	March 16....	520,000
Monumental Independent Loan & Savings Association.....	March 20....	312,000
Realty Building & Savings Association....	March 21....	312,000
The Granite Savings & Loan Association....	March 27....	520,000
The Investors' Permanent Building & Loan Association.....	March 29....	200,000
The Calvert Building & Loan Association....	April 11....	1,000,000
Belvedere Building & Loan Association....	May 1.....	208,000
Walbrook Land Corporation.....	May 2.....	25,000
Progressive Baltimore Savings & Loan Association.....	May 4.....	312,000
Exchange Savings & Loan Association....	May 4.....	50,000
The Broadway Building & Loan Asso....	May 24....	520,000
Eastern Permanent Building & Loan Soc....	May 28....	208,000
The Irvington Building & Saving Asso....	June 2.....	300,000
The Rex Permanent Building & Loan Asso....	June 5.....	312,000
North Avenue Permanent Building & Loan Association.....	June 20....	250,000
The Irish-American Savings & Loan Asso....	June 23....	650,000
Stalwart Perpetual Savings, Building & Loan Association....	June 24....	520,000
The Greater Baltimore Savings & Loan As- sociation.....	June 26....	100,000
The National Building & Loan Asso. No. 2.	July 6.....	15,000
Merchants Building & Loan Association....	July 19....	500,000
The New Calvert Building & Loan Asso- ciation No. 3.....	July 19....	250,000
The Cheston Land Co.....	July 25....	10,000
Metropolitan Building & Loan Asso....	September 16.	520,000
Maryland State Mutual Savings Asso....	October 13....	100,000
American & West End Building & Loan Association.....	October 23....	50,000
Clay Savings & Loan Association.....	November 9..	208,000
Forest Park Land Corporation.....	November 14..	10,000
The Fidelity Loan & Savings Bank.....	December 29..	250,000
Total.....		\$10,279,000

**NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.**

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Peoples' Medical Attendance Society.....	January 3
Solid Rock Builders Association.....	January 4
The Independent Methodist Church of the Nazarene.....	January 4
Willing Workers' Relief Association.....	January 6
Certificate of Incorporation of the Alma Social Club.....	January 7
The Phillip Hiss Company of Baltimore City, Amend- ment changing name to Hiss Company.....	January 9
Supreme Council American Masons of Baltimore City, Amendment changing name to Universal League of Baltimore City.....	January 11
The Teachers' Library Club.....	January 16
Rescue Mission of Baltimore City.....	January 16
United Farmers Agency.....	January 19
Maryland Original Research Society.....	January 20
The Chesapeake Realty Co. of Baltimore City, Charter Amended.....	January 21
Clover Building Association, Amendment to Charter Changing name to Clover Building and Loan Asso.....	January 21
The Washington Pleasure Social.....	January 25
Original Washington Pleasure Social.....	February 2
The General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland.....	February 4
Independent Young Men's Benevolent Association.....	February 8
United Feed Dealers' Protective Association.....	February 9
St. Elizabeth Catholic Male and Female School.....	February 14
Mercantile Building Association, amendment changing name to Mercantile Perpetual Building Association.....	February 16
Railroad Permanent Building Association, changing name to New Baltimore Loan and Savings Asso.....	February 18
German-American Republican Club of the Eighth Ward.....	February 24
Dwelling-House Builders Association.....	February 24
The St. James Savings Fund, changing name to The St. James Savings Bank.....	March 1
The First Hebrew Roumanian Sick Relief Association.....	March 1
The Hebrew Pioneer Club.....	March 3
The Goldman Tailoring Co., amendment changing name to Goldman & Co.....	March 6
The Echo Athletic Literary and Social Club.....	March 21
Royal Mutual Aid Society.....	March 27
The North-western Hospital and Free Dispensary Asso.....	March 27
Trustees of the Church Room Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	March 30
Court Columbia No. 14, Forresters of America.....	April 3
The Luther Memorial Evangelical English Lutheran Con- gregation.....	March 31
The Lithuanian Citizen's Club.....	April 6
Atlas Pleasure Club.....	April 6
Central Western Improvement Association.....	April 7

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.....	April 12
Bond & Mentzel Paper Co., amendment changing name to B. F. Bond Paper Co.....	April 14
The Mutual Fire Insurance Co., amendment changing name to Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	April 18
Christian Evangelical Society of America.....	April 19
Metropolitan Social Club.....	April 22
Independence Protective Association.....	April 24
Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality, amendment changing name to Society for the Protection of Children.....	April 25
The Presbyterian Deaconess Home and Training School.....	April 28
Loyal Mutual Benefit Association.....	April 28
Maryland Mutual Fire Insurance Co., amendment to charter increasing number of Directors from 5 to 11.....	May 2
The Eastern Athletic and Social Club.....	May 2
The Friendly Inn Association, amendment to charter changing name from Friendly Inn.....	May 9
Maryland Storage Co., amendment to charter increasing number of Directors from 7 to 9.....	May 11
The Mulberry Pleasure Club.....	May 11
Catanzaro-DiGiorgio Co., amendment changing name to The Di-Giorgio Fruit Co.....	May 16
The Oystermen's Protective Association.....	May 16
The Independent Aid Society of Water's African Method- ist Episcopal Church.....	May 19
The Funeral Directors' Association.....	May 19
The Trade Union of Ship Caulkers.....	May 23
All For Fun Pleasure Social.....	May 23
The Ideal Fishing and Gunning Club.....	June 1
Society Pithotomists of the Johns-Hopkins Med. School.....	June 1
The Grain and Hay Receivers' Association.....	June 1
Indo-American Bible Booklet Society.....	June 12
Trustees of The Clifton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.....	June 15
American Wheelmen.....	June 15
The Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary.....	June 20
Morning Star Baptist Church, No. 1.....	June 20
Waldersee Kramken Unterstützungsvereins.....	June 21
St. Augustine Memorial Home and Day Nursery.....	June 21
Niezin Aid and Benevolent Society.....	June 23
Union No. 1, of Baltimore City, of Hod Carriers, Brick- layers and Masons International Union of America.....	July 17
The Hebrew Friendly Inn, amendment changing name to Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home.....	July 8
Baltimore Coal Exchange.....	July 15
Prospect Circle.....	July 20
Washington Camp, No. 45, Patriot Order Sons of America.....	July 20
The Reis Athletic and Pleasure Association.....	July 22

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER TO BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
Co-operative Home Union.....	July 25
Water's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, amendment changing name to Waters African- Methodist Church.....	July 26
Jefferson Lodge No. 3, Shield of Honor, amendment changing name to Jefferson Lodge No. 1, Independ- ent Order of the Shield of Honor.....	August 4
The Maryland Social Republican Club.....	August 17
The Rising Sun Chief Order and Benefit Society.....	August 24
Franklin Council No. 150, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	September 8
The Trustees of the Emanuel English Evangelical Luth- eran Church.....	September 7
The State Council Daughters of America.....	September 14
Harmony Society.....	September 14
Fulton Baptist Church.....	September 26
Bennett Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.....	September 27
Baltimore Bavarian Association, of Baltimore City, Sec- tion of the Bavarian National Union of N. America.....	September 29
The Cheston Land Co., amendment increasing Board of Directors from 5 to 12.....	September 29
The Baltimore Shooting Association.....	October 2
Olympia Club.....	October 11
Supreme Lodge, The Independent Order Shield of Honor.....	October 16
The Gengnagel-Maasch Meat Co., amendment changing name to Gengnagel Meat Co.....	October 21
Penrose Pleasure Club.....	October 23
Shining Light Builders' Association.....	October 24
Keystone Council No. 179, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	November 1
Ladies' Auxiliary, Uniform Rank Improved Order of Heptasophs.....	November 2
North Avenue Permanent Building and Loan Association, amendment changing name to North Avenue Perma- nent Savings and Loan Association.....	November 3
Chesapeake Athletic Literary and Social Club.....	November 10
Society of the African Missions.....	November 14
The Maryland Wholesale Grocers' Association.....	November 17
The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Wesley Chapel Station.....	November 17
Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers Association.....	November 20
The Pentecostal Holiness Church.....	November 25
Central Realty Co.....	November 29
Polish Business Men's Protective Association.....	December 4
Antioch Union Christian Church.....	December 8
Mount Vernon Council No. 22, Daughters of America.....	December 11
City and Suburban Realty Co., amendment changing name to Baltimore and Suburban Realty Co.....	December 13

**NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO
CHARTER TO BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.**

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
St. Luke's Hospital.....	December 13
Annex Building Association, amendment reducing Board of Directors to 8.....	December 13
The Palisade Permanent Building and Loan Fund Association, amendment to charter increasing the Board of Directors from 7 to 10.....	December 18
The Baltimore Butchers' and Packers' Association.....	December 29
The National Athletic Club.....	December 30
The Old Reliance Relief Association.....	December 30
The Iona Pleasure Club.....	December 30

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Name.	Date.
Chas. C. Crooks Company, Paid up stock, \$10,000.....	January 27
Baltimore Packing Company, Surrender of charter.....	January 30
Wenstrom Electric Company, Paid up stock, \$271,550....	January 30
W. E. Jones Company, Paid up stock, \$15,000.....	February 7
Duke-Peterson Hardware Company, Paid up stock, \$50,000.....	February 11
Miller Fertilizer Company, Paid up stock, \$150,000....	February 18
J. S. MacDonald Company, Paid up stock, \$100,000.....	March 24
Giles W. Quarles Company, Paid up stock, \$60,000.....	March 29
Steckel & Hewitt, Paid up stock, \$10,000.....	April 11
Distillers' Distributing Company, Paid up stock, \$25,000.	May 25
National Towel Service Company, Paid up stock, \$500....	July 5
Universal Oil Company, Paid up stock, \$5,000.....	October 23
Baltimore Carbonating Company, Paid up stock, \$60,000.	October 31
Cook & Harmon Company, Paid up stock, \$15,000.....	November 16
Duke, Montague & Gillett Company, Agreement as to preferred stock, \$50,000.....	December 12
Maryland Transportation Company, Paid up stock.....	December 22
Duke, Montague & Gillett Company Certificate rescinding and annulling issue of preferred stock.....	December 28
Eisenhauer-McLea Company. Payment of capital stock..	December 26

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN COUNTIES OF MD.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
1904			
The Piedmont Athletic Association	Westonport	Dec. 3	\$2,100
Peters & Co. Wines	Chatterland	Dec. 13	50,000
Mayland Oak-Wood Mfg. Co.	Chatterland	Dec. 19	25,000
The Atlantic Lumber Co.	Lockwooding	Dec. 21	50,000
The Greenbush Lumber Co.	Lockwooding	Dec. 21	50,000
The Chatterland Hydraulic Forest and Stock Co.	Chatterland	Dec. 23	50,000
1905			
The H. & W. A. H. Co.	Frederick	Jan. 7	10,000
Westonport Automobile Co.	Westonport	Jan. 30	20,000
Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	March 13	25,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	March 25	50,000
The Associated Merchants	Chatterland	April 26	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	May 4	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	June 9	5,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	June 23	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	July 15	10,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	July 25	50,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Aug. 11	100,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Aug. 30	30,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Sept. 5	30,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Sept. 25	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Sept. 25	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Oct. 16	20,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Nov. 9	10,000
			\$587,100

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Jan. 28	\$35,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Feb. 28	None
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	June 26	20,000
The Allegany Lumber Co.	Chatterland	Nov. 28	6,000
			\$50,000
			\$561,100

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Oldenberg & Kelley Co.....	Highlandtown..	Feb. 6	\$10,000
The Wm. H. Ruby Printing & Publishing Co.....	Towson.....	Feb. 7	1,000
The Trustees of the Towson Methodist Protestant Church.....	Towson.....	Feb. 7	None
Gough Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Baltimore Co.....	Feb. 18	None
Glyndon Volunteer Fire Co.....	Glyndon.....	March 7	None
John Frederick Wiessner Orphan Asylum.....	Baltimore Co.....	March 7	None
The Avon Beach Pleasure Club.....	Baltimore Co.....	March 17	None
The Washington & Baltimore Land and Development Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	March 24	20,000
The United Permanent Building & Loan Association.....	Highlandtown..	March 20	502,000
The John Durham Co.....	Mt. Washington	April 7	1,200
The McGinnis Brothers Co.....	Highlandtown..	April 22	20,000
The Lauraville Land Co.....	Lauraville.....	April 26	15,000
The Knights of St. Alphonsus.....	Baltimore Co.....	April 10	None
The Cylburn Water Co.....	Cylburn.....	April 17	12,000
The Kavanaugh-Ward Brass Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	April 27	10,000
The Evergreen Loan, Land & Improvement Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	May 13	20,000
Benjamin Bannacker Lodge, No. 1454, Grand W. O. O. F.....	Baltimore Co.....	May 31	None
The Berwick Land Co.....	Hamilton.....	June 1	20,000
The Church of the Epiphany.....	Baltimore Co.....	June 1	None
Suburban Improvement Asso.....	West Arlington..	June 7	None
Towson News Publishing Co.....	Towson.....	June 10	2,500
The Trustees of the Lauraville Methodist Protestant Church.....	Lauraville.....	June 30	None
Bonita Land & Improvement Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	July 14	5,000
Baltimore County Marble and Trading Co.....	Towson.....	July 15	150,000
Camp No. 11, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.....	Westport.....	July 27	None
The Acme Enterprise Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	Aug. 1	1,000
Riverview Amusement Co.....	Riverview.....	Aug. 10	5,000
The Lansdowne Volunteer Fire Association, No. 1.....	Lansdowne.....	Aug. 16	None
The Maryland Investment Co.....	Whitehall.....	Sept. 23	150,000
Arlington Volunteer Firemen's Association, No. 1.....	Arlington.....	Sept. 19	None
Maryland Transit Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	Sept. 20	100,000
The Overlea Permanent Building Association.....	Overlea.....	Oct. 2	312,000
The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association.....	Highlandtown..	Oct. 16	None
The Pleasant Hill Grange No. 199..	Arcadia.....	Oct. 21	1,000

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Baltimore Veneer Panel Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Oct. 25	50,000
The Advance Quarry Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Oct. 28	5,000
The Kurhessen Vereins.....	Baltimore Co....	Oct. 31	None
The Union Telephone Co.....	Trump.....	May 10	7,000
The Prospect Park Racing & Fair Association, changed to Prospect Park Racing & Maryland State Fair Association.....	Prospect.....	July 20	None
Champion Brick Co.....	Towson.....	Dec. 22	40,000
Total.....			\$1,459,700

CAROLINE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Farmers' & Merchants' Telephone Company.....	Denton.....	March 6	\$2,490
Houchin, Smith & Son.....	Caroline Co....	April 8	5,000
Marydel & Templeville Telephone Company.....	Caroline Co....	May 3	1,500
Free Press Publishing Co.....	Caroline Co....	May 18	1,500
Hughes Lumber & Coal Co.....	Denton.....		Inc. 3,700
Peoples' Light & Fuel Co.....	Federalburg...	July 14	3,000
Total.....			\$16,695

CECIL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Port Deposit Water Co.....	Port Deposit...	Jan. 21	Inc. \$10,000
Northeast Fire Brick Co.....	Northeast.....	March 10	15,000
The Cecil Farmers' Telephone Co...	Rising Sun.....	June 22	25,000
Conowingo Mining Co.....	Conowingo.....	July 13	6,000
Total.....			\$56,000

CARROLL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Carroll Oak Tanning Co., change of name from The Schlosser Oak Tanning Co.	Tannery.....	Dec. 16	None
B. F. Shriver Co.	Westminster.	March 16	\$1,200,000
The Atlantic Machine Works.	Westminster.	April 3	3,000
The Lineboro Canning Co.	Lineboro.	April 17	15,000
The Pilot Publishing Co.	Union Bridge.	April 17	4,000
Ebbvale Mining Co.	Ebbvale.	March 30	10,000
The Realty Co.	Westminster.	May 17	10,000
Mt. Airy Hay, Straw & Grain Co.	Mt. Airy.	July 13	1,000
Smith, Yingling Co.	Westminster.	July 19	100,000
Babylon & Lippy Co.	Westminster.	Aug. 8	15,000
Taneytown Grange, No. 184.	Taneytown.	Aug. 19	1,500
Total			\$1,359,500

CHARLES COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Lyon-Gough Company	Newburg.	Jan. 10	\$1,500
La Plata Camp Association	La Plata.	July 11	2,000
The Indian Head Mutual Building and Loan Association of Charles County	Indian Head.	Aug. 16	50,000
The Laidler's Ferry Sand, Gravel and Transportation Company	La Plata.	Sept. 30	15,000
Total			\$68,500

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Cambridge Hotel Co.	Cambridge.	Aug. 26	\$8,000
W. H. Neal & Son Co.	Hurlock.	Oct. 26	25,000
Total			\$33,000

FREDERICK COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Pure Rye Distilling Co.	Burkittsville.	Jan. 26	\$100,000
The Thurmont Cornet Band.	Thurmont.	March 6	None
The Pythian Castle Association of of Frederick City.	Frederick.	March 13	10,000
The Clarion Publishing Co., of Thur- mont.	Thurmont.	March 20	2,500
Frederick County Farmers' Ex- change.	Frederick.	April 1	10,000
The Frederick Concrete Block and Cement Co.	Frederick.	April 13	5,000
The Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Frederick.	April 14	None
The Woodsboro Canning Co.	Woodsboro.	May 15	20,000
The Union Hospital Association.	Frederick.	May 16	None
The Manhattan Club.	Brunswick.	June 1	None
The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.	Creagerstown.	July 8	None
The United Steam Fire Engine Com- pany No. 3.	Frederick.	July 8	None
Methodist Episcopal Church.	Brunswick.	July 26	None
The Frederick Hotel Co.	Frederick.	Aug. 2	60,000
Hygeia Ice Co.	Frederick.	Aug. 23	Inc. 80,000
Total.			\$287,500

GARRETT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Davis Harvey Coal Co.	Kitzmillersville.	Jan. 14	\$6,000
Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufac- turing Co.	Oakland.	Jan. 25	10,000
The Stoyer Run Coal Co.	Stoyer.	Jan. 31	100,000
The Mountain Milling Co.	Oakland.	Feb. 6	10,000
The Pythian Improvement Asso.	Oakland.	Feb. 10	5,000
The Lock Haven Lumber Co.	Friendsville.	April 11	50,000
H. Weber & Sons Co.	Oakland.	Aug. 3	12,000
Crystal Spring Natatorium and Amusement Co.	Park.	Sept. 19	5,000
The Shields Lumber Co.	Garrett Co.	Oct. 4	10,000
Kendall Lumber Co.	Crellin.	Nov. 8	100,000
Kendall Supply Co.	Crellin.	Nov. 10	30,000
Total.			\$338,000

HARFORD COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Jarrett Brothers & Ward Co.....	Jarrettsville.....	1904 Nov. 19	\$10,000
The Claremont Stave and Milling Co.	Belair.....	Dec. 28	3,000
The Textile Band.....	Havre de Grace..	Dec. 30	None
Havre de Grace Water Co.....	Havre de Grace..	1905 Feb. 28	75,000
The Forest Hill Permanent Building Association.....	Forest Hill.....	March 15	100,000
The Automobile Co.....	Belair.....	April 8	25,000
The Model Steam Bakery.....	Belair.....	June 6	10,000
Perryman Club.....	Perryman.....	Aug. 5	None
Total.....			\$223,000

HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Trustees of Jennings Chapel, Methodist Protestant Church.....	Howard Co.....	July 31	None

KENT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Sons and Daughters of Relief No. 1..	Quaker Neck....	Jan. 2	None
The Pepsiment Chemical Co., of Chestertown.....	Chestertown....	Aug. 17	\$25,000
The Merchants' Manufacturing Co..	Chestertown....	Oct. 12	6,000
Total.....			\$31,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Maryland Land & Improvement Co.....	Dethesda Dist.	April 8	\$50,000
Glen Echo Town Hall Company.....	Glen Echo.....	April 11	1,000
The Glen Echo Real Estate & Improvement Co.....	Glen Echo.....	May 19	1,000
Forest Oak Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias.....	Gaithersburg...	June 21	None
The Montgomery Methodist Protestant Church.....	Clagettville....	Aug. 1	None
The Maryland Construction Co.....	Glen Echo.....	Sept. 4	8,000
The Washington Colesville & Ashton Turnpike Co., Amendment to Charter.....	Colesville.....	Nov. 14	None
Total.....			\$60,000

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Washington Spa Spring and Greta Railroad Co.....	Hyattsville.....	Feb. 14	\$20,000
Maryland Real Estate Title and Investment Co.....	Hyattsville.....	Feb. 21	20,000
Uniformed Volunteer Fire Co.....	Laurel.....	March 25	None
Brentwood Fire Department.....	Brentwood.....	May 15	None
The Southern Maryland Agricultural Fair Association.....	Upper Marlboro	June 6	10,000
The Citizens' Association, Prince George's Co. and Eastern Section of District of Columbia.....	Seat Pleasant...	June 6	1,000
Contee Sand & Gravel Co.....	Contee Station.	June 6	50,000
Equitable Ice Co.....	E. Hyattsville..	Sept. 11	5,000
Vorwärts Association No. 2.....	Seat Pleasant...	Sept. 26	None
Riverdale Citizens' Association.....	Riverdale.....	Sept. 28	None
Total.....			\$106,000

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Trustees of St. Daniel's Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Barclay.....	July 10	None
The Trustees of Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Price's.....	June 13	None

SOMERSET COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Tyler's Creek Oyster Co.....	Crisfield.....	Jan. 16	\$2,500
Investment & Improvement Asso....	Crisfield.....	May 8	10,000
Crisfield Steam Packet Co.....	Crisfield.....	May 12	10,000
Total.....			\$22,500

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Drayden Progressive Financial Stock Company.....	Drayden.....	May 16	None

TALBOT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Easton Packing Co.	Easton.	Feb. 15 Inc.	7,000
The Wingard Manufacturing Co.	Easton.	March 25	1,500
Total			\$8,500

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Hagerstown Wagon & Carriage Company	Hagerstown.	Nov. 4	\$10,000
The City Savings Bank of Hagers- town.	Hagerstown.	Dec. 7	None
Black Rock Knitting Co.	Hagerstown.	Dec. 21 Inc.	5,000
The Antietam Paper Co.	Hagerstown.	Nov. 4	140,000
Crawford Automobile Co.	Hagerstown.	March 25 Inc.	50,000
Blue Ridge Water Co.	Washington Co.	May 6	1,000
Mapleville Telephone Co.	Washington Co.	May 24	1,000
The D. Frank Snyder Ribbon Co.	Hagerstown.	Aug. 18	12,000
Hagerstown & Waynesboro Rail- way Co.	Hagerstown.	Sept. 9	100,000
Aughinbaugh Drug Co.	Hagerstown.	Sept. 8	100,000
The Masonic Temple Association of Hancock	Hancock.	Sept. 18	3,000
Total			\$422,000

WICOMICO COUNTY.

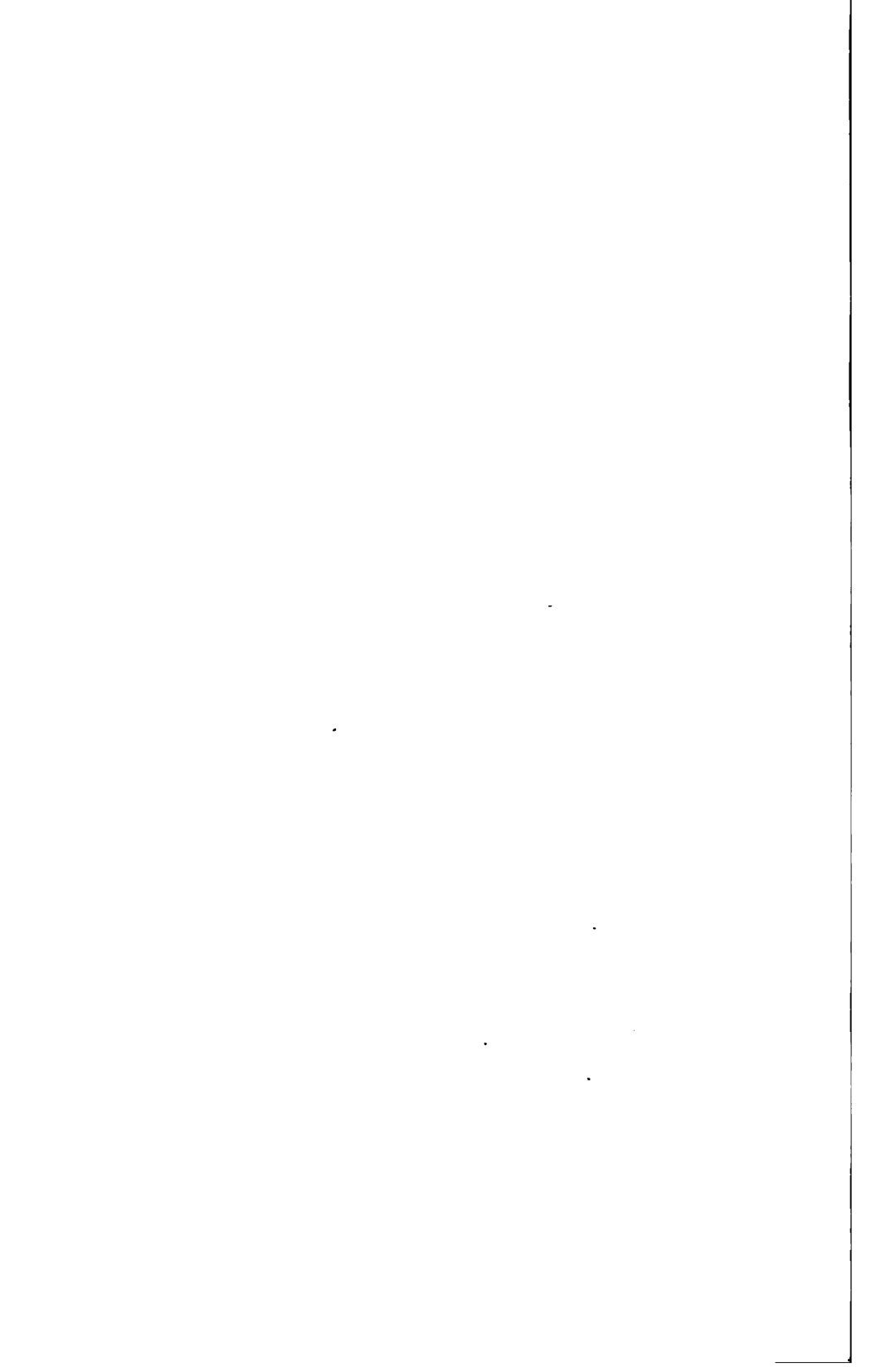
NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Southern Manufacturing Co.	Salisbury	June 26	\$3,000
Hebron Manufacturing Co.	Hebron	May 13	5,000
Willards' Manufacturing Co.	Willards	May 5	3,000
Berckhea & Shockley Co.	Salisbury	May 27	50,000
Hudson & Gordy, under name of Salisbury Union Store.	Salisbury	March 10	5,000
R. E. Powell & Co.	Salisbury	March 22	75,000
Turner Bros. Co.	Salisbury	Feb. 16	20,000
Chesapeake Tangier Co.	Bivalve	Feb. 13	25,000
Gordy & Truett Co.	Salisbury	Jan. 12	5,000
Brewington Bros. Co.	Salisbury	Dec. 22	25,000
Camden Realty Co.	Salisbury	Nov. 22	25,000
Total			\$241,000

WORCESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Deposit & Savings Bank.	Snow Hill	April 22	\$25,000
Maryland Pickling Co.	Pocomoke City	May 18	5,000
Ocean City Pier & Improvement Co.	Ocean City	May 30	25,000
Total			\$55,000

RECAPITULATION FOR WHOLE STATE.

Total number of new incorporations.	624
Total number of new building associations and land companies.	48
Total number of increases and decreases of capital stock.	37
Total number of new incorporations without capital stock. .	155
Total number of miscellaneous records.	18
Total capitalization of new incorporations, including increases and decreases of capital stock.	\$20,498,470
Total capitalization for new building associations and land and improvement companies.	11,017,000
Total	\$31,515,470



CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES.

During the year it has been the good fortune of the bureau officials to attend not only two conferences on economic subjects, but also the Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America. This was the twenty-first annual session, and was held in San Francisco, California, September 5th to 9th. The Chief and Assistant Chief of the bureau attended this convention and participated in the discussions with considerable interest and satisfaction. The Convention was not as well attended as some of the previous sessions, owing to the great distance to be traversed from the Atlantic seaboard, where the older bureaus exist. However, the session was an instructive one, and its action will mark an epoch in the gathering of statistics in this country, if the results and the spirit of the discussion eventuate in uniform schedules for the collection of information of every kind in the various States, published in a comparable form.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Ex-President of the Association, was unable to be present and made his farewell address as an official through an interesting paper, reviewing the history of the organization. Professor Chas. P. Neil, United States Labor Commissioner, was elected President to succeed the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

First Vice-President, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President, Wm. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Executive Committee: W. F. Pidgin, Chairman, Boston, Mass; Chas. P. Neil, Washington, D. C.; W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; E. V. Brake, Denver, Colo.; M. J. McLeod, Lansing, Mich.

The event of the session was a very able address delivered by Professor C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, on the cost of living, which is republished in the annual proceedings, a copy of which can be had at this office.

Addresses of welcome were made to the convention by Commissioner W. V. Stafford, of California, representing Governor Pardee; Mayor E. E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, and President Wheeler, of the University of California.

The convention was entertained at the California University, where a session of the convention was held.

Altogether the convention was a success and the results flowing therefrom will undoubtedly make an impression upon the work of the bureaus of the various States in the years to come.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE.

A number of the Governors of Southern States having jointly called a conference, to be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9, to discuss the questions of Quarantine Regulations and Southern Immigration, his Excellency Governor Warfield designated a number of gentlemen to represent the State of Maryland, including such representatives as:

Mr. Herman Badenhop, of the Immigration Bureau; Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, of the Bureau of Statistics and Information; Dr. John S. Fulton, of the State Health Department; Dr. James Bosley, of the City Health Department; Mr. Clarence Forrèst, Secretary to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Austin Gallagher, of the Wabash Railroad, Mr. Ernest T. Salzer, of Schumacher & Co., and a number of others.

The conference was an interesting one, a large number of delegates being present, including the Governors of nearly every Southern State.

A number of excellent addresses were made on the question of quarantine regulations, both for seaboard and interstate commerce, the consensus of opinion being that seaboard quarantine and its regulation should be left entirely to the National Government; and that interstate commerce, being largely affected by quarantine regulations and local in their character, should be left to the various States for enforcement.

The discussion of the question of immigration took up very little time during the conference, though reference was

made to it in the numerous addresses. The final result of all the discussion was the passage of the following resolutions, on the two subjects:

QUARANTINE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the experience of recent years, and especially the experience of this year, has demonstrated beyond cavil that the house mosquito, known as the *stegomyia fasciata*, is the sole known cause of yellow fever epidemics and has demonstrated the futility and nuisance of many antiquated methods of quarantine hitherto resorted to, and the wisdom and necessity, in the interest of the public health and the public business, of uniform regulations to prevent the importation into the United States of yellow fever and its spread from State to State in the unfortunate event of its introduction; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, delegates from Alabama Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, hereby respectfully request that the Senate and House of Representatives assemble to enact a law whereby coast maritime and national frontier quarantine shall be placed exclusively under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Government, and that matters of inter-state quarantine shall be placed under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Government, acting in co-operation with the several State Boards of Health.

We furthermore respectfully request, that Congress shall make adequate appropriations to enforce and perfect the objects of this memorial and to stamp out as nearly as practicable the yellow fever carrying mosquito in its breeding or living places in the United States, and by negotiating arrangements with the governments of Central and South America and the West India Islands, in places where the said mosquito has its breeding places or exists in said countries.

Resolved, second, That we urge upon the Legislatures of the several Southern States, that they enact quarantine regulations as nearly as possible in accord and conformity as herein recited.

We furthermore urge the Governors of the said several States with above object in view, specifically to call the attention of the Legislatures of their respective States to the wisdom and policy of this course.

IMMIGRATION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The States represented in this convention, and the whole South, are possessed of limitless resources, agricultural, mineral and timber lands; and

Whereas, desirable immigration is needed in order to develop these resources; and

Whereas, We desire to settle with us all white persons who are willing to subscribe to our laws and who appreciate and love the genius of our institutions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that it does hereby invite and welcome to our midst all industrious and upright white persons from any of the European countries, and from all sections of the United States, who wish to make their homes with us to assist in the development of our resources and advancement and multiplication of our varied enterprises and industries. Be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate and denounce as untrue any and all rumors and slanders that may have been circulated to the effect that the South is unfavorable to honest and industrious white immigrants.

Whereas, The President of the United States has recommended to Congress the passage of certain changes in the present immigration laws of this country, with a view of making it more difficult for the pauper and criminal classes to enter our country—this recommendation embraces a better system of inspection of immigrants, both at the ports of embarkation and of arrival; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this conference of representative men of the South, that we hereby endorse and approve these recommendations, and request all of the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States to aid in securing the passage of such amendments to existing immigration laws as will tend to obtain the objects sought.

Resolved, That this convention recommends to each of the Southern States the establishment of an immigration bureau, to be maintained by sufficient appropriation.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The Governor having designated the chief of this Department, with others, to attend the National Conference on Immigration in the City of New York, held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, at Madison Square Hall, on December 6, 7, and 8, he duly attended the same.

The conference was probably one of the most representative gatherings of distinguished men ever held upon an economic question in this country, upwards of 500 delegates being present, and including public men from the United States Senate, from the House of Representatives, and professors from the numerous colleges throughout the country, as well as the students, commercial representatives and State officials. Many excellent addresses were made, and the final result of the conference was epitomized in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, thus reflecting the very best thought of many who had studied the question from every view point:

I.

Resolved, That the members of the National Conference on Immigration heartily indorse the wise suggestions of the President of the United States in his annual message to the Congress, regarding the enforcement and amendment of the laws concerning immigration, and regarding an international conference to deal with the question. They urge upon the Congress the speedy passage of the laws required to put such recommendations into effect.

II.

Resolved, That the immigration laws should be amended in the following particulars:

(a) By placing in the excluded classes "feeble-minded persons"; "imbeciles";

(b) By carefully defining the term "persons likely to become public charges," so as to permit the exclusion of those persons of permanently enfeebled vitality, whether this condition is due to accident, inheritance, disease, advanced age or other defect;

(c) By making provision so that the air-space allotted to each person in ships carrying immigrants be not less than two hundred cubic feet, instead of one hundred and ten cubic feet for the main deck, as now provided, and that the space be proportionately increased for the other decks;

(d) By making such provisions as shall compel the service of food at tables with seats, in compartments not used for sleeping.

III.

Resolved, That the penalty of \$100 now imposed on the steamship companies for bringing diseased persons to the United States be also imposed for bringing in any person excluded by law.

IV.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States provide some methods of investigation, examination and certification of foreign immigrants in their home countries, or at the port of departure, so as more certainly to avoid the hardship of deportation by preventing the embarkation of persons excluded by law from admission into the United States.

V.

Resolved, That in order to prevent the undue concentration of immigrants in some parts of our country, and to encourage their better distribution in sections where conditions may be more favorable, the United States Government afford to the separate States and Territories opportunities to furnish to incoming immigrants at the ports of entry and also so far as it may be found practicable, before their arrival in this country, trustworthy information regarding the material resources and the conditions of life and labor which confront the followers of different occupations in the various States and Territories.

VI.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress that it furnish sufficient means to the Commissioner-General of Immigration to improve the facilities for handling immigration at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, in order thereby to promote the better distribution of immigration over the undeveloped lands of the South and Southwest.

VII.

Resolved, That on account of the large number of alien immigrants who are admitted contrary to law because of the possession of naturalization papers fraudulently obtained, this conference recommends that all naturalization certificates should contain a description of the applicants similar to that provided in the case of passports issued by the Department of State.

VIII.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress the establishment of a Commission, with competent authority, to be appointed by the President, to investigate the subject of immigration in all its relations, including the violations and evasions of the present law; and to report to the President the results of its investigations with recommendations.

IX.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the National Civic Federation upon its initiative in calling together this First National Conference on the important subject of immigration; and in order that this work may be advantageously continued, we request the Civic Federation to appoint a standing committee on that subject.

REGARDING CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position taken by the President that the Chinese exclusion laws, forbidding the admission of laborers, ought to be maintained and rigidly and honestly enforced.

Resolved, That a rigid examination of all incoming passengers from the Orient be made at the port of departure, as recommended for incomers at the Atlantic ports, so as to eliminate entirely, if possible, the hardships of detention and deportation.

Resolved, That we request Congress to provide better facilities for inspection and examination at the Pacific Coast ports similar to those provided at Atlantic ports.

Resolved, That our laws and treaties should be so framed and administered as carefully to except Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds, not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors and travelers, from the action and enforcement of the exclusion laws.

IMMIGRATION.

Much has been published in the daily papers and in the annual reports of this bureau as to the increasing immigration into this country, a large part of which comes through the port of Baltimore. In making a statement of the aliens admitted, their destination, etc., it is well always to consider that while many of them may be destined for Maryland, it is not always their final location; sometimes they simply stop here long enough to locate themselves in other places, and this is very largely true each year.

We have heretofore stated that there was ample room in the State of Maryland for thousands of able-bodied work people of all classes—the factory, workshop, household and the farm all need labor and offer ample opportunity. Especially is this the case with reference to the farms.

In Table No. 1 that follows the total number of immigrants for 1905 are given, amounting to 63,423, the largest number of which came from Hungary, next from the Russian Empire, and third from Austria; the balance being distributed among all the European countries in small numbers, and some few from other countries:

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ALIENS (EXCLUSIVE OF ALIENS IN TRANSIT) ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905, INCLUSIVE. DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER.	COUNTRY.	NUMBER.
Austria.....	11,651	Switzerland.....	11
Hungary.....	32,226	Turkey in Europe.....	415
Denmark.....	2	England.....	26
France, incl. Corsica.....	2	Ireland.....	3
German Empire.....	3,496	Scotland.....	2
Greece.....	1	Wales.....	1
Italy, etc.....	12	India.....	1
Netherlands.....	3	Turkey in Asia.....	9
Norway.....	2	Australia, Tasmania, etc..	2
Portugal, incl. Cape Verde	•	Philippine Islands.....	2
and Azore Islands.....	1	British North America...	2
Roumania.....	50	South America.....	2
Russian Empire.....	14,892	West Indies.....	58
Servia, Bulgaria, etc.....	504	United States (a).....	45
Sweden.....	1		
Spain, incl. Canary and			
Balearic Islands.....	1	Total.....	63,423

(a) Aliens returning to the United States from a sojourn in foreign countries and who on their return paid head tax. Figures given are for six months only, as no separation was made prior to July 1, 1905.

In Table No. 2 a statement is made of the immigrants arriving from other countries who give Maryland as their final destination. It is instructive as showing that the largest addition to our population will be from the German, Hebrew, Polish and Slovak races.

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ALIENS (EXCLUSIVE OF ALIENS IN TRANSIT) ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1905, INCLUSIVE, GIVING MARYLAND AS THEIR DESTINATION, DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.

RACE.	NUMBER.	RACE.	NUMBER.
African (black).....	15	Lithuanian.....	72
Bohemian and Moravian.....	301	Magyar.....	39
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin.....	28	Polish.....	1,005
Croatian and Slovenian.....	143	Roumanian.....	46
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.....	1	Russian.....	152
English.....	22	Ruthenian (Russinak).....	43
French.....	1	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes and Swedes).....	4
German.....	1,025	Slovak.....	115
Hebrew.....	1,010	Spanish.....	1
Irish.....	1	West Indian (except Cuban).....	6
Italian (North).....	1		
Italian (South).....	4	Total.....	4,235

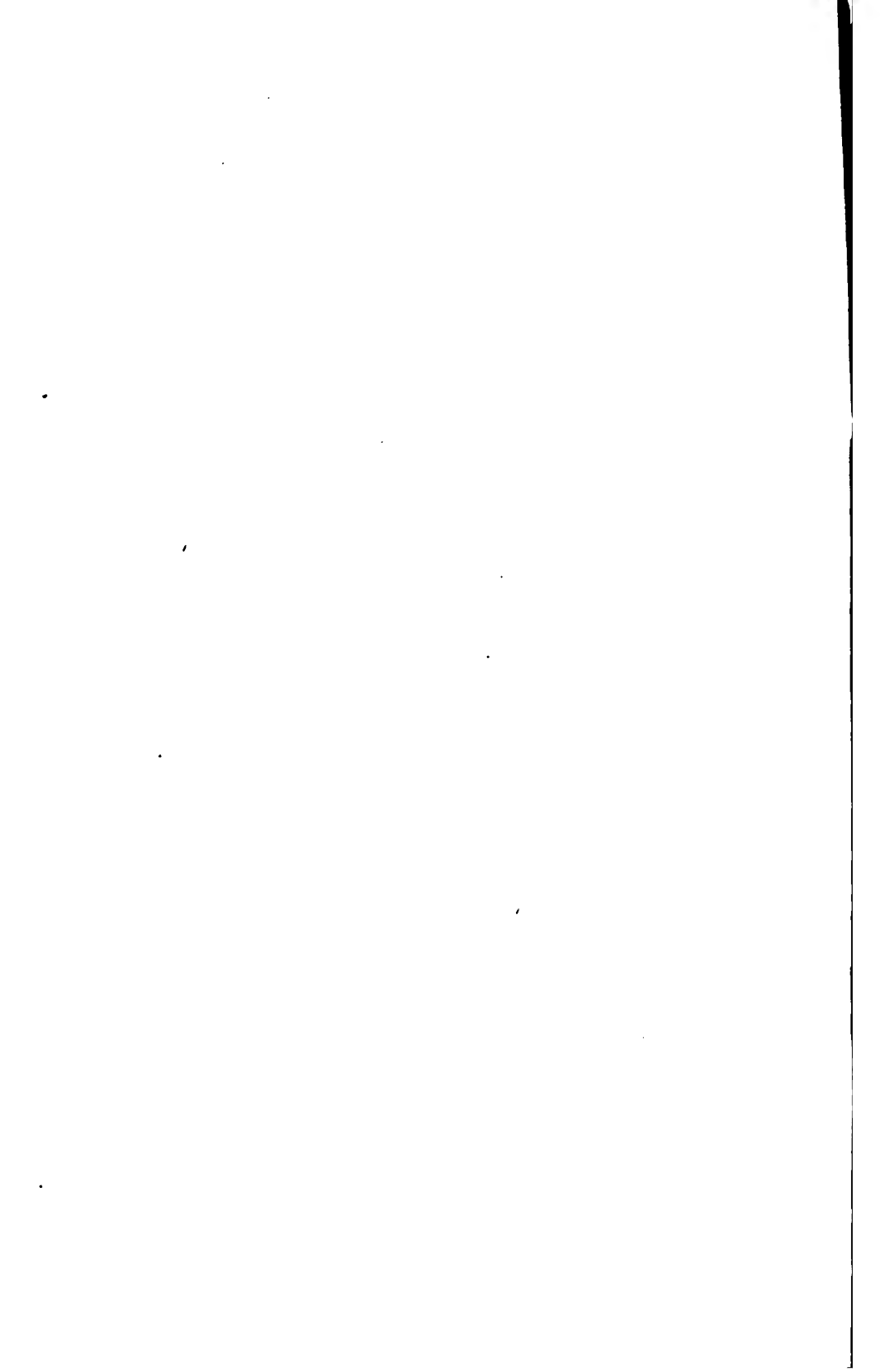
Table No. 3 is not complete for the year, it being for the ten months ending November 31. This table not only shows the race or people from which the immigrants come, but the sex, their ages, the degree of illiteracy, total amount of money brought into the country by them, and also whether they were former residents of the United States or not. These figures show that over 1,400 of them brought upwards of \$50 each, and the total amount of money shown by those coming into the country through the port of Baltimore was \$788,007. In calling attention to this table for the ten months we feel that much information can be gathered therefrom by those who so often vigorously oppose restriction of immigration of even the desirable classes:

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED. (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

RACE OR PEOPLE.	Total. Male. Female.		Under 14 years.		14 to 44 years.		45 years and over.		Illiteracy 14 yrs. and over.		Immigrants bringing		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
									Can read but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.		
African (black).....	26	21	5	1	23	2	1	16	6	1,567	7			
Armenian.....	5	5			4	1				19				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,337	1,471	886	540	1,690	107	4	24	164	1,367	1	1,367	48,395	70
Bulgarian Servian and Montenegrin.....	1,737	1,695	42	8	1,681	48	1	600	19	1,682	19	1,682	24,889	147
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12,657	12,119	538	90	12,198	369	13	7,135	41	12,413	41	12,413	129,166	2,424
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.....	87	87			87			56	2	87	87		876	6
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	3			3					1			541	
East Indian.....	1		1	1										
English.....	43	30	13	4	32	7			20	16	2	16	2,318	17
French.....	4		4	1	3				2	1	2	1	180	2
German.....	8,507	5,131	3,376	1,537	6,478	492	41	390	676	4,984	1	4	178,338	567
Greek.....	5	5			5								86	
Hebrew.....	4,180	2,075	2,105	1,410	2,561	209	42	617	106	1,992	1	1	31,454	35
Irish.....	3	3	3	2	3				2		2	2	100	3
Italian (north).....	26	23	3	2	23	1		1	2		2	20	554	7
Italian (south).....	7	7			7						7		91	

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

RACE OR PEOPLE.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 to 14 44 years. years over.	Immigrants bringing		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
					Illiteracy 14 yrs. and over.	50 or over.		
					Can read cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.		
Japanese.....	1	1			1		10	1
Lithuanian.....	1,818	1,312	506	136	346	700	1,567	92
Magyar.....	2,057	1,647	410	162	7	239	22,157	429
Polish.....	13,668	9,772	3,896	1,536	523	4,317	157,872	2,396
Roumanian.....	3,352	3,166	186	12	3	920	42,513	248
Russian.....	434	404	30	17	5	262	3,639	13
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,510	1,204	306	100	7	890	15,816	277
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes).....	4	3	1				84	3
Scotch.....	3	2	1				504	2
Slovak.....	7,079	5,591	1,488	506	60	1,654	106,911	2,057
Spanish.....	3	3	3				153	2
Spanish-American.....	1	1					6	
Syrian.....	10	5	5	3		1	129	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	10	9	1	10		7	475	4
All other peoples.....	3	3		3			24	
Grand total.....	59,581	45,795	13,786	6,066	1,048	17,776	\$788,007	8,809



LAWS OF MARYLAND

Referring Particularly to Employers and Employees Engaged in Industrial Pursuits.

The following Laws of Maryland are republished because it is necessary for the Legislature to have them close at hand when discussing proposed changes or additions to the same, as well as to keep the public well informed. It will be noticed that in one or two cases there are confictions or ambiguity in the laws, or else there is no definite statement as to how or who should enforce the same. Elsewhere we have recommended that these laws be codified and so amended as to place the responsibility for their enforcement, as well as to clear up the meaning thereof. These disagreements are particularly noticeable in the State Child Labor law and the Compulsory School Attendance law, as well as in the law creating this Department. For the benefit of all concerned the Legislature should at once take up this subject, to correct the mistakes of the past, as well as enlarge the powers of the Bureau, so as to enable it to enforce the laws, and give it necessary authority in the premises.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AS TO BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER 211, 1884.

SECTION 1. A bureau to collect statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, and the abuses which exist therein, shall be established and maintained; and the Chief of said bureau, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall make full report thereof to the General Assembly at each session thereof.

CHAPTER 173, 1888.

SEC. 2. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salaries and the expenses necessary to the execution of the duties imposed upon the said bureau by this article,

and the said money, hereby annually appropriated, is hereby directed to be paid to the Treasurer of this State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, in such sums and at such times as the Governor of the State shall, from time to time, direct by his order in writing.

Article 89.—Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SECTION 1. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) A bureau of statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, is hereby established, and a person to be known as the "Chief of the Industrial Bureau," shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for the term of two years and until the appointment and qualification of his successor, and shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

SEC. 2. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) It shall be the duty of the chief of the Industrial Bureau:

1st. To collect statistics concerning, and examining into the condition of labor in this State, with especial reference to wages, and the causes of strikes and disagreements between employers and employees.

2nd. To collect information in regard to the agricultural condition and products of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, etcetera, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

3rd. To collect information in regard to the mineral products of the State, the output of mines, quarries, and so forth, and the manufacturing industries.

4th. To collect information in regard to railroads and other transportation companies, shipping and commerce.

5th. To keep a bureau of general information, and to this end all officers and institutions of this State, including officers of the General Assembly, are hereby directed to transmit to the chief of the industrial bureau all reports as soon as published.

6th. To classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and as soon as practicable, after entering upon the duties of his office, publish the same in substantial book form and annually thereafter revise and republish the same.

CHAPTER 365.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SUB-SECTION TO SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 89 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE, "STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AS TO BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY," TO FOLLOW SUB-SECTION 6, TO BE DESIGNATED AS SUB-SECTION 6A, AND ALSO TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT SUB-SECTION 7 OF SAID SECTION 1 OF SAID ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Sub-Section be and the same is hereby added to Section 1 of Article 89 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Statistics and Information as to Branches of Industry," to follow Sub-Section 6, to be designated as Sub-Section 6A, and that Sub-Section 7 of said Section 1 of said Article be repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as to said new Sub-Section and the Section repealed and re-enacted as follows:

6A. And be it enacted, That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall cause to be organized and operated a Free State Employment Agency for the free use of the citizens of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons who may register in said bureau or agency, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons registering as applicants for help or labor, and to advertise and maintain such office.

7. And be it enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and the expenses incident to the execution of the duties of his office, but no part of said expenses shall be paid until the same shall have been approved by the Governor, and the said official shall annually return to the Comptroller of the Treasury the detailed statement of said expenses, and shall also print the same in the book of statistics.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1902.

Article 1.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.—Sufficient Property to Pay Wages of Employees.*

SEC. 193. Any sheriff or coroner who may have an execution or attachment against the property of any such individual, association, or corporation, shall exempt from execution and levy a sufficiency of property to pay any indebtedness of such individual, association or corporation, to employees or furnishers of raw material; and it shall be his duty diligently to inquire whether the said individual, association or corporation be indebted as aforesaid; and if the employees or furnishers of raw material shall in any way suffer, be prejudiced or injured by refusal to

comply with, or negligence in executing the requirements hereof, the sheriff or coroner, together with his sureties, shall be bound and held liable for whatever of injury or damage shall be done in the premises in consequence of such refusal or negligence.

State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Sections 402, 403 and 407 of Article 4 of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Health," sub-division "State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 402. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore to employ as workmen in said business, any persons except those qualified to work at the plumbing business, as provided in Section 404 of this Article; and no person shall be qualified to work at the plumbing business unless he has made application to and received from the State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing, the certificate of competence provided for in Section 404 of this Article, and is otherwise qualified, as required by this sub-division of this Article; any person or firm engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, and the superintendent, manager, agent or other officer of any corporation, engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, who shall employ any person to work at the plumbing business, not qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, for every day or part of day that such employer shall employ such workman.

SEC. 403. If any person shall work at the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, without being qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every day or part of every day that such workman shall work at the plumbing business.

SEC. 404. The Governor shall appoint biennially five persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be known and designated as "The State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," and who shall be selected as follows: Three persons who are practical and skilled plumbers from the City of Baltimore, the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City and a member of the State Board of Health, from the State at large, whose duty it shall be to faithfully and impartially execute, or cause to be executed, all the provisions and requirements of this and the two preceding Sections; upon application and in such manner and at such place as they may determine, provided said

place of examination shall be within the limits of the City of Baltimore. They shall examine each and every person who shall desire to work at the plumbing business, touching his competency and qualifications; and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to work at said business, they, or any three of them, shall grant such person a certificate of competency, and register him in their books as a practical plumber, which shall operate as full authority to him to conduct and engage in the said business of plumbing.

SEC. 405. The said board of commissioners shall demand and receive from each applicant for a certificate of competency whom they examine and pass, the sum of three dollars at the time of the issuance of said certificate, and the sum of one dollar for the renewal thereof each and every year thereafter, on or before the first day of May.

SEC. 406. The money received under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be used and applied by said commissioners to defray their expenses, and all surplus over and above their necessary expenses shall be returned to the State Treasurer for the use of the State.

SEC. 407. Said commissioners shall hold their several offices for the period of two years, commencing from the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and thereafter until their successors have been appointed and qualified; each commissioner, within thirty days after notification of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to impartially and faithfully discharge his duties as said commissioner; every person appointed commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation provided for in this section, within the period named, shall be deemed to have refused said office, and the Governor shall immediately appoint some person qualified, as provided in Section 404 of this Article, to fill the vacancy thus created; each of said commissioners shall receive the sum of five dollars for every day that he shall be present at a meeting of said board, for the transaction of business; provided, however, that in each year he shall not receive compensation for more than thirty days; and provided, also, that said compensation shall be paid out of the fees or other sums received by said board.

SEC. 408. The said board of commissioners are empowered to make such rules and regulations from time to time as in their judgment they may deem necessary and requisite; and they shall make a report of the condition of the Board to the Governor biennially, on or before the first day of February, with a full statement of their receipts and expenditures.

Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

SEC. 509. The Governor shall biennially appoint two suitable persons who are well skilled in the construction and use of steam engines

and boilers, and in the application of steam thereto, whose duty it shall be to inspect steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, as hereinafter specified and directed; said inspectors, before entering on their duties, shall make oath before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office without fear, partiality or favor; that they are not, or will not, during their term of office, be connected with or interested in the manufacture of steam boilers, engines or machinery applicable thereto, and that they will not, during their term of office, accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration from any person, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Comptroller of the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 510. The City of Baltimore is divided into two districts, which shall be known as the first and second steam-boiler inspection districts; the first district shall embrace what is now known as the eastern, northeastern and southern police districts; the second shall embrace what is now known as the central, western, northwestern and southwestern police districts of said city; and the Governor, in appointing the inspectors, shall assign each to his respective district.

SEC. 511. The inspectors, before entering on the discharge of their duties, shall provide themselves with an office in the central part of the said city, also with the necessary apparatus and appliances for the testing of steam boilers; and they shall give notice for three successive days, through the two daily papers having the largest circulation in said city, of the time and manner in which they shall receive reports of the locations of steam boilers.

SEC. 512. Every owner or renter using a steam boiler in said city shall, within ten days after the publication of the aforesaid notice, report to the inspector of the district the location of such boiler, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day a boiler is used and neglected to be reported.

SEC. 513. The inspector of each district shall give six days' notice in writing to each owner or renter of a steam boiler, or the engineer or person in charge, of the time when he will inspect such boiler; and such owner or renter shall have such boiler ready for inspection, in compliance with the requirements of said notice, and shall furnish such assistance as the inspector may require, under a penalty of fifty dollars for such failure or neglect, and a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without a certificate of inspection.

SEC. 514. It shall be the duty of each inspector, once at least in every year to inspect all stationary steam boilers of three horse-power and upwards, used within the limits of his district, subjecting them to a hydrostatic test of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the steam pressure allowed, and satisfy himself by a thorough external and inter-

nal examination (if possible) with a hammer, that the boilers are free from corrosion or other defects, are well made of good material, the openings for the passage of water and steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the flues and tubes, if any, are circular in form, the furnaces in proper shape, and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the minimum water line of the boilers; and shall also satisfy himself that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights are properly adjusted so as to allow no greater pressure in the boiler than the amount prescribed in the certificate of inspection; that there is a sufficient number of gauge-cocks, a steam gauge, a coupling cock in suitable position for attaching the hydrostatic test, that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under the pressure of steam, and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnaces when the water in the boiler shall fall below the prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water at all times; when the inspection is completed and the inspector approves the boiler, he shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection stating the condition of the boiler, the number of years or months it has been in use, and the pressure of steam allowed; and no greater pressure than that allowed by the certificate shall be applied to such boiler. In limiting pressure, whenever the boiler under test will, with safety, bear the same the limit desired by the owner shall be the one certified; and such certificate of inspection shall be framed under glass and kept in some conspicuous place on the premises where said boiler referred to is used; and if the inspector shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the owner or renter of any boiler a certificate of inspection without having first subjected the said boiler to the tests as herein provided, he shall forfeit his bond, and upon conviction shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC 515. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all boilers within the limits of their respective districts once at least every three months and if deemed necessary, apply the hydrostatic test; and if on such examination the inspector shall find evidence of deterioration in strength, he shall revoke the certificate and issue another, assigning a lower rate of pressure; and if the defect be of such character as to make the boiler dangerous, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter in writing, stating in the notice what is required, and order the use of the boiler discontinued until the necessary repairs are made; and if he considers it beyond repair, he shall condemn it; and if the owner or renter shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the inspector, and shall, contrary there-

to, and while the same remains unreversed, use the boiler, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each day such boiler is used, and in addition thereto shall be liable for any damage to person or property which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice of the inspector.

SEC. 516. Any owner or renter of a boiler, who shall consider himself aggrieved by the action of the inspector, under the provisions of the preceding section, may within ten days after such inspection, notify the inspector of the fact, and demand a re-examination of the said boiler; the owner or renter shall select a practical engineer, who, with the inspector, shall select a third person, skilled in the manufacture and use of steam boilers, which said two persons, after taking an oath as reviewers, shall, together with the inspector, carefully examine the said boiler, and the decision of any two of these shall be final; should the decision of the inspector be sustained, the said owner or renter shall pay the expense of such review; but should it be reversed, the inspector shall restore the certificate, and the expense of the review shall be paid by the State; such reviewers shall receive five dollars for each day or part of a day they are engaged in making such review.

SEC. 517. Any person erecting or using a steam boiler without having the same inspected by the inspector of the district in which the said boiler is located, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without being inspected; and any person who shall alter or change a steam gauge or weight on a safety-valve for the purpose of carrying a greater pressure of steam on a boiler than that allowed by the certificate of inspection, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars; and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who shall neglect or refuse to place his certificate of inspection on the premises, as prescribed in Section 514 hereof, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each day's refusal or neglect.

SEC. 518. The inspector shall have power to examine the engineers and assistants in charge of boilers, and if any engineer or assistant is found incompetent or addicted to intemperance, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter, and withdraw the certificate of inspection until such engineer or assistant is displaced.

SEC. 519. Before issuing any certificate of inspection, the inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or renter of the boiler, as a compensation for the inspection, and the examinations to be made during the year, as hereinbefore provided, the following sums: For every boiler of ten horse-power or less, five dollars; when the boiler is above ten horse-power, five dollars for the first ten, and twenty-five cents additional for each horse-power in excess of that number.

SEC. 520. It shall be the duty of each inspector to keep a correct record of the location of all boilers in his district, when each boiler was

inspected, the condition of the same at the time of inspection, the instructions given to the engineers in charge, the certificates issued, and the amount of steam pressure allowed in each certificate, and the boilers condemned or ordered to be repaired; also a correct account of all money received or paid out, and they shall report the same annually to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 521. The inspectors shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, and all moneys collected, after deducting the necessary incidental expenses of the office, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

SEC. 522. Nothing in this sub-title of this article shall conflict with the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which requires their permission for the erection of steam boilers in that city.

SEC. 523. Every steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State shall have a resident inspector, whose duty it shall be to make inspection of steam boilers submitted for insurance in such steam boiler insurance company, and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State, in compliance with the laws thereof, and having a resident inspector and an established system of inspection, must immediately after the first annual inspection in each year by such resident inspector of such steam boiler insurance company, present to the State inspector of the district in which the said steam boilers are located the certificate of inspection of said company, and the said company shall be charged and chargeable with a fee of one dollar for each and every boiler so inspected and insured, which shall be paid to the State inspector with such certificate; provided that when there is more than one steam boiler belonging to the same owner or renter so insured, then the fee chargeable so to the insurance company shall be one dollar per boiler for the first five, and one dollar for each additional five or fraction thereof over and above the first five, and upon the acceptance of the provisions of this section by the owner or renter of said steam boiler, the said owner or renter shall be exempted from the requirements of this sub-title of this Article.

SEC. 524. If either inspector neglects to discharge his duties as prescribed in this sub-title of this Article, he shall forfeit his bond, and shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 525. The Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as possible.

SEC. 526. All fines and penalties imposed in this sub-title of this Article shall be recoverable by indictment before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, or before any justice of the peace of said city, in the name of the inspector, for the benefit of the State.

Restricting Employment of Police.

"SEC. 759B. That no member of the police force provided for by this Article and sub-title shall be by the said Board of Police Commissioners employed, or be permitted to be employed, to do or perform for the said Board, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, any mechanical work or labor other than the work or labor required of the members of said police force by the provisions of this Article and sub-title relating to police duties. The purpose and object of this section is to prevent patrolmen and other members of said police force from being taken from the performance of police duty, as prescribed by this Article and sub-title, and made to perform the work and labor of carpenters, bricklayers and similar mechanical work and labor."

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9th, 1898.

Article 9.—Exemption from Attachment—Wages.

SEC. 32. No attachment of the wages or the hire of any laborer or employee in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall affect any salary or wages of the debtor, which are not actually due at the date of the attachment; and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages or hire due to any laborer or employee, by any employer or corporation, shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever.

The wages or hire of any person or persons not residing in this State shall be subject to attachment upon judgment, warrant or upon two non ests, in the same manner, and to no larger extent, than the wages or hire of any person or persons resident in this State.

Article 23.—Incorporation of Co-operative Associations, Trade Unions, etc.

SEC. 14. Corporations may be formed in this State by any five or more persons, citizens of the United States, and a majority of them citizens of this State, or if unnaturalized, residents of this State, making oath that they bona fide intend to become citizens of the United States, without unreasonable delay, who may desire to form a body corporate or politic, for any of the following purposes:

SEC. 15, Class 2. For the creation and maintenance of mechanics' institutes, co-operative stores or societies; provided, such corporations are located in this State, and the property they possess or acquire is located therein.

SEC. 37, Class 24. For the formation of trade unions, with such additions to their names as they may adopt and set forth in their certifi-

cate, to promote the well being of their every day life, and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of their members, and as beneficial societies.

Article 27.—Labor Combinations not Unlawful.

SEC. 31. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as an offence; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offence against any person or against property.

Hours of Labor—Street Railways.

SEC. 142. No horse railway company, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such corporation, and no person or firm owning or operating any line or lines of horse railways within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or persons, shall require, permit or suffer its, his, or their conductors or drivers, or any of them, or any employees in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employees, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours.

SEC. 143. Any corporation which shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed to have misused or abused its corporate powers and franchises, and the Attorney General of the State, upon application in writing made by any citizen of this State, accompanied by sufficient proof of such violation, shall forthwith, without any further authorization, institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of such corporation, by petition in the name of the State, in the manner provided by the laws of the State, for the enforcement of the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation which has abused or misused its corporate powers or franchises.

SEC. 144. If any corporation, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation, or any person or any firm managing or conducting any horse railway in this State, or any agent or servant of such person or firm, shall do any act in violation of the provisions of Section 142, it, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred dollars for each offense so committed, together with the costs of such prosecution.

Sunday Labor.

SEC. 247. No person whatsoever shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; and no person having children or servants shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted,)—and every person transgressing this section and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit five dollars, to be applied to the use of the county.

Convict Labor.

SEC. 315. Every person committed or sentenced to said House of Correction shall be kept at some useful employment or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age and most profitable to the institution.

SEC. 319. The said Board of Managers of the House of Correction are authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts, under sentence to said House of Correction as may be from time to time applied for by said Maryland Canal Company.

SEC. 389. The property and affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary shall be managed by a board of six directors.

SEC. 406. (As amended by Chapter 590, Acts of 1890.) The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans, used for oyster and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes, or employ any convicts in the making thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with present existing contracts.

CHAPTER 265, 1884—SWEATSHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

SEC. 148. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 149. Any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, who shall neglect any of the requirements of the preceding Section, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her, them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offense so committed.

SEC. 149A. (Added by Chapter 467, Acts of 1896.) If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing, or any other article, whereby disease may be transmitted, shall with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of common jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon.

SEC. 149B. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned, to be manufactured, made up, or worked upon, in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149C. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hours of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this Article.

Sec. 149D. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the next three preceding sections of this Article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

CHAPTER 101.—An Act to Add four Additional Sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Work-shops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, such four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of the Article.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Work-shops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said Article, to read as follows:*

Sec. 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, over-alls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist-bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur-trimmings, fur-garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistants, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear-building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed

to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or of those so employed, may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture, in such tenement or dwelling house or other building, shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms, to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete materials from which they, or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house or other buildings to make wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or one of his deputies.

SEC. 149FF. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his assistant or any inspector shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling house, work-shop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory, or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to and information in regard to such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies at any and all reasonable times, while work is being carried on.

SEC. 149GG. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies, as assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, work-shops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and to do such other work as the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall designate.

SEC. 149HH. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding sections numbered respectively 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, or who shall refuse to give such information and access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies or secure such permit as provided, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fines to be collected as all fines are collected by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.*

Approved March 27, 1902.

Article 45.—*Earnings of Married Women.*

SEC. 7. Any married woman who, by her skill, industry or personal labor, shall earn any money or other property, real, personal or mixed, shall hold the same, and the fruits, increase and profits thereof, to her sole and separate use, with power as a *femme sole* to invest, reinvest, devise, bequeath, sell and dispose of the same; provided, that such money or property shall be liable for the payment of any claim or debt incurred by such married women in and about the business, occupation, or enterprise in which said money or other property shall be earned or invested.

Article 47.—*Wages Preferred—In Assignments.*

SEC. 15. Whenever any person or body corporate shall make an assignment for the benefit of his, her or its creditors, or shall be adjudicated insolvent upon his, her or its petition, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, or shall have his, her or its property or estate taken possession of by a receiver, under a decree of a court of equity, in the distribution of the property or estate of such person or body corporate, all moneys due and owing from such person or body corporate for wages or salaries to clerks, servants, or employees contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution of such assignment, adjudication of insolvency, or appointment of receiver, shall first be paid in full out of such property or estate after the payment of the proper and legitimate costs, expenses, taxes and commissions, and shall be preferred to all claims against the property and estate of such insolvent person or body corporate, except the lien claims of such persons as shall hold liens upon such property or estate, recorded at least three months prior to such assignment, adjudication or decree.

Article 48.—*Protection of Workingmen—Life and Limb.*

SECTION 1. Whenever a complaint is made to the commissioners of the police or to the marshal, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town in this State, that the scaffolding used in the construction, altering, repairing or painting of any building within the limits of such city or town, is unsafe and dangerous to the life and limb of any person, it shall be the duty of such police commissioner, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force, to immediately detail a competent police officer to inspect such scaffolding forthwith, with instructions to prohibit the further use of such scaffolding, if after proper examination he may find the complaint well founded, to require that it be altered or reconstructed in such manner as to render it no longer dangerous to life and limb. It shall be the duty of the officer

making the examination to attach a notice to such scaffolding, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it to be unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for its erection of the fact, and warn them against using it, or permitting or suffering any person or persons to use it, and such notice may be served upon the responsible person or persons, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffold declared to be unsafe; after such notice is served or affixed, it shall be the duty of persons responsible therefor to immediately remove such scaffolding, or to alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has condemned it, or of his superiors.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the police commissioners, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town of this State, when complaint is made to them, or any of them, that the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, irons, or ropes, of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the painting, cleaning or pointing of any building within the limits of such city or town, are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, to detail a competent police officer to examine, and if necessary, test the same; immediately after making such examination or test, he shall attach thereto a certificate stating that he has made such an examination or test, and that he has found such slings, hangers, irons or ropes, or any of them safe or unsafe, as the case may be; if he declares unsafe the whole or any portion of such swinging or stationary scaffolding, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for the same of the fact, and warn them against using or suffering or permitting any person or persons to use them, and such notice may be served upon the person or persons responsible, or by conspicuously affixing it to the condemned or defective article; after such notice is served or affixed it shall be the duty of the responsible person or persons to remove, or cause to be removed, the scaffolding, or that part of it which has been condemned, or to alter or strengthen it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has tested or examined it, or his superiors.

SEC. 3. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear three times the maximum weight required to be dependent from or placed thereon when in use, and not more than one man shall be allowed on a given scaffold to each tackle; and each man shall be provided with a life line, sufficiently strong to bear twice his weight, secured independently of the other scaffolding.

† SEC. 4. Any officer detailed to examine or test any scaffolding, or portion thereof, as required by Sections 1 and 2 of this Act, shall have free and unobstructed access at all reasonable hours to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or who suffers or permits the use of any article or scaffolding declared by a proper officer to be defective, or who destroys or defaces any notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or who hinders or obstructs any officer who may be detailed to enforce its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Article 63.—*Mechanics' Lien.*

SEC. 1.—Every building erected and every building repaired, rebuilt or improved to the extent of one-fourth of its value shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the same.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a building shall be commenced and not finished, the lien shall attach thereto to the extent of the work done or the materials furnished.

SEC. 3. No person having such a lien shall be considered as waiving the same by granting a credit, or receiving notes or other securities, unless the same be received as payment or the lien be expressly waived, but the sole effect thereof shall be to prevent the institution of any proceedings to enforce said lien until the expiration of the time agreed upon.

SEC. 4. The said lien shall extend to the ground covered by such building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner of such building as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building, the quantity and boundaries whereof shall be designated in the following manner:

SEC. 5. The owner of any lot or farm who may be desirous of erecting any building, or contracting with any person for the erection thereof, may define in writing the boundaries of the lot or land or curtilage appurtenant to such buildings previous to the commencement thereof, and file the same with the clerk of the Circuit Court, of the county or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, for record, and such designation of boundaries shall be obligatory upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 6. In default of such designation of boundaries previous to the commencement of any building, it shall be lawful for the owner of such lot or piece of ground, or for any person having a lien upon the same by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, or entitled to a lien by virtue of this Article, to apply by petition in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court for the County, or the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, to designate the boundaries.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said court to issue an order to the county or city surveyor, or some other surveyor, to examine the building or place at which such building is being erected, and to make a report to such court, in which he shall sufficiently designate and describe, by metes

and bounds, with their courses and distances, and by a draft, if necessary, the limit and extent of the grounds necessary for the convenient use of such building for the purpose for which it was designed, and such a report shall be entered at length upon the record book hereinafter mentioned, and if approved by the court, shall be conclusive upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 8. If any proceedings shall be instituted to enforce any lien under this Article, before the boundaries of the lot, land or curtilage which ought to be appurtenant thereto shall be designated, it shall be lawful for the court, upon application, to stay such proceedings until such designation shall be made, and thereupon order the surveyor to ascertain and report such boundaries as described in the preceding section.

SEC. 9. Where a building shall be erected, by a lessee or tenant for life or years, of a farm or lot of ground, or by an architect, builder or other person employed by such lessee or tenant, the lien shall only apply to the extent of the interest of such lessee or tenant.

SEC. 10. Where a building shall be erected on a lot of ground belonging to a married woman, by her husband, or some person by him employed, the said lien shall not attach, unless notice thereof be given to such married woman, in writing, within sixty days after doing such work or furnishing such materials, or both, as the case may be.

SEC. 11. If the contract for furnishing such work or materials, or both, shall have been made with any architect or builder, or any other person except the owner of the lot on which the building may be erected, or his agent, the person so doing work or furnishing materials, or both, shall not be entitled to a lien unless within sixty days after furnishing the same, he, or his agent, shall give notice in writing to such owner or agent, if resident within the city or county, of his intention to claim such lien.

SEC. 12. If such notice cannot be given on account of absence or other causes, the claimant or his agents may, in the presence of a competent witness, and within sixty days, place said notice upon the door or other front part of said building, and shall file a claim with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which a contractor or builder of a house shall have purchased materials or contracted for work, and the party with whom such contract was made shall have given notice as required in the two preceding sections to the owner of such building, it shall be lawful for the owner to retain from the cost of such building the amount which he may ascertain to be due to the party giving such notice, and in case any lien be laid by the party giving such notice, and be also laid by the contractor and builder, the said contractor and builder shall receive only the difference between the amount due him, and that due the person giving the notice.

SEC. 14. Any person furnishing work or materials, or both, and complying with the provisions of this Article, shall be entitled to the lien hereby given, without regard to the amount of his claim.

SEC. 15. The lien hereby given shall be preferred to all mortgages, judgments, liens and encumbrances which attach upon the said building or the grounds covered thereby subsequently to the commencement thereof; and all the mortgages and liens other than liens that have been attached thereto, prior to the commencement of the said building, and by the laws of this State are required to be recorded, shall be postponed to said lien, unless recorded prior to the commencement of said building.

SEC. 16. If the building against which any claim shall be filed under this Article, or any of the ground adjacent thereto, shall be sold under judgment or decree or mortgage, or any other decree or process of any court of law or equity, or by a trustee of an insolvent debtor, before the court from which execution issued, or which passed such decree, or by which said trustee was appointed, may determine the respective rights of the parties, and the apportionment and appropriation of all liens, and for that purpose may appoint an auditor to inquire into and report the facts; or, upon application of any of the parties, may direct an issue to try the facts, and may decree distribution accordingly.

SEC. 17. (As amended by Chapter 107, Acts of 1900.) Each person entitled to such lien shall file a claim or statement of his demand in the office of the Circuit Court for the county or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, and which shall be redelivered by such clerk to the party filing the same after it has been recorded as provided in Section 18.

SEC. 18. The clerks for the Circuit Court for the several counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each procure and keep a docket or book, to be called "The Mechanics' Lien Docket," in which he shall record all designations or descriptions of lots or pieces of ground, and all claims which may be filed by virtue of this Article, together with the day of filing the same, and shall cause the names of the owner of the lot of ground, and of the contractor, architect or builder, if such be named, and the person claiming the lien under this law, to be recorded therein.

SEC. 19. Every such claim shall set forth: first, the name of the party claimant, and of the owner, or reputed owner of the building, and also of the contractor, or architect, or builder, when the contract was made by the claimant with such contractor, architect or builder; second, the amount or sum claimed to be due, and the nature or kind of work, or the kind and amount of materials furnished, and the time when the materials were furnished or the work done; thirdly, the locality of the building and the number and size of the stories of the same, or such other matters of description as may be necessary to identify the same.

SEC. 20. Where a claim is filed by a contractor or builder who is indebted for work done or materials furnished at his request or on his account, the persons to whom he may be indebted shall have the benefit

of such lien, and may, by petition, claim to be paid the amount due them by such contractor or builder out of the moneys to be received for such claim or lien; and the same shall be apportioned in such manner and form and by such proceedings as shall be equitable and just.

SEC. 22. Every machine, wharf and bridge erected, constructed or repaired within this State shall be subject to a lien in like manner as buildings are made subject under the provisions of this Article.

SEC. 23. Every such debt shall be a lien until after the expiration of six months after the work has been finished or the materials furnished, although no claim has been filed therefor, but no longer, unless a claim shall be filed at or before the expiration of that period.

SEC. 24. The proceedings to recover the amount of any lien under this Article, whether upon a house, machine, wharf, bridge, boat or vessel, shall be by bill in equity or by *scire facias*.

SEC. 36. If the proceeds of such building and ground shall not be sufficient to pay the full amount of all debts due aforesaid for work done and materials furnished, after deducting therefrom any prior liens on the same, then such debts shall be averaged, and the said creditors shall be paid in proportion to their respective demands.

SEC. 38. The lien of every such debt for which a claim may have been filed as aforesaid, shall expire at the end of five years from the day on which it was filed, unless the same be revived by *scire facias* in the manner provided by law in the case of judgments, in which case such lien shall continue in like manner for another period of five years, and so on from one period to another, unless such lien be satisfied or extinguished by a sale or otherwise according to law.

SEC. 42. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to affect the right of any person to whom any debt may be due for work done or materials furnished to maintain any personal action against the owner of the building, or any other person liable therefor.

SEC. 44. All boats or vessels of any kind whatsoever, used or intended to be used on the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and other waters of this State, as carriers of freight or passengers, and all other boats or vessels belonging in this State, shall be subject to a lien and bound for the payment thereof, as preferred debts, for all debts due to boat builders, mechanics, merchants, farmers or other persons, from the owners, masters or captains, or other agents of such boats or vessels, for materials furnished or work done in the building, repairing or equipping the same.

SEC. 45. No person shall be entitled to a lien under the preceding section unless he shall, within six months from the commencement of the building, repairing, equipping or refitting of such boat or vessel, deliver to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where the building, repairing, equipping or refitting was done, or the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if done in the City of Baltimore, an account or statement verified by the oath of the claimant, taken and subscribed before some

justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, setting forth the names of the claimant and debtor, and if the debt was not contracted by the owner, but his agent, the name of such agent, the name or other certain description of the boat or vessel, and the place where built, repaired, equipped or refitted, and the particulars or items of the claim or debt.

SEC. 46. The clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each keep a docket, to be called "Boats' Lien Docket," wherein shall be it the duty of each of said clerks, upon application being made to him in accordance with the requirements of the preceding section, to record the said statements or accounts held with him, and, immediately thereafter, he shall docket a case between the parties to the claim, entering the claimant as plaintiff, and the boat and its owner and the owner's agent, where the debt was contracted by an agent, as defendant, and the day when such claim was filed, and the amount thereof; and the clerk shall be entitled to fifty cents for each entry, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as costs against him, for which and for other costs in prosecuting the claim the defendant shall be liable, in case the lien be established; the clerk to be allowed the same fees for recording said statement or account as are now allowed for recording deeds or bills of sale.

SEC. 47. Every such boat or vessel against which an account or statement shall be filed under this Article shall be subject to a lien for the debt and costs justly chargeable against it for two years from the day on which the account or statement shall be filed, and no longer; but the claimant may have the benefit of any other lien upon said boat or vessel to which he may be entitled by mortgage, bill of sale or otherwise.

SEC. 48. The lien given by this Article on boats or vessels shall not entitle the claimants to preference over creditors or claimants secured by mortgage or bill of sale, properly executed and recorded before the claim to be secured by such lien shall have accrued.

SEC. 49. The claimant under such lien on any boat or vessel may at any time after his claim has been filed as aforesaid, within the period to which he is entitled to the benefit of his lien, sue out of the court in which his claim is filed a writ of *scire facias*, directed to the sheriff of the county or city and returnable to the next ensuing court that shall sit within twenty days after the issuing of the writ.

SEC. 50. The sheriff shall immediately serve such writ on the owner or his agent, if the agent have charge of the boat or vessel, or if neither can be found within his bailiwick, shall set up a copy of the writ, or a short notice containing the substance thereof, at the post-office nearest to the place where such boat was built, and shall also cause a copy to be published once in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in said county or city.

SEC. 51. Upon the return of the writ endorsed "summoned," by the sheriff, or where the owner or his agent can not be found, upon its return with the sheriff's and printer's certificates showing that a copy was set up at the nearest post-office, and also published as directed in the preceding section, if the owner or his agent do not appear, judgment shall be rendered for the principal and interest of the claim and costs.

SEC. 52. If the owner shall appear on the return of the writ, he may, with the consent of the claimant, submit the case upon the evidence to the court, or either party may demand a trial by jury, which shall be had at the term to which the writ is returnable, unless for good cause the court shall continue the cause.

SEC. 53. The judgment rendered in such *scire facias* may be enforced as other judgments, and the sheriff shall deposit the money made thereon with the clerk of the court, to be disbursed under the order of the court among the parties entitled to the same.

Article 81.—*Exemption from Taxation.*

SEC. 5. No person who is not assessed to the sum of at least one hundred dollars shall be required to pay any tax.

Article 84.—*Exemption from Execution, Etc.*

SEC. 8. One hundred dollars' worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceedings whatever, except on judgments for breach of promise to marry or for seduction.

SEC. 9. Each defendant in any execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers.

SEC. 11. All wearing apparel, mechanical text-books and books of professional men, tools of mechanics, and all tools or other mechanical implements or appliances moved or worked by hand or foot, necessary to the practice of any trade or profession and used in the practice thereof, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted.

SEC. 12. The preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy on property for the non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 13. Said exemption shall not apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.

Reduction of Wages of Incompetent Seamen.

SEC. 7. If any person shall ship as a first-class or ordinary seaman, and upon trial prove to be incapable of performing the duties of the situation for which he shipped, his pay shall be reduced to the pay of that grade for which he shall be found competent.

Article 100.—*Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers.*

SECTION 1. No corporation or manufacturing company engaged in manufacturing either cotton or woollen yarn, fabric or domestics of any kind, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such named corporation or manufacturing company, and no person or firm, owning or operating such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or person shall require, permit or suffer its, his or their employes in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work for more than ten hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, for one full day's work, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employes, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than ten hours for one day's work, during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and said ten hours shall constitute one full day's work.

SEC. 2. Any such named corporation or manufacturing company, within the limits of this State, shall be allowed, under provisions of this section, the privilege of working male employes over the age of twenty-one years over the limit of ten hours, for the express purpose only of making repairs and improvements, and getting fires made, steam up and the machinery ready for use in their works, which cannot be done during the limits of the ten hours, the extra compensation for all such work to be settled between such corporations and manufacturing companies and the employes; provided that nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to prohibit any employer from making a contract with his male employes, over the age of twenty-one years, to work by the hour for such time as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 3. If any such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation or manufacturing company in this State, shall do any act in violation of any of the provisions of this Article, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, together with the cost of such prosecution, one-half of said fine to go to the informer and one-half to the school fund of the county in which said offense shall have been committed.

CHAPTER 34.—MINE INSPECTION LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 196 to 209, inclusive, of Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," and Sections 152 to 164, inclusive, of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufacturers and Mines," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that certain new sections be and the same are hereby added to the said respective Articles, to follow in the first mentioned*

Article, Section 209, and be designated as "Sections 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D," and the second herein mentioned Article, to follow Section 164, and to be designated as "Sections 164A, 164B and 164C," and to read as to the sections hereby repealed and re-enacted, and also to the said new section as follows:

"196 of Article 1 and 150 of Article 12. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one mine inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office two years from the date of his appointment."

"197 of Article 1 and 151 of Article 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of mine inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and working and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties and the nature and constituent parts of various gases of mines and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines; and shall be required that he has had five years' practical experience as a working miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment."

"198 of Article 1 and 152 of Article 12. That before entering upon and discharging any of the duties of his office, the mine inspector shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties hereinafter set forth, in an impartial manner, uninfluenced by the fear, favor or influence of any person or corporation whatever."

"199 of Article 1 and 153 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of said mine inspector to carefully and personally examine each mine that may be in operation in Allegany and Garrett Counties at least once in every month, and oftener, if necessary, to see that every precaution is taken to insure safety to all workmen that may be engaged in said mines, and to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly observed, and it shall further be the duty of said inspector, after being notified by the coroner or magistrate of either Allegany or Garrett Counties, to attend at every inquest that may be held on the bodies of any person or persons that may lose their life or lives while engaged in work in or about any of the coal mines of said counties, and he shall examine closely into the cause by which such person or persons lost their life or lives, and if it shall be shown that said person or persons lost their life or lives by any wilful violation of the provisions of this Act by any owner or lessee or agent of said mines or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, the widow or lineal heirs of the person or persons whose life or lives shall be lost may institute a suit against said owner, lessee or operator of said mines, where or wherein the accident took place, and may recover such damages as the courts may determine for the loss they have sustained by the death of the person or persons whose life or lives have been lost while engaged in work in or about said mines."

"200 of Article 1 and 154 of Article 12. That the said mine inspector, while in office, shall not act as land agent or superintendent or manager

of any mine, and shall in no manner whatever be under the employ of any mining companies or owners operating mines in said counties; and it shall be the duty of the said mine inspector on or before the first day of January in every year to make a report to the Governor of his proceedings as such mine inspector, and the condition of each and every mine in said counties, stating therein all accidents that may have happened in or about said mines, and set forth in said reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make suggestions, as he may deem important, as to any further legislation on the subject of mining."

"201 of Article 1 and 155 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every coal mine that may now or hereafter be in operation in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, whether working by slope, shaft or drift, shall provide and establish within six months from the passage of this act for every such mine a proper system of pure air ventilation by satisfactory and effective modes, either natural or artificial, and said ventilation shall be maintained thereafter as long as said mine is worked or operated, in every working place throughout the mine, and to expel from said mine the noxious gases or impure air, so that the mine, in all its working headings, rooms, cross cuts and working places, shall be in a healthful condition for the men working therein, and free from danger to their lives and health by keeping therefrom such impure air or gases."

"202 of Article 1 and 156 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish, at their own expense, all props and all the requisite timber that may be necessary to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed at work therein proceed with the workings of their excavation, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading room, cross cut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owner, lessee or agent operating any such mines shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work or excavations therein, and said owner, lessee, or agent shall construct each heading hereafter driven in every mine of sufficient height and width; said height not to exceed the natural thickness of the vein, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving cars along said headings."

"203 of Article 1 and 157 of Article 12. That whenever any noxious gases or impure air is known to exist in any part of any mine being worked in either of said Allegany or Garrett Counties by such owner, lessee, or agent, and which is likely to endanger the health or lives of the miners employed therein, it shall be the duty of the mine inspector, upon the same being known to him, to proceed at once to make a careful examination of the ventilating apparatus of the said mine, and if he shall find that the noxious gases or impure air existing in said mine resulted from the

bad condition of the ventilating apparatus connected therewith, he shall immediately notify the owner, lessee or agent to close said mine, or part of mine, or expel from the same all noxious gases or impure air therein, and to properly ventilate the same, and, after such notification, if any owner, lessee or agent of such mine shall neglect, for the space of ten days, to close said mine, or part of mine, or to take proper steps to remove such gases or impure air from such mine, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, and he shall be indictable and punishable for the same as for any other violation of this Act, as hereinafter provided."

"204 of Article 1 and 158 of Article 12. That the mine inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said Allegany or Garrett Counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once a month on the scales of the different mines in said counties, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and to do any other act that he may deem necessary to ascertain whether or not the miners are allowed full weight of coal in the mining cars when placed upon the scales of the different mines, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of any said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster, or before making any report as said weighmaster to said owner, lessee or agent, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the county in which the opening or mouth of said mine is situated, that he will perform all duties of weighmaster, as prescribed by this Act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight of coal in each mining car to the party or parties who mined the same, at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights (cwts). But said oath of weighmaster shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following, namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining car in excess of the whole hundred weight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds less than a whole hundred weight weigh less than fifty-six pounds then said weighmaster shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds, and said weighmaster shall deliver a copy under his hand and seal of said justice of said affidavit to the mine inspector, and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster to perform the several acts and matters specified in said affidavit."

"205 of Article 1 and 159 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owners, lessees or agents of any of said mines, to keep in ink or indelible pencil, a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in each car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place, and keep said list

in some place at the weigh-house where said coal is weighed, where the miners interested therein may and can inspect it on and at all times throughout the same day on which the coal specified therein was mined, and each of said lists so placed there by said weighmaster shall be kept by him for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days from the day on which the same is made out."

"206 of Article 1 and 160 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person or body corporate, lessee, owner, or agent operating a mine or mines in either of said counties of Allegany or Garrett, to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mines shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be taken from the mine-cars in which the miners have loaded the same, and it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or agent of every mine to cause the average weight of all the cars used in any such mine to be plainly stamped in some conspicuous place on each of said cars."

"207 of Article 1 and 161 of Article 12. That, at any time, upon the request in writing to that effect of the majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett to agent, lessee, operator or owner of such mine, such owner, lessee, operator or agent of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check-weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined in each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining car, load of coal as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery by such check-weighmaster of any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check-weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the county in which such weigh-house is situated, or the mine inspector, for their action upon the same."

"208 of Article 1 and 162 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about said mines in said Allegany or Garrett Counties, or the train roads or inclined planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged, so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected as far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings, and other excavations wherein they may be working, as close up to their work as may be practicable so as to guard, as far as practicable,

against all accidents from falls of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any wilful negligence in respect of any of the matter specified in this section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines, or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the mine inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case of the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

"209 of Article 1 and 163 of Article 12. That the grand juries that may be hereafter summonsed by the Circuit Courts of Allegany and Garrett Counties are hereby authorized and empowered to summon said inspector before them, then at each term of court in said counties, and to examine into and take cognizance of the conduct of any mine inspector appointed under this Act, and in case any grand jury of either Allegany or Garrett Counties shall at any time recommend in their report that any mine inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act should be removed from his office for misbehavior therein, neglect of duty, incompetency or inability through any cause to act, then, and in such case, the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which such report is filed shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same, certified under the seal of the court, to the Governor of Maryland, who, upon receipt of the same, shall at once remove such mine inspector and proceed to appoint some other person to the office in his stead, to serve until his successor, as hereinbefore provided."

"209A of Article 1 and 164 of Article 12. That it shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provision of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any owner, lessee, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett worked by shaft alone to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein, by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement, fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory on such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said agent, lessee or owner shall cause the capacity

of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon: provided, however, that apart from the exception contained in this section, said owner, lessee or agent of any such mine specified in this section, operating the same, shall be held to all requirements and be subject to all the liabilities and penalties which are provided herein in relation to the working and operation of all other coal mines covered by this Act."

"209B of Article 1 and 164A of Article 12. That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, mining boss, roadsman, overseer, driver or miner or other person violating, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or violating in any manner any of its provisions, shall be held deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars in the discretion of the court, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as depriving the courts of their jurisdiction to take cognizance of any offense specified in or covered by this Act of which they would have had jurisdiction."

"209C of Article 1 and 164B of Article 12. That any mine inspector or weighmaster, at any of said mines, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or violating or failing to perform in any way any of the duties of his office or position herein prescribed, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court."

"209D of Article 1 and 164C of Article 12. Said mine inspector shall be paid an annual salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly, which salary shall be paid out of the State's money by a warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same."

SEC. 2 *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 14, 1898.

CHAPTER 243.--AMENDMENT TO MINING LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 209P of Article 1 and Section 164D of Article 12, as enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"209P of Article 1 and 164D of Article 12. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this Act by parties therein required to perform them or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the county wherein the misdemeanor was committed, or before a justice of the peace for such county, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the justice of the peace or the court."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

CHAPTER 493.—ANTI-COMPANY STORE LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or mining corporation, doing business in Allegany County, nor for the president, vice-president, manager, superintendent, any director or other officer of such corporation, to own or have any interest in any general store or merchandise business in Allegany County, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold, nor to conduct or carry on any such business, or have any interest in the profits of the same in Allegany County, nor to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise in such county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany County to issue a trader's license to any corporation or person or persons to sell goods, wares or merchandise, unless he shall first administer to the party applying therefor an oath that no railroad or mining company, or president, manager, superintendent, or any director, or other officer of such corporation, has any interest, directly or indirectly, in such store or business, or the profits thereof, purposed to be carried on under said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any store or business conducted in Allegany County by railroad or mining corporation, or private individuals engaged in railroading or mining, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold to the employees of the owners of such stores or business in part payment of their wages as such employees, shall be subject to a suit at law for damages by the employees purchasing such goods, and be liable to the said employees in a sum of money equal to the amount paid for such goods, wares or merchandise bought by such employees.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any such mining corporation who, through its stockholders, officers, by any rule or regulation of its business, shall make any contract with the keepers or owners of any other store whereby the employees of such corporation shall be obliged to trade with such keeper or owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to damages payable to said employee to the extent of the amount of goods purchased from such store; proof of such a contract between the mining corporation and the store-keeper shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such store is under the control of such mining corporation and in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any corporation or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, which is hereby declared to be a law to prevent employers from controlling the trade of their employees or coercing and directing them to any certain store, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the license of such corporation, person or persons shall be suppressed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1898.

EXAMINATION OF HORSESHOERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be lawful for any person to practice horseshoeing in the City of Baltimore or in the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, unless such person has obtained a certificate and has been duly registered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That a "Board of Examiners for Horseshoers" is hereby created, which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be doing business as veterinarian only, two master horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all doing business in Baltimore City, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor; and the term of which they shall hold office shall be four years, except that the members of said board to be first appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and unless removed by the Governor, until their successors are duly appointed. Any vacancy in said board, for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall meet in the month of May next after the passage of this Act, and organize by the election of a president and secretary, and thereafter shall hold regular meetings in the months of May and November in every year, and such special meetings for the examination of persons desiring to practice horseshoeing, as occasion may require; that they shall pass such by-laws and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; and said board shall, at its first meeting, prescribe and clearly define the qualifications and tests necessary to obtain a certificate as a master or journeyman horseshoer. Printed copies of such requirements shall be furnished to all persons desiring to pass an examination for said certificate, and any person who shall, on examination, be found by a majority of said board to possess the said requirements so prescribed, shall be granted a certificate to that effect on the payment to said board of a fee of two dollars; and all proceedings of said board shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer in the City of Baltimore or the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, for three years prior to the passage of this Act, who will file an affidavit to that effect with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate without an examination, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to said board; or anyone who has a certificate from any duly constituted examining board of the State of Maryland, or of any other State, that he is a competent master or journeyman horseshoer, on

filing and registering said certificate or a copy thereof with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate from said board without examination on payment of a fee of two dollars; but, that after the passage of this Act, no person who has not served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for a period of three years shall be entitled to an examination for said certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal; and that the secretary of said board shall keep a book, in which all certificates so issued, and the names of the persons to whom the certificates shall have been issued, shall be duly registered, and a transcript from said book of registration, certified by the secretary, with the seal of the board, shall be evidence in any court in the State, and that said secretary shall furnish to any one a copy of his certificate on payment of the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or be confined in the Baltimore City Jail, or Baltimore County Jail, not more than one month, in the discretion of the court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the City of Baltimore, or of Baltimore County, if the offense shall have been committed in said county. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the right of the owners of horses to have them shod at their own shops.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

CHAPTER 202.—VENTILATING APPARATUS IN MILLS FOR GRINDING STONE.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation owning or controlling any mill for grinding flint, or any other kind of stone, by the cylinder or dry process, in Carroll County, shall be required to furnish and equip said mill with the most improved fans, ventilators and other appliances for the removal from said mill of the dust made therein by conducting said business and to provide for the use of each person employed in said mill the most improved apparatus for the protection of said person so employed from inhaling said dust, and to keep in repair and renew said apparatus, from time to time, as may be necessary, free of cost to said person so employed; and any such person or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each offense.

CHAPTER 93.—TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* from and after a period of one month subsequent to the first day of April, in the year 1904, every association or corporation doing business in the State of Maryland employing wage workers, whether skilled or ordinary laborers, engaged in manual or clerical work, in the business of mining, manufacturing, operating a steam or electric railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone or express company, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States semi-monthly to said employes, laborers and wage workers, or to their authorized agents, at their respective places of employment, at intervals of not more than sixteen days and not more than fourteen days.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted, That* in case of any said corporations or associations mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, and doing business as aforesaid, or any of their officers, shall refuse to make payment at the times set forth in Section 1 of this Act to their wage workers, laborers or other employes the wages due them, or any of them, said association, corporation or officer so refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to indictment therefor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted, That* this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 17, 1904.

CHAPTER 671.—ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employes, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall, at once, visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may at his discretion endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employe engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the contro-

versy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first-named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first-named arbitrators as aforesaid to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator or he may deputize, in writing, some person officially connected with the said Bureau to act, and said Chief or the person who may be deputized by him shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of said board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties actually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, said agreement shall be valid, and the award and the determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the Board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid upon the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute, submit the matter to arbitration, then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements in writing, and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper assigning such responsibility or blame over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the investigation as aforesaid, the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may deputize in writing as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses,

and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation coming to the knowledge of the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12, 1904.

Article 27.—Employment, Hours of Labor, etc., of Children.

SEC. 139. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the City of Baltimore.

SEC. 140. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 141. (As amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) The words "suffer or permit" includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.

SEC. 273. Any person having in his care, custody or control any child under the age of sixteen years, whether as parent, guardian, relative, employer or otherwise, who shall sell, apprentice, or give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person under any name, title or pretense whatever, and any person, whether as parent, guardian or relative, employer or otherwise, who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such child for the vocation, use, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, peddling, begging, or any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than thirty days or more than a year, or suffer both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of said tribunal; one half of all fines to be paid to the informer.

Article 100.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 4. (Added by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894.) No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall, after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under twelve years of age, and if any such proprietors or owners of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense so committed, and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester and Harford counties.

CHAPTER 566, ACTS OF 1902.—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted, That* no proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing of canned goods, or manager, or agent, or foreman, or other person in charge thereof, shall after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support; and if any such proprietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford Counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 269.—COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following sections be and they are hereby added to Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered and designated as 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138, respectively.*

124. Every child between eight and twelve years of age shall attend some day school regularly as defined in Section 131 of this sub-title during the entire period of each year the public day schools in the city or county in which such child resides are in session, unless it can be shown that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said period in the studies usually taught in the said public schools to children of the same age; provided, that the superintendent or principal of any school, or person or persons duly authorized by such superintendent or principal, may excuse cases of necessary absence among its enrolled pupils; and provided, further, that the provisions of the section shall not apply to a child whose mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction, as above described, inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child between eight and twelve years of age shall cause such child to attend school or receive instructions as required by this section. Children over twelve years of age and under the age of sixteen years, and every person having under his control such a child, shall be subject to the requirements of this section, unless such children are regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

125. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offense.

126. Any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than fifty dollars.

127. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the several Boards of County School Commissioners shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, persons to be known as "Attendance Officers." The number to be appointed for the City of Baltimore shall not exceed twelve, and the number for any county shall not exceed three. Their compensation shall be fixed and paid by the County Commissioners of the respective counties, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be.

128. It shall be the duty of each attendance officer, and he shall have full power, within the city or county for which he may be appointed, to arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of

age found away from his home and who is a truant from school, or who fails to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this sub-title. He shall forthwith deliver a child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or of the teacher from whose school such child is then a truant, but if the child be a habitual or incorrigible truant, he shall bring him before a justice of the peace for commitment by him to a parental school, as provided for in the next section, or to some other institution to which disorderly children may be committed. The attendance officer shall promptly report every such arrest, and the disposition made by him of the child so arrested, to the School Commissioners of the said city or county, respectively, or to such person or persons as they may direct.

129. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the several Boards of County Commissioners may establish schools to be known as parental schools, for children between eight and sixteen years of age, who are habitually truants from school or from instruction. They may also provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such children in such schools for such period and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not exceeding the remainder of the school year. Justices of the peace may commit such children to such parental schools, but no person convicted of any crime, or of any offense other than truancy, shall be committed thereto.

130. It shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, at the same time that the census of legal voters in said city is taken under their direction, as provided by Section 17 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, also to cause to be made by the members of the force under their control, annually, a separate record of the full name, age, color and sex of every child between six and sixteen years of age, in each precinct of the said city, and the place where and the year and month when such children last attended school, together with the name and address of the parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation, and of employers of such children, which record shall be furnished by said Police Commissioners to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City; whosoever has under his control a child between said ages and withholds information in his possession from any officer demanding it, relating to the items aforesaid, or makes any false statement in regard to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than twenty dollars.

131. It shall be the duty of every principal or head teacher of every public or private school in this State to report immediately to the School Commissioners of the county where such school is located, or of Baltimore City, if located therein, or to an attendance officer or other official designated by such commissioners, the names of all children enrolled in his or her school, who have been absent or irregular in attendance three days, or their equivalent, without lawful excuse, within a period of eight consecutive weeks.

132. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall employ or retain in employment, in any such mill or factory, any person or persons under sixteen years of age, unless he procures at the time of such employment or retention in employment, and keeps on file and accessible to the attendance officers of the city or county where such minor is employed, a certificate of the principal or head teacher of the school which such child last attended, stating that such child is more than twelve years of age, and a like certificate of the parent or guardian, or other person having control of such child; but the first-named certificate need not be procured if such child has not attended school in this State. He shall require such certificates, shall keep them in his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same, during business hours, to any attendance officer who may demand to see them, or either of them; and for each failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Whoever continues to employ any such child under sixteen years of age in violation of this section, after being notified of such violation by an attendance officer, shall, for every day thereafter that such unlawful employment continues, be fined not less than five or more than twenty dollars, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this section for such offenses. A failure to produce, on demand, to an attendance officer any certificate required in this section, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the child, who is or should have been mentioned in the said certificate, is thus unlawfully employed.

133. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child under sixteen years of age, and of every principal and head teacher of said school where such child last attended to furnish every employer of such child the certificates required by the preceding section. Such certificates, if in substantial conformity with the requirements of that Section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts required to be certified to as therein provided.

134. Any parent or guardian or other person having control of a child, or principal or head teacher, who shall make any wilfully false statement respecting any of the facts required to be certified to as provided in Sections 132 and 133 of this sub-title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

135. No person shall employ any minor over twelve and less than sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian, or other person having control of a child, shall permit to be employed or retained in employment any such minor under his control, if the said minor cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, while a public evening school is maintained in the city or election district or precinct

in which such minor resides, unless such a minor is a regular attendant at an evening or other school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to such officer or officers as the School Commissioners for the city or county may designate, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance, in addition to daily labor, prejudicial to health, said officer or officers so designated may issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period and upon such conditions as said officer or officers so designated as aforesaid may determine. Any person who employs or retains in employment a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined for each offense not more than one hundred dollars, which fines shall be paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city or county. Any parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, who permits to be employed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than twenty dollars, which fines shall be also paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city and county.

136. In any city or county where attendance officers may have been appointed it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to designate an attendance officer, who shall once or more frequently in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in such mills and factories in said city or county, and to ascertain whether all the provisions of this sub-title are duly observed and report all violations thereof to the grand jury of the said city or county.

137. Attendance officers may visit all establishments where minors are employed in their several cities and counties and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this sub-title. Attendance officers may require that the certificates provided for in this sub-title of minors employed in such establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

138. Any person violating any provision of this sub-title, where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall be restricted to the City of Baltimore and Allegany County.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on September 1, 1902.

Approved April 8, 1902.

SANITARY BARBER SHOPS.

[CHAPTER 226.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, Within thirty days after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint a Board of Barber Examiners for the State of Maryland. The

board shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be journeyman barbers and one of whom shall be a master barber, and each of whom shall serve for a term of two years from the date when his appointment shall take effect except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said board unless he has been continuously for five years last past engaged in the occupation of a barber within this State.

SEC. 2. Said board so appointed and its successors shall be known by the name "Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland." Every person so appointed to serve on said board shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the Governor of the State of Maryland, and within ten days after receiving such certificate shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 3. Each member of said board shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for each day necessarily and actually engaged in the performance of his duty as a member of said board and three (3) cents for each mile necessarily and actually traveled by him in attending the meetings of said board, which sum or sums shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board.

SEC. 4. The first meeting of said board shall be held within thirty days after their appointment as aforesaid, at a time and place to be fixed by a majority thereof, who shall give suitable notice thereof to all the members of said board. At such meetings the board may adopt a common seal and shall elect from its members a president, a secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall receive all fees paid for licenses or certificates and shall keep a record thereof and of all disbursements of said board in a book to be kept for that purpose. The treasurer shall not pay out or disburse any of the moneys so received by him except upon the order of the board. Before entering upon the performance of his duties the treasurer shall file with the State Comptroller a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the people of the State of Maryland in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be approved by the State Comptroller, conditioned that he will well and truly pay over all moneys received by him, according to law and in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and that he will otherwise faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

SEC. 5. The Board of Examiners shall have the power to appoint sub-boards of examiners in such cities and villages of this State as they, in their judgment, shall deem necessary. Said sub-boards shall each consist of one master barber and one journeyman barber and shall possess the same qualifications, receive the same compensation and have the same power as the said Board of Examiners of the State of Maryland while conducting the examinations hereinafter provided for; said sub-boards shall be subject at all times to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland and shall serve during the pleasure of said State board. The sub-boards shall report the result of

their examinations without delay to the State Board of Examiners and the latter shall issue certificates of qualification to the persons who have qualified in said examinations.

SEC. 6. No person shall hereafter practice the occupation of a barber in this State unless such person shall have first received a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners provided for in Section 1 of this Act for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates of qualification as barbers. The said Board of Examiners shall appoint the time and places for holding examinations. Such appointment shall be made with due regard to the convenience of the applicants and the public service. Said Board of Examiners shall prescribe the mode and manner of conducting such examinations or said board may designate a sub-board to conduct such examinations. Said Board of Examiners is authorized to incur all expense necessary to carry out in a prompt and efficient manner the provisions of this Act and to pay the same out of any money in the hands of the treasurer of said board, except, however, said Board of Examiners shall not incur any expense or obligation for which the State of Maryland shall be liable.

SEC. 7. Each person filing his application for examination shall pay to the treasurer of the said Board of Examiners the sum of five dollars, which sum shall be returned in case said applicants shall fail to pass said examination. Such payment shall constitute a part of the fund to pay the compensation and expenses of said board. The board shall keep a list of the names and places of business of all persons to whom certificates of qualifications are granted under the provisions of this Act in a book provided for that purpose, with the names arranged in alphabetical order, and said book shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 8. Every person now engaged in the business of a barber in the State shall within three months after the passage of this Act file an affidavit with the secretary of said board, setting forth his name, place of business, post-office address, the length of time he has been engaged in the business of a barber, and pay the treasurer the sum of one dollar for the certificate provided for in this Act.

SEC. 9. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card or insignia, bearing the seal of the board and the signatures of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in the shop where he is working, where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve.

SEC. 10. Said Board of Examiners shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted it under this Act for (A) conviction of felony, (B) habitual drunkenness six months immediately preceding a charge duly made, (C) gross incompetence, (D) or the use of unclean towels, cups or any other unclean utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases; provided that before any

certificates shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall, at a day and place specified in said notice at least ten days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf or to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may after the expiration of three months apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

SEC. 11. The board shall cause to be made and filed with the State Comptroller on or before the first day of December of each year a report showing the receipts and disbursements of said board and the balance in the hands of the treasurer of said board, together with a statement of the amount of such balance necessary to be held in the hands of the said treasurer to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. The Comptroller shall thereupon make and file in his office an estimate of the amount of such balance necessary to be held by said board for the purpose hereinbefore stated, which sum may be retained by said board for said purposes, and the balance of said surplus paid by the treasurer of said board into the State Treasury.

SEC. 12. Upon the report of a member of the State Board of Examiners, duly appointed as herein provided, or a member of a sub-board of examiners in a city or village of the State, that a barber shop is in an unsanitary condition, said Board of State Examiners shall be empowered to call upon the State or Local Board of Health to declare such shop a public nuisance, and should the proprietor of said shop fail to abolish said nuisance within a period of thirty days after a notice to do so either by the State or Local Board of Health the Board of Examiners provided for in this Act shall be empowered to call upon the aforesaid board to abolish the aforesaid public nuisance.

SEC. 13. To shave, trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward, received by the person performing such service or any other person, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of a barber, within the meaning of this Act. This Act shall not in any way apply to or affect any person who is now occupied or working in this State nor any person employed in a barber shop or an apprentice, except that a person so employed less than three years prior to the passage of this Act shall be considered an apprentice, and at the expiration of such three years of such employment shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the passage thereof.

Approved April 1, 1904.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

CHAPTER 139, 1902.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Article, to be designated as Article number one hundred and two, title "Employers' and Employees' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability," be and the same is hereby enacted and added to the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, said Article to follow Article number one hundred and one, which said Article hereby enacted shall be and read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual or individuals engaged in the business of operating any coal or clay mine, quarry, steam or street railroad in the State of Maryland, and any incorporated town, city or county in the State engaged in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure, or the contractors for any such town, city or county, shall be liable in law to any employe engaged in the above named occupations, or, in case of death, to his wife, her husband, if the deceased be a married woman, or to his or her parent or children, in accordance with Section 2 of Article 67 of the Code of Public General Laws, for the damages flowing from the injury to said employe, or from the death of such employe, when such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the employer or by the negligence of any servant or employe of such employer; and if it appears that such injury or death was caused by the joint negligence of any such employer, his servants or employes on the one hand, and the negligence of the injured or deceased employe on the other hand, then the employer shall be liable for one-half of the damages sustained by such injury or death.

SEC. 3. Provided, however, that no employer, town, city or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall be liable under the preceding section of this Act, if the said employer, city, town or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay the following annual sums in advance into the hands of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, in monthly installments:

First, every employer engaged in coal or clay mining, or quarrying shall pay the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for every person employed and working in the State of Maryland.

Second, every employer engaged in operating any steam railroad shall pay the annual sum of three dollars for every person employed by it residing in the State of Maryland.

Third, every employer engaged in the business of operating any street railway or trolley road shall pay the annual sum of sixty cents for each person employed by it within the State of Maryland

Fourth, every town, city or county (or the contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay such annual sum of money for each person employed in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure as the said Insurance Commissioner shall adjudge to be necessary

to insure such employes in the sum of one thousand dollars in the event of death in such employment, considering the occupation or trade risk involved. Provided, however, that any employer, town, city or county (or contractor therefor) may deduct from the wages of their respective employes a sum not exceeding one-half the amount payable to said Insurance Commissioner under this Act, and make such deduction by weekly, monthly or other periodic installments, such employers to inform their employes of this provision at the time of their employment or of the continuance of their employment under this Act, as a condition of such employment; provided, further, that no party liable under the preceding section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of this section unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid stating the number of persons employed in this State in the respective occupation covered by this Act during the preceding month (even if only employed for a fraction of said month) and the estimated number to be employed during the month of such report, and shall pay to the said Insurance Commissioner the proper monthly installment for each person employed during such month, making up for any shortage in the payment for the preceding month, and it shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employe, corporation or partnership to make any contract waiving or avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this Act.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of the State to receive and safe custody to keep of all such sums of money or insurance premiums, and to keep a distinct fund therefor, to be known as "The Employers' and Employes' Co-operative Insurance Fund," and to invest his monthly balances or surplus in the safe and convertible securities of any State, county or city of the United States, or the bonds of the United States, and the bond of such Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for such fund, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of such money and full statistics of the operation of this function of this department. In the event of the death of an employe insured under the preceding section of this Act, who shall have come to his or her death in the course of the employment and by causes arising therein, provided such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of injury, then the Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the administrator or executor of the deceased, or unto the widow or husband or children of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner deem wisest for the dependents, if there be any, the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

SEC. 5. The Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of his department, and shall have plenary power to determine all disputed cases which may arise in its administration, and to regulate from year to year the rates or

premiums payable in order to preserve such fund and pay the death indemnification herein provided. He shall receive in compensation for the extra services imposed by this Act one per centum of the receipts of such fund, and shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this Act by regulations not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder, and the character of the proofs of death, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this Act.

SEC. 6. If any party subject to the provisions of this Act shall consider that he, they or it is or are making better provisions on the whole for the workmen employed, either by the way of payments in case of death, injury, sickness or old age, or all combined, and are contributing more in such manner to the said workmen than he, they or it would be obliged to do under the insurance provisions hereof, then said party may make application to the said Insurance Commissioner to be absolutely released and exonerated from all liability imposed upon the applicant by virtue of this Act, such application to be in writing under oath, whereupon the Insurance Commissioner shall cause such application to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where the applicant has its principal office in the State, at the expense of the applicant, fixing a date for a hearing to be given to all persons concerned not less than one month from the day of the filing of such application; and the said Insurance Commissioner shall thereupon hear all parties concerned and shall have power to summons witnesses and administer oaths, and if upon full investigation he shall be satisfied that the application of such applicant ought to be granted, and that such applicant does and will make better provisions on the whole for the workmen concerned than is made by this Act, then the said Insurance Commissioner is hereby empowered to release said applicant from all liability under this Act by appropriate order to be signed by him, a certified copy whereof of the Insurance Commissioner shall be admissible in evidence as proof of its contents in any county of this State, provided that the said Insurance Commissioner shall insert in said order of release adequate provision for the reviving of the full legal effect of this Act, in case such applicant should fail to continue the scheme or system of benefits maintained by such applicant through which such order of release is granted.

SEC. 7 The words party, applicant and employer, as used in this Act, shall be construed to mean the corporation, association, partnership, individual or individuals, town, city, county (or contractor therefor) liable, to be sued under Section 2 of this Act, unless a contrary sense appears. The word employe, as used in the second section of this Act, shall be construed to mean any person employed in the State and residing therein, and under Section 4 of this Act the word employe shall be construed to mean any employe for whom the insurance premiums herein provided for have been paid.

SEC. 8. The Insurance Commissioner shall have power to extend the benefits of all the sections of this Act, except the second section, defining the liability of the employers, to other industrial or manual occupations in this State, fixing such rates, terms, conditions, qualifications and limitations as he may adjudge prudent.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect upon the first Monday in July, in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 1, 1902.

CHAPTER 412.

Whereas, experience has shown that in certain perilous occupations followed in Allegany and Garrett Counties, in the State of Maryland, by its workmen and artisans, a great number of fatal accidents annually occur, so that the frequency thereof may be estimated from year to year, in which perilous occupations it has been found by uniform experience that the unavoidable or trade risk is responsible for at least ninety-five per cent. of such fatal accidents; and

Whereas, The persons who suffer such fatalities are usually poor, working from day to day to sustain themselves and their families, and unable to accumulate any estate for the sustenance of their widows and infant children in case of their untimely death; and

Whereas, It is unjust and against public policy that in such perilous occupations the burdens of the trade risks should be entirely borne by the widows and orphans of such workmen; and

Whereas, It is of grave necessity and importance that some method of partial indemnification, at least, should be available to the dependents of such persons as are inevitably killed in such perilous employment lest they come to undeserved suffering, and the State be required to undertake their support; therefore in consideration the following Act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That four new sections be and the same are hereby enacted and added to Article Number 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Allegany County," said sections to follow after Section 195 of said Article Number 1, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners' and Employers' Co-operative Insurance and Liability," and to be designated as Sections 195A, 195B, 195C and 195D, respectively; and be it further enacted, that four new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," said sections to follow after Section 149 of said Article Number 12, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners' and Employers' Co-operative Insurance and Liability," and to be designated as Sections 149A, 149B, 149C, 149D, respectively, said sections as to both Allegany and Garrett Counties, to read as follows:

Section 195A of Article 1 and Section 149A of Article 12. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual, individuals, engaged in the business of owning or conducting any coal mines, clay mines, in Allegany

or Garrett Counties, whether such owner or owners, operator, or operators be residents of the State of Maryland or not, employing persons in the operation of mining coal or clay, shall be liable in law to any employe engaged in such occupation or to his legal representatives, in case of death, for the damage arising and flowing from any injury received by said employe through the negligence of said owner or operator or from the negligence of any agent or agents, employe or employes, and if the negligence causing such injury be found to consist of the joint or collective negligence of both the employer, his agent or agents, employe or employes on the one hand, and of the negligence of the injured employe on the other hand, then it shall be the duty of the jury, or of the court sitting as a jury, to determine and ascertain as near as may be the proportion of such negligence of which each has been guilty, and having ascertained and determined such proportions of negligence causing the injury, it shall be the duty of the jury or of the court sitting as a jury, to apportion the damages arising from said injury in like proportion or degree and award to the plaintiff or plaintiffs the proportion of damages suffered which it shall have been determined was the proportion of the defendant or defendant's negligence contributing to the injury complained of.

"Section 195B of Article 1 and Section 149B of Article 12. Provided, that no employer, owner or operator shall be liable under the foregoing section of this Act if the said employer, owner or operator shall pay annually in advance in monthly installments, to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, on the first Monday in each month, the following sums of money, respectively, one-half of which sums may be deducted by such owner, employer or operator from the wages of their employes, and the employer shall inform their employes of the provisions of this section and make the same a condition of their employment, to wit, as follows: Any coal mine or clay mine employer or employers shall pay said Insurance Commissioner the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for each and every person employed on its pay roll in the State of Maryland; provided, however, that no employer liable under the preceding section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of this section of this Act and its provisions unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid, stating the number of persons actually employed in Maryland, and on its pay roll during the preceding month, and the estimated number to be employed during the month of the report, and shall pay the monthly installment above required.

Section 195C of Article 1 and Section 149 of Article 12. It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premium as may be paid to him under the provisions of this Act, and to keep such moneys in a distinct fund free from all other monies which may come to him, and the bond of said Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for all monies which come into his hands under the provisions of this Act, and

to keep accurate account of such monies and the number of accidents in each occupation giving rise to any claims against the same, and in the event of the death of any employe insured under the second section of this Act who shall have come to his or her death in the course of his or her employment and from causes arising out of such employment covered by this Act; provided, that such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of the injury, then the State Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the legal representative or unto the widow or children or husband of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner shall deem wisest for the defendants, if there be any, the full sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

"Section 195D of Article 1 and Section 149D of Article 12. The said Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of this department and keep proper statistics of the operation of the same, and shall have power to regulate from year to year the amount per capita required from each employer for each employe engaged in the occupation above described, and said Insurance Commissioner shall have plenary power to prescribe the notice of accident, the character of proof thereof, and the proof of death, and the character and specific requirements of the monthly report herein provided for, and to make full regulations for the government of this function of this department, and shall receive from the annual receipts of such insurance premiums one percentum for the payment of such extra services as may be required in the administration of the duties imposed by this Act. The word employe as used in this Act shall be construed to mean every person employed by the employer in such employment working in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CITY ORDINANCES.

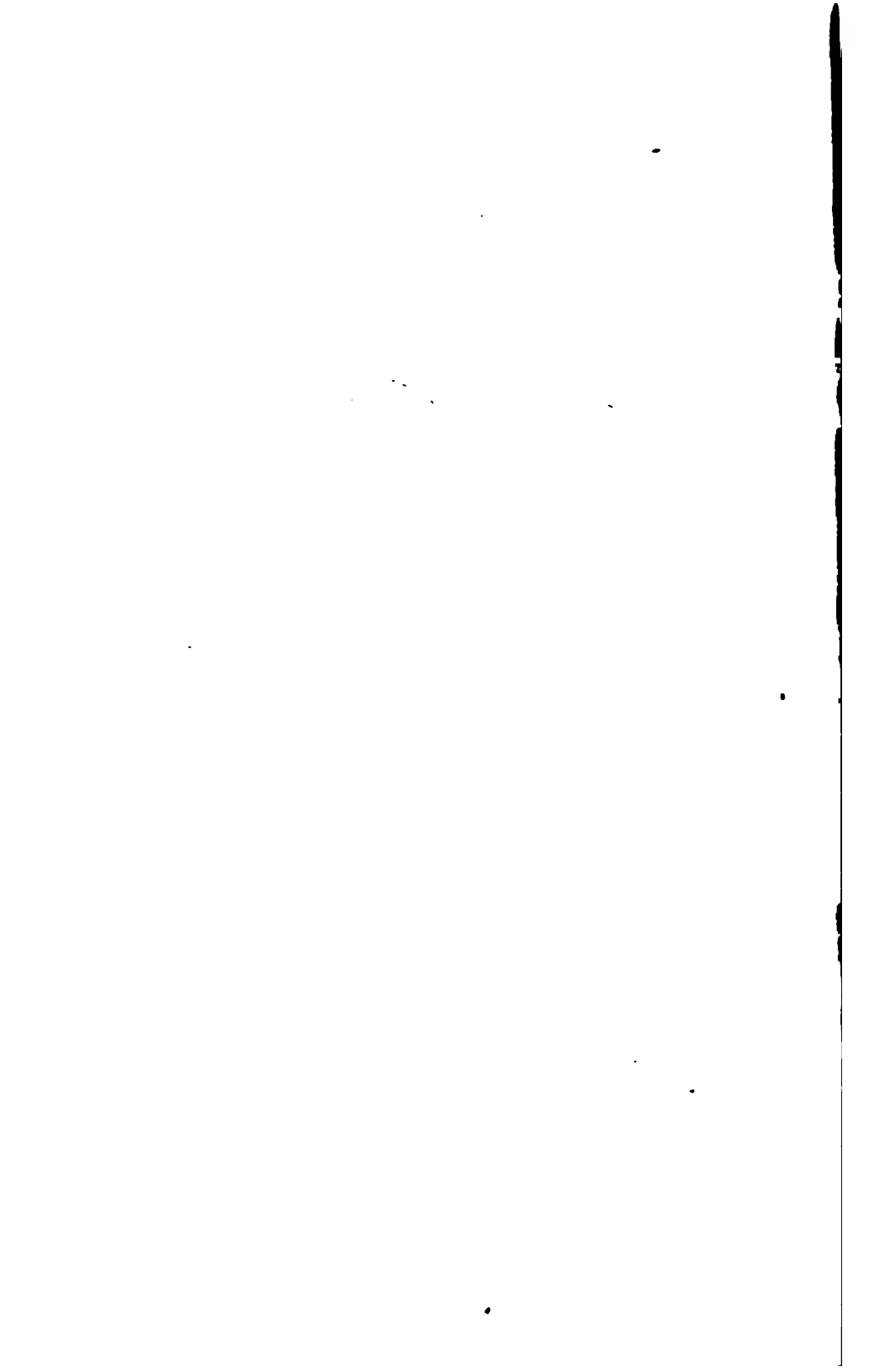
SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN STORES OR FACTORIES.

505. Every employer of females in any mercantile or manufacturing establishment in the City of Baltimore must provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such employes. A person is deemed not to maintain suitable seats for use of female employes unless he permits the use thereof by such employes to such extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of health and proper rest; and the question of what is thus reasonable is one for determination by the jury or the court acting as a jury in any prosecution hereunder.

506. Any violation of the preceding section by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected.

HOURS OF LABOR.

516. No mechanic nor laborer employed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or any officer, agent or contractor under it, shall be required to work more than nine hours per day as a day's labor, provided, however, that this section shall not apply to mechanics and laborers whose hours of labor are already fixed at less than nine hours per day, and provided, further, that the provisions of this sub-division of this Article shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bayview Asylum or the Baltimore City Jail. Any such officer, agent or contractor who shall require any mechanic or laborer to work more than nine hours per day, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; one-half of such fine to go to the informer, said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law.



3 1917
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
OF MARYLAND

1906.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

J. G. SCHONFARBER, Assistant.



100 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.



—PRESS OF—
KOHNS & POLLOCK, INC.
BALTIMORE, MD.
1907

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28, 1907.

To His Excellency,

Edwin Warfield,

Governor of Maryland,

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information for the year 1906, as required by law.

Most respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX,

Chief.



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perity now so much exploited in the newspapers is about to react, and, forewarned being forearmed, it is wise for our people to prepare for such reaction.

We also present a review of the new incorporations in the State, with a complete list of such incorporations from every county and the city, their capital stock and location of principal office. The figures in this chapter fully during the year, nor is it with any fear that adverse criticism may affect your judgment as to the conduct of the office.

Prominently located at 100 Equitable Building, where the office has become well-known to the community, every day it is visited by more and more citizens desirous of information, assistance to secure positions, or permits for children to work.

The Legislature of 1906 imposed upon this department the work of enforcing Chapter 192, generally known as the Child-Labor Law, and the work incumbent upon the department as a result of the passage of this measure has taxed its capacity and its ability to the utmost. In the opening chapter of this report we give the results of the work of six months under this law, and feel justified in saying that, under the circumstances, it is most flattering to the department, as well as useful and profitable to the citizens of the State. While the Child-Labor Law is by no means a perfect one, it has resulted in quickening the conscience of the people and arousing the thought for future generations by those who have heretofore believed in letting good enough alone, or taking care of to-day and letting the morrow take care of itself, so far as our citizenship was concerned. The figures will show the great number of children who are earning a living or adding to the income of the family in this State at the expense of their future prospects and ability to become thoughtful and useful citizens.
center and manufacturing centre.

I beg leave to acknowledge with thanks the assistance and faithful performance of duty of those connected with the office in every capacity, feeling assured that their interest in the work of the department is fully manifested in the results herewith presented to you.

Other chapters in the book are devoted to a review of the labor disturbances of the year, and the very successful settlement of the great steamboat tie-up, brought about, indirectly, perhaps, through the efforts of this department. by the invocation of the Arbitration Law of 1904, a full account of which is herewith given. We suggest also in connection with this Act that an amendment be made to the present law providing for the issuance of mandamus by our Civil Courts compelling parties to the controversy or witnesses to appear and answer all questions before the investigator, conciliator or board of arbitration. The settlement of this great tie-up of the water transportation of the State was in itself a tribute to the usefulness of the department, whether this settlement was due entirely or only partially to its efforts. At least, it demonstrated that governmental investigation and publication, authoritatively made, will at all times be a potent factor in the settlement of such labor disputes or controversies that arise from time to time between employers and employes.

We also include in this report a review of the Employment Bureau established in this department, which has met with fairly successful results.

There will also be found a very satisfactory investigation into the cost of living, which, on comparison with similar investigations made in other States and cities, places Baltimore in its proper position as one of the cheapest and most satisfactory places of residence and business in the

perity now so much exploited in the newspapers is about to react, and, forewarned being forearmed, it is wise for our people to prepare for such reaction.

We also present a review of the new incorporations in the State, with a complete list of such incorporations from every county and the city, their capital stock and location of principal office. The figures in this chapter fully sustain the claim heretofore made that Maryland is progressively in the front rank of the States of the Union, and Baltimore City is undoubtedly holding its own as a progressive metropolis.

The chapter devoted to the farm products and immigration into the port of Baltimore will prove useful and valuable for reference.

It is important that we should renew to you and to the incoming Legislature the need for additional appropriation and additional inspectors for this department. Its work, as will be seen by its various reports, has so largely increased and become of such great importance to the community, that we feel assured that we are justified in asking for an appropriation of at least \$25,000 per annum for this department, and the appointment of at least from two to four more inspectors to assist in performing the onerous duties of inspecting every manufacture and business establishment in the State, and to collect such information as shall prove of value and interest to the community at large.

I desire to again renew my recommendation for the authority and means to take a census of the population and manufactures of the State, just as is being done in many other States in the Union, believing that the result will fully justify the expense, and that it is necessary to place Baltimore City and the State of Maryland in their proper position among our sister States and cities, both as a commonwealth and manufacturing centre.

I beg leave to acknowledge with thanks the assistance and faithful performance of duty of those connected with the office in every capacity, feeling assured that their interest in the work of the department is fully manifested in the results herewith presented to you.



THE NEW CHILD-LABOR LAW.

RESULTS OF THE WORK FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS.

Perhaps the most strenuous year in the existence of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, or, to make it more plain, the six months, have been those from July 1st, 1906, until January 1st, 1907. Almost night and day in that period and prior to that period the entire force of the department, consisting of clerks and new inspectors, have devoted their energies to examining upwards of 12,000 mothers, fathers and children, with a view of issuing certificates or permits to work to these children, and it is not saying too much when I report that to the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen employed in the Bureau is largely due the success with which this new law has been inaugurated and the most magnificent results brought about. Their conscientious efforts to help the children along, and at the same time restrain the greedy parents or save the unhealthy or degenerate offspring from further suffering, pain and ignorance, will long be remembered by the Chief of this Bureau and those who participated in and watched for the results of that work.

The law under which the Bureau operated, and which was passed by the last Legislature, is by no means perfect. Indeed, it will have to be amended and strengthened in many particulars before a perfect law, or at least one which will be as effective as it ought to be, shall have been created. In the first place, there is room for doubt as to the meaning of some of the provisions in the law, and the authority given to the Inspectors is not broad enough to accomplish all that is desired, not only in the investigation into the employment of children, but in securing such information as to the employment, earnings and conditions as are necessary for enlightening the Legislature to base legislation upon. These deficiencies, however,

may be easily remedied and the many good features of the law retained, with an increase of the age limit to fourteen years instead of twelve years. With this end in view we recommend the following changes in the law:

First—The age limit to be raised to fourteen years.

Second—Eliminating the time when children may be employed in the counties and the city—viz., that section making it possible to employ children between the 1st of June and 15th of October.

Third—Giving the Inspectors authority to secure information from employers as to wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, and making it a penalty for any employer to refuse to answer such questions or furnish such information.

Fourth—Increasing the number of Inspectors so that the whole State can be properly covered.

Fifth—Increasing the appropriation so that the results sought to be accomplished can be brought about.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

When the bill was passed by the last Legislature making the law effective on September 1st the department considered it necessary to notify the general public by advertisement and letters that on and after June 1st we should be ready to issue certificates of employment to the children. This notice was published in all the daily papers frequently and inquiries made as to where the largest number of children were employed. By June 1st we notified the various mill owners throughout the State, and territory immediately surrounding Baltimore City in particular, that, for the sake of convenience, where more than fifty children were employed, the department would send its clerks to the mill on a day agreed upon for the purpose of issuing certificates to the children in that particular locality. The result of this was that, commencing in June, hundreds of certificates were issued in Woodberry, Mt. Washington, Savage, Ilchester, Alberton, Laurel, Oella, Dickeyville, Havre de Grace, Warren and several other places.

This step was considered advisable because the coming to the city of all these children with one of their parents would not only have involved a large expense upon people who were little able to bear it, but in some cases might have caused a stoppage of the industry for several days. The regular force of the department did this work, in addition to its other labors, because no Inspectors had yet been appointed, nor could they be called into service before the 1st of September, and to let the enormous number of children who were thus employed to remain unprovided for until September would have caused a long delay of the work. Thus it was even before the 1st of September the work of issuing certificates was well on its way.

But it was in Baltimore City, at the office of the Bureau, in the Equitable Building, that the most excitable and strenuous work was performed. In July and August, especially in the latter month, the applicants for permits commenced to increase in large numbers, and by the middle of August the rush in the rooms located in the Equitable Building was almost beyond belief. Mothers, fathers and children crowded the corridors, broke in the windows and crushed each other in their mad endeavor to secure the permits, believing that they must have them before September 1st. Mothers fainted, children screamed and fathers struggled in the crowd to be first to secure the valuable paper which would condemn a little innocent child to the treadmill of the factory or the untold evils of many occupations followed by them. It was almost impossible to handle the crowd, and in this rush it was a practical impossibility to keep track of all the children that were rejected.

Owing to the fact that there has been no continual and full registration of births in the Health Department of Baltimore City by the physicians and midwives, it was found impossible to carry out the law in its technical sense, by requiring a certificate of birth from each applicant. In lieu thereof an oath was administered to each parent to tell the truth about the birth of the child, and, where this was found impracticable or impossible, the parent or guardian was required to secure a certificate from the church or preacher who had christened or baptized the child.

The rule laid down by the department for the examination of children was simple and plain.

The test for reading was a simple fourth-grade reader, commonly used in the schools, and children were only required to read simple sentences in the same and to write sufficiently plain to pass the examiner. In many cases the department stretched the law to its full limit in its endeavor to start the work of education on its proper lines.

There were many harrowing scenes of pleading and begging for permits and many efforts made to influence the department against its judgment by persons kindly disposed or by politicians. In many cases these efforts were honest and thoughtful, and in others were simply the result of enlisting the sympathy for aid of those whom the applicant thought were influential enough to secure the permit.

The saddest feature of the enforcement of the law, however, was the many endeavors to secure permits for children frequently unable to perform the work which they intended to do, and also for children born in foreign countries, or of foreign parents, who had been educated in the foreign language, and yet who could not comply with the requirements of the law. Many of the latter class, who had for several years attended parochial Polish, Bohemian or German schools could readily read in their mother tongue, but were unable to read or write English, and their parents in many cases were unable to inform the Bureau as to their age or date of birth. This latter fact was particularly so in the case of the Polish people, Russian Jews and Italians, as many of these reckoned the day of birth according to the month before or after Christmas, or according to their religious holidays in the various countries, and frequently, when the mother or father was asked when the child was born, the answer would be: "In the cold weather," "Two weeks before Christmas," or "Three weeks after the Hebrew New Year," or "A week before Easter," and so on, without any reference whatever to the calendar as understood in this country. At all times, however, efforts were made by those making the examination to secure as near as possible the proper information, and no child was refused a permit

where it was possible to secure even the probable date of its birth, either by the information furnished or by considering the general physical and educational qualifications of the child. Of course, mistakes may have been made, and in some cases they were reconsidered in after days, when the child would make application again with its parent and when the crowd was very much smaller and the opportunities for assisting the applicant were greater.

In connection with the work, arrangements had been made with the Charity Organization Society and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor to take care of those families where it was found, after investigation, that the welfare of the family depended to any extent upon the earnings of the child refused a permit. Too much praise cannot be offered these organizations. All such cases were referred to the Charity Organization Society, a thorough investigation made, and such aid as was necessary tendered the family. In some cases school pensions were raised, and are to-day being continued. The detail of their work in this connection will be found further on in tabular form, and will prove interesting as showing the small number of families really affected by the law.

Those children rejected in the counties, and whose families were likewise in need of assistance, were referred to the Maryland Child-Labor Committee, through the secretary, Mr. H. Wirt Steele, and a special investigation made in their cases and assistance raised for them by said committee. The details of their work is also included in the report.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the men and women who have been advocating this law for their many efforts to alleviate the suffering or want of those brought to their notice. We give a number of instances of the investigations made into the condition of these families, suppressing names, for the purpose of showing just what work has been done in this particular.

One of the most important things developed during the issuance of the certificates is the great number of children who seem to be suffering either from constitutional weakness or organic disease, and yet are continued in their work. We

venture the assertion that of the 12,000 to 15,000 children employed in the city in various occupations, at least one-third, if thoroughly examined by competent physicians, would either be found to need proper medical care or better environment or should be referred to some institution similar to the Home for Feeble-Minded Children to save them from further pain and suffering and to increase their mental and physical strength. The need for an increase in the facilities of the State to take care of these innocent ones is so urgent that we trust the Governor will insist that the next Legislature will take up this subject and provide for its future citizens in such a way as to guarantee healthy, intelligent citizenship for the future.

At the beginning of the work the department was requested by the School Board, through Mr. McCahan, to take upon itself the prosecution of all offenders whom the Attendance Officers might find. This, of course, was refused on the ground that the department had all that it could attend to in prosecuting those whom its own Inspectors might find violating the law, and as the law provided that the Attendance Officers had the same authority in enforcing the law, we could see no reason for dividing the responsibility between the Inspectors of the office and the School Attendance Officers. However, the department agreed to furnish to the School Attendance Officers a list of the names and addresses of all children rejected, so that the School Attendance Officers might take up the work of forcing them to attend school, with a result which, no doubt, will be shown in their report, of greatly increasing the work of the Attendance Officers and increasing the number of pupils in the public schools. Indeed, we believe it has already been stated that the effect of the law has been to put upwards of 500 more children in the schools than had previously attended. In connection with this statement we should like to add that many complaints have been made to the department by parents and children that the facilities for education in the city were sadly deficient, and that in many cases children were only allowed to attend school three hours a day. Many of the children who were attending school for these three hours would apply for permits to work during the

balance of the day. There is urgent need for more elementary schools in the City of Baltimore, and to longer neglect this need is criminality. Public schools are intended for the poor. The future of the State demands that these facilities for education should be ample. Higher education and technical knowledge can readily wait upon the fulfilling of this mission, because those who can afford to keep their children in school until they pass through the higher grades, such as high schools and colleges, can well afford to pay for the same, while those who are in dire need of the opportunity to help earn a living for the family should be given the preference in every way to secure that modicum of education which is absolutely necessary to make them capable of living up to the standard of an ordinary American.

While the Inspectors were appointed on September 1st, and were inducted into office at that time, the rush of applicants for permits and the need of familiarizing themselves with the work to be performed delayed the actual work of the inspection until October 1st. At this time it was resolved by the department that the inspections should be of a casual character and as far as possible concentrated in the centre of the city, with a view to educating the people up to obeying the law, as well as enabling the Inspectors to get some little experience in their work with the greatest facility. The city having been already divided off into districts for the purpose of sweatshop inspection, the same districts are utilized in making inspections under the Child-Labor Law. It was determined also that, while the Inspectors were not authorized to gather all kinds of information by the law, if such information could be secured without interfering with their work, or if the information needed for improved legislation could be secured without increased cost to the State, it was not only desirable, but almost a necessity. Therefore, the card used by the Inspectors to report on contained many questions not pertaining directly to the employment of the children under the law, but of such a character as to be useful to the community from an economic and statistical standpoint. However, they were not very successful in securing the desired information from

the proprietors or owners of many of the business houses which they visited. A large number of these resented what they seemed to think was an interference with their private affairs and when an Inspector would ask as to the wages of a child, or the hours of work in the factory or shop, they were often told that that had nothing to do with the employment of children, and that it was none of the business of the Inspector. The following was the information asked for by the Inspector at each place visited.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

1. Date..... 2. District.....
3. Factory, Dwelling or Tenement-House.....
4. City or Town.....
5. Street and No.....
6. Name of Person or Firm.....
7. Character of Business.....
8. Goods Made or Partially Made.....
9. Front, Back or Rear Building.....
10. Location of Store or Workroom.....
11. Total Number of Rooms in House.....
 - First Floor.....Second Floor.....Third Floor.....
 - Fourth Floor.....Fifth Floor.....Sixth Floor.....
 - Seventh FloorBasement.....
12. Total Number of persons Employed....Males....Females....
13. No. Employed under 16 years of age....Males....Females....
14. No. Employed under 14 years of age....Males....Females....
15. How many can neither Read nor Write..Males....Females....
16. How many can Read and Not Write....Males....Females....
17. Age of each who cannot Read or Write.....
 - Males
 - Females
18. How long has he or she been employed.....
19. Weekly Earnings.....
20. Describe occupation, either collectively or individually.....
21. What degree of intelligence does the child (or children) exhibit

22. Hours of Labor Required per Day.....
23. Hours of Labor Required on Saturday.....
24. Time Allowed for Lunch.....
25. Size of Room inspected.....
26. Total Number of Cubic Feet in Room.....
27. How many Cubic Feet Allowed for Each Person.....
28. Are the Workrooms kept Clean.....
29. Are there Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire.....
30. Are Washrooms Provided for Females.....
31. How many Water Closets on Premises.....
32. Are they Separate for Sexes.....
33. Condition of Water Closets.....
34. General Sanitary Condition of Premises.....
35. Ventilation
36. Light Used.....Heat.....

Power

REMARKS:—(Explain fully anything that is not enumerated above.)

.....

Inspector's Signature.

PERMITS.

During the six months ended January 1st we have a total record of 10,527 permits issued, 946 of which are in the counties and 253 of which were subsequently cancelled. During that period the Inspectors have visited 11,827 dwellings, business-houses, offices, factories and shops for the purpose of enforcing the law. The details of this work are to be found in the tables that follow, and includes the permits refused and the reasons therefor, though in the early rush of applicants it was impossible to keep the record of those refused as completely as it was done later on.

In addition to the number of manufacturing establishments, salesrooms, wholesale and retail stores and offices visited by the Inspectors, they also visited a number of dwellings and places where no children were employed, but the following tables, respectively, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, will show the number of children employed in the various business-houses, manufacturing establishments, offices and salesrooms visited by the Inspectors.

Table No. 1 shows the total number of permits issued as of date of September 1st to January 1st, 1907. This would be a period of five months, but as a matter of fact the department commenced to issue permits, as stated previously, in June, and did so continuously from that time. By the totals it will be seen that the greatest number of permits was issued to boys, to the number of 5,251, and of this number there were 2,328 issued to white boys between the age of 14 and 15 years, and 78 to negro boys of the same age. Girls to the number of 1,669, white, between the ages of 14 and 15, received permits, and negro girls only to the number of 26. Indeed, the small number of negro children applying for permits has so far been remarkable. Both males and females between the ages of 15 and 16 came next in number securing permits, those 13 to 14 years of age next, and those of 12 to 13 next in number. The figures show that only 235 negro children secured working permits in the City of Baltimore and only 6 negroes have secured permits in the counties.

Table No. 3 shows the number of establishments which had stores in connection with manufacturing departments and the number of children employed in each department, with their ages and sex, showing a total of 377 children employed in 47 establishments.

So far the Washington County health officer has been most actively engaged in issuing permits, that county now having 277 permits issued to its credit. Only ten county health officers have taken up the work of issuing permits, and their work is recorded in Table No. 1.

TABLE No. 1.
PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN, BY AGE AND COLOR.

	WHITE.						COLORED.						Total.					
	Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 14.		Ages 14 to 15.		Ages 15 to 16.		Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 14.			Ages 14 to 15.		Ages 15 to 16.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Baltimore City.....	401	307	1,177	1,002	2,114	1,549	1,378	1,131	11	2	49	10	77	26	44	16	5,251	4,043
Allegany County.....	31	7	50	6	82	13	98	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	32
Anne Arundel County...	1	1	7	.....	7	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4
Baltimore County.....	12	10	32	26	32	27	28	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	82
Carroll County.....	2	.....	3	2	3	9	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17
Dorchester County.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	10	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20
Frederick County.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Harford County.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12
Howard County.....	.....	8	10	9	8	13	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
Prince George's County	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19
Washington County.....	26	9	30	20	63	33	49	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	106
Wicomico County.....	2	1	1	2	5	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16
Grand total.....	488	345	1,313	1,075	2,328	1,669	1,581	1,249	13	2	49	11	78	26	46	16	5,896	4,393

The largest number of applicants rejected are recorded under the head of "No age given"—that is, the children who are either so small or unintelligent that it was not found necessary to inquire their age. Of course, this was subsequently remedied by keeping a record of every child who applied. However, Table No. 2 shows that 228 white males were rejected where the age was not given and 144 fourteen years of age, while those of 13 and 15 years of age came next in number. The same applies to white females, though the largest number refused permits under this head after those whose ages were not given was that of girls 14 years of age, 15 years of age and 12 years of age, in the order named. Very few negroes were refused permits, because there were so very few applicants. The greatest number refused permits in the City of Baltimore because they could not read and write was 531, while 277 were rejected because they were too small or delicate; 105 could not read the English language, and in 27 cases no record was kept of the cause of refusal. It is fair to say that at least 300 can be added to the number of rejected of whom no record was kept.

It is noticeable that ten children were refused permits in the city because of some disease of the eyes, and three are reported rejected in the city because of curvature of the spine. The figures for the counties are not very satisfactory, only 33 being reported as too small or delicate and 58 as being unable to read or write, and in only one case is curvature of the spine or specific disease reported upon.

Table No. 2 gives the number of applicants who were refused permits in the city and counties by ages, color and the reasons for such refusal, as far as it was possible to record the same during the rush in the summer.

TABLE NO. 2.
PERMITS REFUSED TO DIFFERENT APPLICANTS.

REASONS FOR REFUSAL OF PERMIT.	WHITE MALES.					WHITE FEMALES.					NEGRO MALES.					NEGRO FEMALES.					TOTAL.					Grand Total.						
	AGE.					AGE.					AGE.					AGE.					AGE.											
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	No Age Given.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	No Age Given.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	No Age Given.								
BALTIMORE CITY.	26	22	19	2	1	67	2	17	25	37	7	2	38	1	5	5	7	1	5	1	1	2	44	47	49	26	4	105				
	24	62	101	65	4	115	1	14	17	53	19	2	38	1	5	5	7	1	5	1	1	1	39	84	159	92	8	149				
	2	8	5	25	5	31	1	9	10	1	9	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13	14	35	41	105					
	3	9	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	10	2	27	106					
	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	10				
curvature of spine.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	10				
BALTIMORE COUNTY.																																
Too small or delicate.....	2	7	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	2	1	1	2	20				
Could not read nor write.....	6	6	2	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	4	5	31	31				
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																																
Too small or delicate.....	2	1	6	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	3	5	5	2	2				
Could not read nor write.....	1	6	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	5	5	21	21				
Curvature of spine.....	1	6	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	5	5	21	21				
HOWARD COUNTY.																																
Too small or delicate.....	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	11	11			
Could not read nor write.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	6				
KENT COUNTY.																																
No record of cause of refusal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Total.....	536	50	112	144	109	11	228	8	20	46	8	81	40	2	88	1	1	5	7	1	5	1	1	13	57	97	175	230	153	10	311	1,046

The figures in Table No. 3 show the largest number of children to be employed in the five department stores reported on, and the greatest number of these was 14 years of age or over. These places have workshops or manufacturing establishments in connection with salesrooms. It is also shown that there are comparatively few children employed in the other industries reported on.

TABLE No. 3.
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH STORES OR
SALESROOMS.

Number of Establishments Reported.	CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.	Children Em- ployed in Manu- facturing Dept.		Children Em- ployed in Stores.		Total.	
		12 to 14 Years.	14 to 16 Years.	12 to 14 Years.	14 to 16 Years.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
2	Bakeries.....			2			2
1	Brushes.....					1	1
1	Builder's Supplies.....					1	1
1	Candies.....			1			1
1	Cigars.....			1		1	4
3	Clothing, Ladies'.....			3	1	1	1
1	Clothing, Men's.....	1		3		3	7
5	Department Stores.....	1	1	5	48	22	80
1	Dental Supplies.....			1		1	108
1	Drugs.....					1	1
1	Electrical Con- tractor.....			1		1	2
1	Fish and Game.....	1	1	1	2		2
2	Flags, Banners and Badges.....			1	1		2
2	Furs.....					3	3
1	Gloves.....				1		1
2	Hats.....		2	2		4	4
2	Interior Decora- tions.....				1	2	3
2	Jewelry.....					2	2
7	Millinery.....			1	2	8	1
1	Photo Supplies.....	1			1		9
2	Picture Frames.....			2	1	2	2
1	Printing.....			1			1
1	Shoe Blacking.....			2		2	4
3	Shirts.....					2	2
1	Silverware.....			3		1	4
2	Stationery.....				1	1	1
1	Umbrellas.....				1		1
1	Wire Goods.....					1	1
50	Total.....	3	4	18	16	56	23
						164	81
						241	124

Table No. 4 shows the entire number of children employed in stores and offices where no manufacturing of any kind was done, and does not include department stores or places where repairing or custom work was done. The number of these children is 746, the greatest number of whom was between 14 and 16 years of age.

TABLE NO. 4.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES AND OFFICES.

	Children 12 to 14 Years of Age.		Children 14 to 16 Years of Age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Wholesale Stores.....	2	.....	36	.....	38	.....
Retail Stores.....	76	36	175	121	251	157
Offices.....	57	14	214	14	271	28
Medical College.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	135	50	426	135	561	185

Table No. 5 shows the number of children employed in 31 places where goods are manufactured and sold on the premises, either wholesale or retail. There are 7 of the former and 24 of the latter reported in the table, employing a total of 365 children, most of whom were engaged in the manufacturing branches of the department stores. So far the figures thus gathered are not startling, nor do they indicate very much, as there are not enough of them to base an opinion upon as to whether it is a growing evil or not.

TABLE No. 5.

CHILDREN WORKING IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH SALESROOMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Children 12 to 14 Years of Age.		Children 14 to 16 Years of Age.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Retail—Tailoring and Dressmaking.	1	1		3	1	4
Retail—Hats.		2		2		4
Retail—Picture Frames.	1		4		5	
Retail—Stationery and Printing.			2	1	2	1
Retail—Gloves.	1				1	
Retail—Department Stores.	48	23	129	85	177	108
Retail—Interior Decorations.	1		2		3	
Retail—Electrical Supplies.			2		2	
Retail—Shirts.			2		2	
Retail—Silverware.			4		4	
Retail—Millinery.			4	2	4	2
Retail—Men's Clothing.	1		6		7	
Retail—Jewelry.			2		2	
Retail—Dental Supplies.			1		1	
Retail—Shoe Blacking.			4		4	
Retail—Furs.			1		1	
Retail—Builders' Supplies.			1		1	
Retail—Candy.				1		1
Retail—Cigars.	1				1	
Retail—Bakery.			1		1	
Retail—Photographic Supplies.	2				2	
Retail—Fish and Game.	1	1	1	2	2	3
Retail—Furs and Hats.			2		2	
Retail—Flags and Banners.			1		1	
Wholesale—Millinery.			9	1	9	1
Wholesale—Cakes and Pies.			1		1	
Wholesale—Regalia.	1				1	
Wholesale—Umbrellas.	1				1	
Wholesale—Brushes.			1		1	
Wholesale—Wire Goods.			1		1	
Wholesale—Drugs.			1		1	
Total.	59	27	182	97	241	124

Table No. 6 shows the number of children found employed in 949 strictly manufacturing places, to the number of 2,691. But the worst feature shown in this table is the great number of female children employed in manufactures. Of course, the greatest portion of these 1,544 girls are employed in the making of cotton goods, straw hats, shirts and overalls and such goods, but there is also entirely too many of this sex shown as engaged in the manufacture of metal and tinware, buttons, seals and drugs. The largest number of both sexes are engaged in making shirts, etc., 425; the next in the cotton mills, 391; next in seals and corks, etc., 308; next in candy, 213; in tinware, etc., 103; in coat-pads, 130, and in straw hats, 148. If the whole city shows a like proportion of child labor according to sex, and there is fair presumption that it does, there is good reason to explain why so many men get out of employment in their usual occupations, and when we look at the number of children between 12 and 14 years of age thus employed—846 out of a total of 2,691, or nearly one-third—there is good cause for raising the age limit of children employed to 14 years.

TABLE No. 6.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Children 12 to 14 Years of Age.		Children 14 to 16 Years of Age.		Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Badges.....		7	7	12	7	19
Bakery.....			2	3	2	3
Baking Powders.....	1	7	4	5	5	12
Baby Carriages.....	4		19		23	
Belting.....		3		4		7
Bookbinding.....			5	4	5	4
Bottles, Glass.....	14		24	1	38	1
Bottled Beer.....			1		1	
Building.....			1		1	
Buttonhole-Making.....	1		3		4	
Boots and Shoes.....	2		7	2	9	2
Button-Making.....	13	11	35	27	48	38
Boxes, Wooden.....	33		52		85	
Boxes, Paper.....	2	17	7	30	9	47
Canning and Preserving.....	1				1	
Candy.....	6	98	15	94	21	192
Car Wheels.....			6		6	
Caps.....			1	1	1	1
Chairs.....	1				1	
Cigars.....	6		10	9	16	9
Cleaning and Scouring.....		1				1
Cloaks.....			2		2	
Cloth Sponging.....			1		1	
Cotton Duck.....	109	77	101	104	210	181
Copper.....	5		16		21	
Coat Pads and Stays.....	1	34	4	91	5	125
Clothing, Men's.....	10	39	31	45	41	84
Clothing, Children's.....	1				1	
Clothing, Ladies'.....	3	1		11	3	12
Dies and Rubber Stamps.....	1		2		3	
Drugs.....	3	3	13	22	16	25
Dyeing.....		2	1	4	1	6
Engraving.....			2		2	
Embroidering.....		4	1	3	1	7
Fish and Game.....	1	1	1	2	2	3
Furniture.....	1		9		10	
Furs.....	1				1	
Gas Fixtures.....			6		6	
Glass, Window.....			1		1	
Gloves.....	1				1	
Glue.....	4				4	
Harness.....	3		3		6	

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—
Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Children 12 to 14 Years of Age.		Children 14 to 16 Years of Age.		Total.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Instruments, Medical.....		4	7		7	4
Jewelry.....			9		9	
Laundering.....	4	10	5	31	9	41
Linens.....				1		1
Machinery.....	3		3		6	
Millinery.....	1		2	8	3	8
Moulding, Window.....			1		1	
Newspapers.....	3		20		23	
Neckwear.....		1	4		4	1
Optical Goods.....			1		1	
Paper Bags.....			1	2	1	2
Paints.....	1		2		3	
Paper-Hanging.....	1				1	
Perfumery.....				2		2
Printing.....	1		22	1	23	1
Photography.....			1		1	
Picture Frames.....	8		17		25	
Plumbing.....	1		3		4	
Reed Furniture.....	1		2		3	
Seals, Corks, etc.....	49	109	82	68	131	177
Shirts, Overalls and Drawers.....		39	112	274	112	313
Shirt Waists.....	1			13	1	13
Railroad Cars.....	13		27		40	
Shoe Findings.....	1				1	
Silverware.....	6				6	
Shooks, Boxes.....	11				11	
Soap.....			2		2	
Suspenders.....			1		1	
Straw Hats.....	1	15	16	116	17	131
Tacks.....	2		1		3	
Tin, Sheet and Metal Ware.....	12	6	51	33	63	39
Tool Sharpeners.....			1		1	
Trunks and Window Shades.....	3		6	4	9	4
Watches and Clocks.....			1		1	
Wire Springs.....			1		1	
Underwear, Men's.....	1	5	1	23	2	28
Total.....	352	494	795	1,050	1,147	1,544

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

It is impossible for us to put into tabular form the summary of the entire inspections, owing to the uncertain and irregular character of the information gathered. Therefore we give in brief paragraphs the information furnished. The most remarkable results of the investigation as far as it has gone is the low average of wages found to be paid. In certain manufacturing places, where there were retail or wholesale storerooms attached, the low wage average of all found working was but \$2.64½ per week, while the average of intelligence among the little ones was very good. In the mercantile establishments it will be seen that the average wage of the children was about \$3.48, while in the manufacturing industries alone the average wage per week was \$3.64½. We do not know if this ratio would be kept up if the census of wages of the whole child-working population had been secured, but we are sure that it would not have been increased, as the territory gone over was typical of the whole city, and in some cases highly-paid occupations were largely included.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH SALESROOMS.

DISTRICT E—Number of places visited, 90.

Character of buildings—Business-houses, 45; factories, 24; dwellings, 15; tenements, 6.

Character of business—Retail, 68; wholesale, 11; wholesale and retail, 11.

Total number of persons employed—Males, 2,218; females; 3,482.

Total number employed under 16 years of age—Males, 248; females, 129.

Total number employed under 14 years of age—Males, 62, females, 30.

Weekly earnings of children—3 no pay while learning, 1 from \$1.00 to \$2.00, 1 at \$1.00, 21 at \$1.50, 6 at \$1.75, 37 at \$2.00, 1 at \$2.25, 90 at \$2.50, 1 at \$2.75, 1 at \$2.80, 59 at \$3.00, 15 at \$3.50, 14 at \$4.00, 7 at \$4.50, 2 at \$5.00. Average of all found working, \$2.64½.

Degree of intelligence of children—25, average; 7, above average; 3, bright; 2, very intelligent.

Hours of labor—14 work 8 hours; 17, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 2, $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; 54, 9 hours; 19, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 28, 10 hours; 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Time allowed for lunch—35 allowed half hour; 91, one hour; 3, one and one-half hours; 5, three-quarters of an hour; 1, irregular; 1, one-half to one hour.

Sanitary condition of premises—Good, 183; fair, 2; bad, 7.

Ventilation—Good, 186; fair, 3; bad, 2.

Light used—Electric, 70; gas, 72; gas and electric, 51.

Heat used—Steam, 88; coal, 108; gas, 3; electric, 1.

Power used—Electric, 22; steam, 18; gas, 2; gas and electric, 1.

STORES, MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS AND OFFICES.

DISTRICT B—Number of places visited, 2.

DISTRICT C—Number of places visited, 49.

DISTRICT E—Number of places visited, 305.

Character of buildings—Stores, 178; offices, 129; banks, 4; theatre, 1; college, 1; hotel, 1.

Character of business—Retail, 131; wholesale, 58; banks, 4; medical college, 1; hotel, 1; lawyers and insurance brokers, 153.

Total number of persons employed—Males, 4,049; females, 2,586.

Total number employed under 16 years of age—Males, 565; females, 177.

Total number employed under 14 years of age—Males, 139; females, 40.

Weekly earnings of children—3 at \$1.00, 2 at \$1.25, 12 at \$1.50, 1 at \$1.59, 1 at \$1.75, 61 at \$2.00, 5 at \$2.25, 122 at \$2.50, 7 at \$2.75, 1 at \$2.82, 120 at \$3.00, 1 at \$3.00 and board, 1 at \$3.30, 47 at \$3.50, 1 at \$3.60, 11 at \$3.75, 5 at \$3.78, 31 at \$4.00, 1 at \$4.25, 8 at \$4.50, 1 at \$4.75, 1 at \$4.80, 14 at \$5.00, 1 at \$5.20, 1 at \$5.40, 1 at \$5.50, 1 at \$6.00, 1 at \$6.20, 1 at \$6.25, 1 at \$8.75, 1 at \$10.00. Average of all found working, \$3.48.

Degree of intelligence of children—16, average; 39, above average; 24, bright; 5, very bright; 121, ordinary; 1, fair.

Hours of labor—1 works 3 hours; 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 1, 5 hours; 1, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 6, 6 hours; 5, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 26, 7 hours; 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 113, 8 hours; 12, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 3, $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours; 78, 9 hours; 15, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 1, $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours; 52, 10 hours; 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 4, 11 hours; 1, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 6, 12 hours; 1, 13 hours; 1, 14 hours; 3, 16 hours; 3, irregular.

Time allowed for lunch—2 allowed one-quarter hour; 97, one-half hour; 1, forty minutes; 4, three-quarters hour; 174, one hour; 3, one and one-fourth hours; 7, one and one-half hours; 5, irregular; 5, unlimited.

Sanitary condition of premises—Good, 134; fair, 6; bad, 2.

Ventilation—Good, 148.

Light used—Electric, 70; gas, 38; gas and electric, 27; oil, 4.

Heat used—Steam, 72; coal, 59; hot water, 3; gas, 5; oil, 2.

Power used—Steam, 2; electric, 4; gas, 2; steam and electric, 1.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

DISTRICT A—Number of places visited, 19.

DISTRICT B—Number of places visited, 4.

DISTRICT C—Number of places visited, 180.

DISTRICT D—Number of places visited, 5.

DISTRICT E—Number of places visited, 725.

DISTRICT F—Number of places visited, 16.

Character of buildings—Factories, 578; dwellings, 326; tenements, 43; offices, 3.

Character of business—Manufacturing, 949.

Total number persons employed—Males, 19,479; females, 14,258.

Total number employed under 16 years of age—Males, 1,175; females, 1,688.

Total number employed under 14 years of age—Males, 343; females, 485.

Weekly earnings of children—1 at \$1.00, 3 at \$1.25, 10 at \$1.50, 2 at \$1.75, 46 at \$2.00, 17 at \$2.25, 172 at \$2.50, 19 at \$2.75, 1 at \$2.80, 1 at \$2.90, 398 at \$3.00, 6 at \$3.08, 5 at \$3.25, 3 at \$3.30, 3 at 3.45, 1 at \$3.46, 210 at \$3.50, 16 at

Tenement House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.
Tenement	Jan.
Tenement	Jan.
Tenement	March
Tenement	April
Tenement	May
Tenement	Jan.
Dwelling	April
Shop	May
Shop	April
Tenement	Jan.
Shop	March
Shop	Sept.
Shop	Oct.
Shop	Jan.
Shop	Jan.
Shop	March
Shop	Sept.
Shop	March
tenement	Feb.
tenement	April
dwelling	March
dwelling	March
dwelling	March
dwelling	March
tenement	March
tenement	March
dwelling	March
tenement	June
dwelling	April
Dwelling	March
Dwelling	March
Shop	March
Factory	May
Factory	March
Factory	May
Factory	May
Shop	March
Shop	March
Shop	Oct.
Shop	Oct.
Shop	July
Shop	Nov.
Factory	March
Shop	March
Shop	March
Factory	May
Dwelling	March
Factory	March
Shop	March
Shop	July
Shop	March
Factory	March
Shop	Sept.
Dwelling	March
Factory	March
Shop	Feb.
Factory	March
Tenement	March



\$3.60, 1 at \$3.67, 1 at \$3.69, 1 at \$3.48, 14 at \$3.75, 1 at \$3.80, 8 at \$3.90, 153 at \$4.00, 1 at \$4.17, 5 at \$4.25, 1 at \$4.38, 111 at \$4.50, 1 at \$4.62, 1 at \$4.61, 1 at \$4.70, 6 at \$4.80, 85 at \$5.00, 1 at \$5.04, 3 at \$5.10, 1 at \$5.25, 1 at \$5.35, 1 at \$5.40, 16 at \$5.50, 1 at \$5.60, 1 at \$5.80, 1 at \$5.85, 50 at \$6.00, 1 at \$6.16, 1 at \$6.18, 1 at \$6.25, 1 at \$6.48, 4 at \$6.50, 1 at \$6.60, 4 at \$7.00, 1 at \$7.20, 3 at \$7.40, 1 at \$7.45, 9 at \$7.50, 1 at \$7.55, 2 at \$8.00, 5 at \$9.00, 1 at \$9.60, 1 at \$9.80, 4 at \$10.00, 1 at \$10.50. Average of all found working, \$3.64½.

Degree of intelligence of children—110, average; 1, intelligent; 34, above average; 51, ordinary; 11, bright; 2, very bright; 3, fair.

Hours of labor per day—1, works 4½ hours; 1, 5 hours; 3, 6 hours; 3, 7 hours; 1, 7¾ hours; 92, 8 hours; 1, 8¼ hours; 36, 8½ hours; 1, 8¾ hours; 162, 9 hours; 4, 9¼ hours; 50, 9½ hours; 2, 9¾ hours; 167, 10 hours; 2, 10¼ hours; 10, 10½ hours; 5, 11 hours; 4, 12 hours; 1, 12½ hours; 2, 14 hours; 2, unlimited; 26, irregular.

Time allowed for lunch—17, irregular; 12, unlimited; 1, one-quarter hour; 1, twenty minutes; 232, one-half hour; 4, forty minutes; 19, three-quarter hour; 269, one hour; 1, one and one-half hours; 1, two hours.

Sanitary conditions—O. K., 111; good, 734; fair, 53; bad, 21; very bad, 4; poor, 2.

Ventilation—good, 786; fair, 6; bad, 1; poor, 10; O. K. 185.

Light used—Gas, 575; electric, 188; gas and electric, 115; oil, 24.

Heat used—Steam, 251; coal, 627; coal and gas, 1; gas, 9; oil, 5.

Power used—Electric, 171; steam, 75; gas, 38; electric and steam, 9; gas and electric, 4; gas and steam, 4; electric and gasoline, 1; foot, 13.

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF INVESTIGATED BY THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Of course, it is impossible for us to reprint all reports made to the department by the Charity Organization Society

Agents after their investigations into the cases referred to them by this department, the Charity Organization Society, and the Association for the Improvement of the Poor having volunteered to assist those who are in needy circumstances and suffering by the loss of earnings earned by a child who might have been refused a permit. Whenever it was made plain to the department that families were in such need the cases were referred to the proper authorities for investigation and assistance. To give a few extracts from the reports made on such cases as to give an idea of the conditions which really exist. Some cases show dire want, while others indicate that the child is sent to work because the parents think only of their own income.

1. Italian boy refused permit because he could not speak English well enough. The mother and grown daughter earning from \$18 to \$35 per week in a clothing factory. The father had returned to Italy. There was positively no suffering from the refusal of the permit, yet all the influence possible, political and otherwise, was used to bear on the office to compel the issuance of such permit.

2. Child in Baltimore County—family with income of \$100 per month, having a garden and raising chickens; child reported feeling actual want.

3. Boy, refused permit; mother indignant and said she would give money to support him. Family consists of grown son and three younger children. One daughter earning \$10 per week, another twelve years of age; no suffering.

4. Sad case of a deserted wife; only income \$3, earned by mother and \$4 per week earned by eldest child. Relatives in comfortable circumstances and able to assist woman. Friendly visitor to be of aid in helping family.

5. Widow with six children; income of \$7 a week, earned by eldest children; school pension was immediately raised for the widow to take place of the wages of the boy, who had refused working permit.

6. Girl refused because she was too delicate; son suffering from curvature of the spine. Father earning \$1.50 per day, \$20 per month. Relatives in comfortable circumstances.

7. Little girl refused permit because of bad eyesight; could not read; youngest child of five; four older brothers. Father a drunkard. Aid refused. Child to be taken to a physical training school.

8. Boy refused a permit. Father carpenter, earning \$10 per part of the time. Oldest son earning \$18 per month. Family income sufficient, although they applied for aid.

9. Small boy living with grandmother, deserted by his father, who does nothing for him. Grandmother was assisted.

10. Small boy refused permit; father earning \$9 per week in a tobacco factory. Family consists of three children and father and mother. No assistance necessary.

11. Polish girl refused permit; mother a widow; family of four children; income of the family \$13 per week. Child taken from Ellis Tobacco Factory.

12. Boy refused permit had been working in can factory; mother working in can factory. Father in jail for beating the mother; given temporary help and permanent relief promised.

13. Small foreign-born boy, thirteen years old, refused permit because he could neither read nor write English; father a presser in clothing shop, earning \$8.50 per week.

14. Case of widowed mother and six children, oldest being seventeen years of age; all living in two rooms, for which they pay \$4.50 per month rent; pension was secured for the family, and a friendly visitor secured.

15. Polish girl fourteen years of age refused a permit; father a cripple; six children, the oldest being seventeen years of age; family income about \$6 per week; living in three small rooms, for which they pay \$4.50 a month. Pension and friendly visitor furnished.

16. Polish girl, fourteen years of age, refused permit; family consists of a widowed mother and three sisters; had been working in packing-house and shirt factory; all living in one room; \$3 per month rent.

17. Little girl, fourteen years of age; father had deserted family because of immorality of the wife; home surroundings very bad. The sister of the girl, who was married, requested that the organization make an investigation and assist in getting the children from their very bad surroundings on a disreputable street.

18. Boy, nine years of age, taken out of a factory; father a potter by trade, who would make no effort, though he promised visitor to do better. Family's standard of living reported very low. Child refused permit because too delicate. Father had deserted him. Latter now working in a tobacco factory for \$4 per week. Assistance given.

19. Little girl refused permit because she could not read nor write sufficiently. Father was strong, healthy and able to support the family; he said he wanted the child to go to work. Simply a case of greed on part of father.

20. Sad case of child who was refused permit, whose mother was an invalid; little girl fourteen, and a sister thirteen. Together they had been earning \$3.50 per week.

21. Two children refused permits; father was earning \$1.40 per day, and the oldest daughter was earning \$14 per month in the mill; rent \$6 per month; family had been improvident, and bought a large amount of articles on the installment plan, which had hampered them.

22. Polish girl, fourteen years, refused permit; family consists of father, mother and seven children, ranging from one to seventeen years of age. Own their own house, and little needed assistance, though asking for it.

23. Girl refused permit; family consists of woman and four children. Woman earned about \$2 per week; boy about \$3 per week. Pension raised.

24. Italian boy refused a permit; father earning \$10, and oldest girl from \$4 to \$6 a week. No aid necessary.

25. Little girl refused permit because she could not read nor write; family consists of man, woman and four children. Man canmaker by trade, but could not secure work; mother worked at shucking oysters. Family was aided; school pension furnished for the child, and will be until child can read and write and becomes a wage-earner.

26. Fourteen-year-old girl refused a permit; immediately after such refusal was married; mother said that reason for marrying was that she could not go to work and would not go to school, and that it was a good way to keep her off the street. Family applied for help, but did not need it.

27. Russian Hebrew girl, fourteen, refused permit; father dead. Whole income of the family \$9 per week; paying \$6 per month rent for two rooms; five in family. Helped by the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

28. Small girl refused permit; mother in very sorrowful condition; total income of family \$2.50 per week. Relatives promised to help, and Society will see that they did not suffer.

29. Small boy refused permit; mother asked aid, but upon investigation it was found that she had lost her position because of stealing, and the report was that she lived only by her wits. Grandmother offered to raise children and support them if the mother would consent.

30. Girl refused permit, working in department store; brother granted permit; family consisted of father, mother and two children; two brothers boarding in family; insisted on permit being granted, and brought all kinds of influence to bear. Child's eyesight was bad, and recommended to physician.

31. Case of two children refused permits on account of physical deficiency. Father refused to accept any other aid than cash money, and refused to allow his children to be examined at John's Hopkins Hospital by the physician. Aid had been furnished for some time by several organizations.

Of course, it is impossible to enumerate the hundreds of cases examined in which permits were rejected and where people claimed that the earnings of the child were absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the family, for in many cases on investigation these statements were found to be either untrue or exaggerated. It is our opinion that the enforce-

ment of the present law has entailed but very little hardship in this city or State. Indeed, many of the cases investigated have plainly shown that the father or mother, or older persons in the family were fully able to take care of the little ones until they were able to read and write, if they would devote a part of their income wasted on unnecessary things to the support of the children.

Of the upwards of 1,000 children refused permits, the figures below of the aid rendered in the various districts by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor fully covers the need evidenced. While, no doubt, these associations have investigated and rendered aid in many cases not enumerated below, and which did not originate in this office, yet the instances and the examinations given warrant us in saying that these Associations are fully able to take care of any want that may arise if their efforts are supplemented by the contributions of those who are charitably disposed and able and willing to render such aid.

These reports from the Charity Organization Society are comprised in ten districts and shows that the greatest number of investigations were made in the Southwestern District, the next greatest number in the Southeastern, next in the Northern, next in the Eastern, next in Locust Point, next in the Eastern District and the balance in Canton, Northeastern, Northwestern, Western and Southern, in the order named.

There were ninety-seven such investigations made, though a number of others in the counties and elsewhere are yet to be reported on.

The following is the report from Mr. Walter Ufford, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and the cases referred to them and examined by their Agents. Whenever possible, a friendly visitor is secured for the family, and she reports from time to time on their condition and advises the family with a view of assisting them.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

WESTERN DISTRICT.

DATE AND SOURCE OF APPLICATION.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Fur- nished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Fur- nished to Janu- ary, 1907.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.
	Adults.	Children.							
Sept. 1—Bureau.	3	3	12, 15, 18, 40	\$3.50	Cannot read or write.	\$2.50	Help needed till June	\$7.00 None	Yes. Yes.
Oct. 13—Bureau	1	6	7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 40	2.00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes. Yes.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

DATE AND SOURCE OF APPLICATION.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Fur- nished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Fur- nished to Janu- ary, 1907.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.
	Adults.	Children.							
Sept. 17—Bureau.	1	4	3, 6, 10, 4 months.	None	Too young	None	None	\$2.00 None	Yes. No.
Aug. 27—Bureau.	1	6	2, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 43	\$1.75	Delicate.	None	None	None	No.
Aug. 2—Bureau	1	2	12, 14, 38	\$5.50	Under age	None	None	None	No.
Dec. 8—Bureau	1	5	7, 14, 16, 18, 19, 41	None	Could not read	None	None	None	Yes.
Sept. 4—Bureau	1	3	5, 8, 10, 35	None	Under age	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 30—Bureau.	1	4	10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19	None	Could not read	None	None	None	Yes.
Aug. 8—Bureau	2	2	2, 35, 13, 14	\$2.00	Delicate.	None	None	None	No.
Dec. 13—Bureau	2	3	11 months, 7, 13	\$2.50	Could not read	None	None	None	Yes.
Nov. 14—Bureau	2	3	6, 9, 13, 15, 19, 43, 46	None	Could not read	None	None	None	Yes.
Oct. 5—Bureau.	2	6	1 month, 1, 3, 7, 7, 15	None	Could not read	None	None	None	Yes.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

DATE AND SOURCE OF APPLICATION.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Fur- nished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Fur- nished to Janu- ary, 1907.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.
	Adults.	Children.							
Sept. 6—Bureau.	1	1	14, 30	\$1.00	Could not read or write	\$1.00	1 week	\$1.00	No.
Sept. 28—Bureau.	1	2	13, 14, 25	\$3.50	Undeveloped	\$2.00	2 weeks	None	No.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Sept. 1—Bureau.	1	1	3	10, 13, 15, 55.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	Yes.
Sept. 5—Bureau.	1	6	4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 45.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 8—Bureau.	1	7	6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 51.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 27—Bureau.	1	3	4, 14, 16, 41.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 29—Bureau.	2	7	1, 5, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 48, 50.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 10—Bureau.	2	4	7, 14, 17, 52, 55.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 13—Bureau.	2	4	1, 4, 10, 12, 40.		Under age.	None	None	None	Yes.
Oct. 16—Bureau.	1	2	6, 15, 49, 60.		Under age.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 23—Bureau.	2	4	1, 7, 10, 13, 40, 45.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes.
Nov. 1—Bureau.	2	6	1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 17, 45, 49.		Cannot read or write.	None	From Nov. 11	\$23.00	Yes.
Nov. 1—Bureau.	1	6	5, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 40.		Cannot read or write.	None	From Nov. 11	\$23.00	Yes.
Nov. 20—Bureau.	2	5	1, 6, 10, 12, 14, 38, 40.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes.
Dec. 13—Bureau.	1	4	9, 13, 17, 21, 46.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Dec. 15—Bureau.	1	4	3, 6, 10, 14, 40.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.

CANTON DISTRICT.

Aug. 24—Bureau.	1	4	6, 10, 16, 13, 41.		Delicate.	\$2.00	5 weeks	\$10.00	Yes.
Sept. 5—Bureau.	3	5	5, 9, 13, 15, 20, 45.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 8—Bureau.	1	2	14, 18, 39.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 17—Bureau.	2	3	6, 14, 16, 47.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 22—Bureau.	2	4	11, 14, 17, 20.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 27—Bureau.	2	4	1, 3, 7, 9, 40, 51.		Under age.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 28—Bureau.	2	3	8, 11, 14, 23, 46.		Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 2—Bureau.	2	4	4, 7, 14, 16, 42, 42.		Cannot read or write.	\$4.00	4 weeks	\$16.00	No.
Oct. 2—Bureau.	1	4	2, 6, 8, 13, 35.		Delicate.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 10—Bureau.	2	3	2, 6, 11, 36, 39.		Under age.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. 22—Bureau.	1	1	11, 40.		Under age.	\$1.00	1 week	\$1.00	No.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Oct. 25—Bureau.	1	4	8, 12, 14, 20, 40.		Under age.	None	None	None	No.
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LOCUST POINT DISTRICT.

DATE AND SOURCE OF APPLICATION.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group.	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Fur- nished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Fur- nished to Janu- ary, 1907.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.
	Adults.	Children.							
Nov. 15—Bureau.	2	5	16—ages refused.	None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Aug. 24—Bureau.	1	4	2, 7, 9, 11, 32.	None	Not stated.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 28—Bureau.	1	3	12, 16, 18, 45.	None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 15—Bureau.	1	1	13, 48.	\$2.00	Too delicate.	\$1.50	9 weeks	\$13.50	No.
Oct. 8—Bureau.	1	4	8, 14, 16, 19, 46.	\$3.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. 3—Bureau.	1	1	14, 56.	\$2.50	Too delicate.	None	None	\$4.50	Yes.
Sept. 21—Bureau.	1	2	14, 16, 56.	\$2.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 22—Bureau.	2	2	14, 16, 46, 47.	\$3.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 20—Bureau.	2	2	11, 13, 35, 37.	\$2.00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 1—Bureau.	2	5	3, 5, 10, 13, 14, 37, 57.	None	None given.	\$1.50	8 weeks	\$12.00	Yes.
Oct. 2—Bureau.	2	5	3, 8, 13, 15, 17, 41, 45.	\$2.50	Cannot read or write.	\$2.50	None	None	No.
Oct. 2—Bureau.	2	5	2 mos., 5, 10, 13, 15, 38, 50.	\$2.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Sept. 17—Bureau.	2	6	6, 8, 10, 14, 17, 19, 37, 40.	\$2.70	Undeveloped.	\$4.20	2 weeks	\$4.20	Yes.
Sept. 4—Bureau.	2	4	6, 9, 12, 14, 38, 36.	\$4.00	Physically deficient.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 1—Bureau.	2	5	1, 4, 8, 11, 13, 30, 48.	\$3.30	Physically deficient.	\$7.50	11 weeks	\$40.50	Yes.
Sept. 27—Bureau.	2	7	2, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 44, 47.	\$3.50	Cannot read or write.	\$1.50	3 weeks	\$8.46	Yes.
Nov. 22—Bureau.	1	6	14, 6, 8, 10, 22, 34.	Never worked	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes.
Aug. 31—Bureau.	1	4	9, 12, 13, 22, 50.	\$2.00	Mentally deficient.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 1—Bureau.	1	6	6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 21, 45.	\$3.52	Physically deficient.	None	None	None	Yes.
Aug. 27—Bureau.	1	7	4, 6, 9, 12, 12, 15, 16, 40.	\$1.50	Mentally deficient.	\$31.75	123 weeks	\$101.50	Yes.

[illegible]

NORTHERN DISTRICT:

	1	6	10 mos.	4, 7, 11, 13, 14, 39.		\$3.00	Under age.....		\$6.00 and Clothing	4 mos.		\$60.60	Yes.
Sept. 9—Bureau.	1	6	10 mos., 4, 7, 11, 13, 14, 39.			\$3.00	Physical condition		None	None		None	No.
Nov. 12—Bureau.	2	7	3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 35, 40.			\$3.00	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	No.
Nov. 21—Bureau.	1	4	12, 16, 23, 26, 50.			\$2.00	Cannot read or write.		\$4.30	None		\$4.30	Yes.
Sept. 20—Bureau.	1	5	8, 4, 12, 14, 16, 33.			\$2.00	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	No.
Sept. 19—Bureau.	2	5	4, 6, 12, 16.			\$2.25	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	No.
Sept. 22—Bureau.	1	6	8, 10, 13, 15, 21, 45.			None	No reason given.		None	None		None	No.
Oct. 1—Bureau.	1	7	4, 6, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21.			\$3.00	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	No.
Nov. 22—Bureau.	2	4	12, 15, 18, 21, 40, 50.			\$3.75	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	Yes.
Sept. 22—Bureau.	2	2	14, 19.			\$3.00	No reason given.		None	None		None	No.
Oct. 5—Bureau.	1	2	13, 20, 60.			\$3.00	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	Yes.
Sept. 21—Bureau.	1	6	2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14.			\$3.50	No reason given.		Fuel and Clothing	8 weeks		\$20.00	Yes.
Sept. 1—Bureau.	1	3	13, 14, 18.			\$2.50	Cannot read or write.		None	None		None	No.
Aug. 27—Bureau.	1	3	7, 12, 13, 37.			\$3.00	Cannot read or write.		\$1.00	8 weeks		\$13.51	Yes.
Oct. 10—Bureau.	1	2	14, 18.			\$3.00	Cannot read or write.		and fuel	8 weeks		\$13.75	Yes.
									Uncertain				

In addition to the cases referred to the Charity Organization Society and Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor the following cases were referred to Mr. H. Wirt Steele, Secretary of the Maryland Child-Labor Committee, which organization had volunteered to investigate and look after all cases of need reported by the Bureau from the counties of the State. Owing to the small number of permits issued in the counties up to date, the burden upon this committee was very light, and the following tables show that 19 cases were referred, and out of these 19 only 1 was found to really need assistance. The income or conditions of the other 18 have been found to be satisfactory, or at least no suffering was occasioned the family by the refusal of a permit to the child. In this one case \$22 was furnished, and the investigator in all other cases reported that there was no need for immediate help, nor for school pensions.

The figures are furnished by the secretary of the committee, and tell their own story:

REPORT OF CHILD-LABOR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE MARYLAND CHILD-LABOR COMMITTEE.

DATE AND SOURCE OF APPLICATION.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group.	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Fur- nished, Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Fur- nished to Janu- ary, 1907.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.
	Adults.	Children.							
Sept. — Bureau.	1	4	43, 14, 12, 9, 7.	\$2 00	Physical disability.	\$2 00	8 weeks	\$22 00	Yes.
Sept. — Bureau.	4	3	20, 17, 14, 11.	\$3 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 8—Bureau.	1	2	38, 18, 14.	\$3 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 25—Bureau.	2	10	15.	\$6 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 25—Bureau.	2	10	15.	\$4 50	Under age.	None	None	None	No.
Sept. 22—Bureau.	2	3	15, 14, 13, 12, 10.	\$1 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Oct. 10—Bureau.	2	3	38, 35, 11, 6, 2.	\$3 50	Under age.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. — Bureau.	2	2	52, 46, 19, 14.	\$3 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. — Bureau.	1	4	45, 16, 14, 10, 8.	\$4 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. — Bureau.	3	4	56, 46, 21, 18, 16, 14, 6.	\$4 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. — Bureau.	3	3	46, 42, 20, 16, 6, 4.	\$3 90	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Nov. 26—Bureau.	2	8	57, 20, 17, 15.	\$3 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes.
Nov. 26—Bureau.	2	8	36, 37, 15, 13, 12, 10, 9, 3, 2, 2 mos.	\$4 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	Yes.
Nov. 26—Bureau.	2	4	43, 20, 17, 15, 12, 8.	\$3 00, 2 50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Dec. 27—Bureau.	2	4	48, 46, 14, 11, 7, 4.	\$2 00	Physical disability.	None	None	None	Yes.
Jan. 4—Bureau.	3	2	60, 48, 26, 16, 14.	\$3 00, 4 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.
Jan. — Bureau.	2	3	42, 44, 17, 15, 6.	\$3 00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No.

The United States Census Department has just issued Bulletin No. 69, on child labor in the United States. According to these figures, taken in 1900, there were 1,750,178 children between ten and fifteen years of age employed as breadwinners in the United States, out of a total number of breadwinners of 29,073,233, or, in other words, 6 per cent. were child-laborers; of this number 58.7 per cent. were employed as messengers and office boys. The figures for Maryland, according to this census, shows a total of 17,034 male children and 7,886 female children engaged in all occupations in the State of Maryland, who were between the ages of ten and fifteen years of age. Of these numbers, however, 6,563 males and 277 females were engaged in agricultural pursuits out of a total population of children between ten and fifteen years of age of 75,671 males and 74,879 females. The same report shows that there were in Maryland 1,052 children employed in the cotton mills of the State and 2,941 in tobacco and cigar factories. These figures are from heretofore unpublished information of the census.



INSPECTION OF CLOTHING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

During the year of 1906 the work of inspecting establishments where clothing and other articles are made which come under Chapter 101, Acts of 1902, commonly known as the "Sweatshop Law," has been pursued with vigor and satisfactory results. To such an extent has the investigation of these establishments progressed that the department was enabled to extend its field of operations from the clothing manufactures only to a number of miscellaneous establishments, and also to those establishments generally known as ladies' tailors. In the latter case, toward the end of the year, an effort was made to confine the tailor-made garment work to business establishments or buildings where manufacturing only was carried on, and this effort was to a limited extent only successful, because the work was estopped by an appeal to the Courts by one of the persons arrested under the Act. The said person, Wolf Cohn, through his attorney, applied to the Courts for a mandamus to compel the office to issue him a permit for manufacturing ladies' coats and other garments in his dwelling-house at 1832 Linden Avenue, on the third floor, while his wife and children occupied the first and second floors. The history of this case, stated as briefly as possible, is as follows, and it is published in the hope that the opinion of the Court as announced by Judge Niles will once for all establish the fact that the jurisdiction of the department under the law extends to all places where garments are manufactured which are enumerated in the Act, and will convince those persons who are now violating the law that they must in the future comply with its provisions. The case was:

On October 31 an Inspector of the Department, in visiting numerous places, went into Mr. Cohn's establishment on Linden Avenue, and reported that he was employing six

persons, not members of his family, in said dwelling while his family was living therein. He was warned of the violation of the law and time given him to correct the same. On November 19, when the Inspector made his second visit, the law was still being violated, and on the morning of the 20th he had a warrant issued by Judge Goldman, of the North-western Police District, for the arrest of Cohn for violation of the law. At the hearing of this case the judge decided to hold the same sub curia until the traverser had an opportunity, through his counsel, to apply to the Courts for a mandamus, which he stated through his counsel he would do. This was agreed to by consent of the State. This application for a mandamus was made in the Superior Court of Baltimore City on November 20, and is as follows:

<p>WOLF COHN</p> <p>VS.</p> <p>CHARLES J. FOX,</p> <p>CHIEF OF THE MARYLAND</p> <p>BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL</p> <p>STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.</p>	}	<p>IN THE</p> <p>SUPERIOR COURT</p> <p>OF</p> <p>BALTIMORE CITY.</p>
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TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

The petition of Wolf Cohn, of Baltimore City, respectfully shows unto Your Honor as follows:

FIRST—That he has for a number of years conducted in the City of Baltimore a ladies' dressmaking establishment, in the conduct of which he did heretofore and continues at present to make ladies' dresses and suits for individuals solely, to order.

SECOND—That this plaintiff carries no stock of goods on hand, and has no bench or shop-work in the conduct of his business.

THIRD—That this plaintiff does not conduct what is generally termed "a sweatshop."

FOURTH—That recently, for the purpose of conducting his business, he opened a branch of his dressmaking business, which is situate at No. 523 North Howard Street, in a flat of the property known as No. 1832 Linden Avenue, in Baltimore City, and which flat is used solely for his employes in the said business.

FIFTH—That the said flat is a healthy, well-regulated one, consisting of three rooms, and is not used by this plaintiff nor any of the members of his family for living purposes.

SIXTH—That an Inspector appointed by the defendant, Charles J. Fox, in his official capacity as Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, visited the said flat, in his round of inspection, and found the same in a condition advantageous to the physical and mental health of those working therein.

SEVENTH—That the defendant required this plaintiff to have a permit from him in his capacity as Chief of the said Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, in order to conduct his dress-making establishment at No. 523 North Howard Street in accordance with Section No. 249, of Article No. 27, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

EIGHTH—That this plaintiff, although claiming then and still claiming now that he was not amenable to Section No. 249, of Article No. 27, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, in so far as his establishment was one of dressmaking, prayed the said defendant, the said Charles J. Fox, in his capacity as aforesated, on the 14th day of November, 1906, or thereabout, to grant him a permit to employ six hands in a full flat at No. 1832 Linden Avenue, in Baltimore City, in the conduct of his said ladies' dressmaking business.

NINTH—That a verbatim copy of the said application is as follows:

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

100 Equitable Building.

Application for Permit.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 14, 1906.

I hereby make application for permit to employ six hands in full flat, No. 1832 Linden Avenue, Baltimore City, for the purpose of making ladies' dresses, as ordered by individuals—high grade dresses only by the piece—carry no stock.

Signed

WOLF COHN.

No part of my family lives in the flat at 1832 Linden Avenue, nor do I occupy the flat for living purposes.

TENTH—That the defendant, although holding that it was necessary for this plaintiff to have a permit for the conducting of his dressmaking establishment at the flat aforesated, and threatened to cause his arrest for violating the aforesated Section if he should conduct his said dressmaking establishment without a permit, and did unlawfully, and for the sole purpose of gratifying the animus of his assistant, one Schonfarber, refuse then, and still continues to refuse, to grant to this plaintiff a permit to employ six hands to do dressmaking for him at the flat located at No. 1832 Linden Avenue, in Baltimore City.

ELEVENTH—That the conduct of the said defendant, Fox, is oppressive, unfair, illegal and hurtful to this plaintiff, and prevents him from conducting in a proper and legitimate manner the business of a high grade ladies' dressmaking establishment.

TWELFTH—That it is imperative, therefore, that Your Honor direct that the writ of mandamus issue at once, commanding the defendant to issue within a reasonable time the permit desired by this plaintiff, as prayed herein.

As in duty bound, etc.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

State of Maryland,

Baltimore City, to-wit:

I hereby certify that on this 20th day of November, 1906, before me, the subscriber, a citizen of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City aforesaid, personally appeared Wolf Cohn, and he made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts above stated are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Ordered, by the Superior Court of Baltimore City, this 20th day of November, 1906, on the foregoing petition and affidavit of the plaintiff, Wolf Cohn, That the defendant, Charles J. Fox, of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, show cause on or before the 30th day of November, 1906, why the writ of mandamus should not issue as prayed in the foregoing petition, provided a copy of the foregoing petition and of this order be served upon the said defendant on or before the 20th day of November, 1906.

On November 25 the Chief of the Bureau filed his answer, through his attorney, Mr. Morrill N. Packard, to the petitioner, as follows:

WOLF COHN

VS.

CHARLES J. FOX,

CHIEF OF THE MARYLAND

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

IN THE

SUPERIOR COURT

OF

BALTIMORE CITY.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

The answer of Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, most respectfully represents unto Your Honor:

FIRST—That your respondent admits that the petitioner has for a number of years and does now conduct a tailoring business in the City of Baltimore, as alleged in paragraph 1 of said petition, but avers that to designate said business as a "ladies' dressmaking establishment" is misleading for the reason that the said business, as conducted by the petitioner, and as the petitioner holds himself out, is that of a "ladies' tailor." He is a ladies' tailor and not merely and solely a ladies' dressmaker.

Further answering said paragraph 1, your respondent admits that in the conduct of said business the petitioner "makes ladies' dresses and suits, and avers that he manufactures ladies' dresses, suits, cloth suits, cloaks, blouses, waists, coats and waistbands for sale, trade and profit," and submits that it is immaterial to this inquiry whether or not said articles of manufacture are so produced "for individuals only, to order."

SECOND—Answering the allegations contained in the second paragraph of said petition, your respondent denies that the petitioner "has no bench or shop-work in the conduct of his business" and avers that all his work is shop-work and is carried on in the same manner as a tailoring establishment or sweatshop, and submits that it is immaterial to this inquiry whether or not the petitioner "carries a stock of goods on hand" in the conduct of said business.

THIRD—Answering the allegations contained in the third paragraph of said petition, your respondent denies the allegations that the petitioner does not conduct what is generally termed a "sweatshop," and avers that he is manufacturing ladies' dresses, suits, cloth suits, cloaks, blouses, waists, coats and waistbands at No. 1832 Linden Avenue, in said city, in violation of Section 149EE of Chapter 101 of the Acts of Maryland for the year 1902, and codified in Article 27, Section 249, of the Code of 1904.

FOURTH—Answering the allegations contained in the fourth paragraph of said petition, your respondent admits that recently the petitioner, for the purposes of conducting his business, as shown in paragraph 1 of this answer, he began the manufacture of the articles therein enumerated in the property known as No. 1832 Linden Avenue, but not knowing whether or not the said business as conducted at No. 1832 Linden Avenue is a branch of the business conducted by the petitioner at No. 523 North Howard Street, neither affirms nor denies said allegation.

Further answering said paragraph 4, your respondent avers that the flat as used for the employes of the petitioner in the said business at No. 1832 Linden Avenue is a "room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling-house," and it is submitted that it is immaterial to this inquiry whether or not the said "room or apartment" is "used solely for his employes in the said business."

FIFTH—Answering the allegations contained in the fifth paragraph of said petition, your respondent admits that the said flat, consisting of three rooms, is not used by the petitioner nor any of the members of his family for living purposes, but denies that the said flat is healthy and well-regulated, and avers that the said flat consists of three rooms in the third story of house known as No. 1832 Linden Avenue; that No. 1832 Linden Avenue is a three-story dwelling-house; that it is owned by the petitioner, and that the first and

second stories of said dwelling-house are occupied by the petitioner as a dwelling-house for himself and family; that the entrance to and exit from the said third-story rooms or apartment are through the portion of said house occupied by the petitioner and his family as a dwelling-house, and that the said rooms or apartment used for the manufacture of the articles aforesaid by the employes aforesaid of the petitioner are in the dwelling-house of the petitioner, and so constitute a violation of Section 149EE of Chapter 101 of the Acts of Maryland for the year 1902, and codified in Article 27, Section 249, of the Code of 1904.

SIXTH—Answering the allegations contained in the sixth paragraph of said petition, your respondent admits that an Inspector, appointed by your respondent, visited the said premises No. 1832 Linden Avenue in his round of official inspection, but denies the allegations that the said Inspector found the same in a condition advantageous to the physical and mental health of those working therein.

SEVENTH—Answering the allegations contained in the seventh paragraph of said petition, your respondent admits that he did, and does, require the petitioner to have a permit in order to conduct his tailoring business at No. 523 North Howard Street, in this City, in compliance with Article 27, Section 249, of the Code of 1904, for the reason that he is there manufacturing articles or garments enumerated in said section and article, as averred in the first paragraph of this answer, and which to do without having obtained such permit is a violation of said article and section.

EIGHTH—Your respondent admits the allegations contained in the eighth and ninth paragraphs of said petition.

NINTH—Answering the allegations contained in the tenth paragraph of said petition, your respondent denies each and every one therein except the one "that he refused to grant to the plaintiff a permit to employ six hands to do dressmaking for him at the flat located at No. 1832 Linden Avenue, in Baltimore City," which he admits, and avers that to have granted such a permit in view of the conditions shown in the averments made in the fifth paragraph of this answer would have been in violation of Article 27, Section 249, of the Code aforesaid, and a failure on your respondent's part to discharge a clear public duty imposed upon him by the said law, in that he would be permitting the manufacture of prohibited articles in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling-house by other than members of the family living therein.

Further answering said paragraph, your respondent avers that under the said Article 27, Section 249, of the Code of 1904, the only permit the petitioner was entitled to have issued to him for the conduct of his said manufacturing business at No. 1832 Linden Avenue was for the use of that dwelling-house for that purpose by the im-

mediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children, or the children of either, and in no wise for the employment therein of employes not coming within the family relations aforesaid.

TENTH—Your respondent denies all the allegations contained in the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of said petition.

Your respondent, having answered fully and at length each and every allegation of the said petition, prays that the same may be dismissed and that the petitioner be required to pay the costs of these proceedings.

And as in duty, etc.

Solicitor for Respondent.

State of Maryland,

City of Baltimore, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that on this twenty-third day of November, 1906, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said City, personally appeared Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts stated in the foregoing answer are true to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

Owing to the lateness in the term of Court and the nearness of the holidays, the case went over to the January term, and was set down for a hearing before Judge Niles in the Superior Court on the first day of that term, January 14. At the trial the petitioner made an argument and placed upon the stand several witnesses. The State placed no witnesses on the stand, but quoted the first sentence of the law, Section 249 of the Code, known as 149EE of the Act, and then offered the following prayer:

“The defendant prays the Court to instruct the jury that the plaintiff has not shown it to be the duty and power of the defendant to issue the permit demanded to be issued to the plaintiff in these proceedings, and therefore their verdict must be for the defendant.”

Judge Niles, after a brief deliberation, granted the prayer of the defendant and delivered an oral opinion, and instructed the jury to bring in a verdict in accordance therewith. Judge Niles' opinion was as follows:

DECISION OF JUDGE NILES, RENDERED JANUARY 14, 1907.

WOLF COHN

vs.

CHARLES J. FOX,
CHIEF OF THE MARYLAND
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

IN THE
SUPERIOR COURT
OF
BALTIMORE CITY.

NILES, J. (orally)—I will grant the prayer offered by the defendant. The position of the defendant is, that if the third story of the petitioner's house on Linden Avenue should be used, except by the immediate members of the family living in said house, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers and the other things designated in the Act (Code Article 27, Section 249), it is within the prohibition contained in the Act against any room, or apartment, in any dwelling-house being so used. This position I sustain. It makes no difference whether the rooms in which that manufacturing is carried on are actually slept in by members of the family or not; nor does it make any difference what the hygienic conditions of such rooms may be. The object of the law is to keep the two things—that is, a dwelling-house and the place for the manufacture of the enumerated articles—separate. Any house which is used as a dwelling-house cannot also be used as such a manufactory, except by members of the family, and then only when all the conditions are shown to the State Labor Bureau to be satisfactory and a permit is given. So that the two points that I decide, and that determine this case, are:

FIRST—That no house used as a dwelling-house, in any part, can also be used under any circumstances by any person outside of the family as such manufactory.

SECOND—That it can only be used for such manufacture by the members of the family, after inspection by the Labor Bureau and a permit granted.

In this case the rooms where the manufacture was carried on are, in the opinion of the Court, a part of the same dwelling-house where a family lived. Whether there may not be such a construction of a house by apartments or flats that two or more "dwelling-houses" (in the eye of the law) may be enclosed within one set of walls, and under one roof, is not a question now. If these rooms were reached by an outside entrance—had no connection with any other part of the house, were a separate living-place, a separate domicile, a separate building for all intents and purposes—the question might arise. But the third story of a dwelling-house cannot be made something else, merely by the owner calling it a "flat."

The petitioner also claims that the kind of manufacturing carried on by him is not within the terms of the Act, and that no permit is necessary for him.

This, however, is not a point which can be made in this case by him, for it would make him ask for mandamus and, in the same breath, say that it was unnecessary and useless.

This point must be raised, if at all, by other proceedings.

During the year twenty-six cases have been carried before the magistrates or the Criminal Court for violation of the law, fifteen of which were dismissed by consent of the State, two dismissed on payment of costs, one was dismissed in the Criminal Court by Judge Harlan for lack of evidence, and eight were found guilty in the Criminal Court and received the minimum fine and costs. In addition to these, seven cases yet remain before the magistrates, having been continued because of the application for a mandamus, it being believed by the police justices that the decision in the case of Cohn would establish a precedent, or would give an interpretation of the law which would warrant a continuance of the prosecution or a dismissal of the case. These seven cases will probably eventually find their way to the Criminal Court.

"OLD-TIME SWEATSHOPS."

It is a gratification to the department to be able to state that the old-time sweatshop has practically been eliminated from the manufacture of clothing in Baltimore City. While there are many places yet unfit to work in occupied by persons engaged in this business, and while many others require constant supervision and inspection, yet the continual increase of facilities by the manufacturers, the building of larger manufacturing establishments, with ample shop facilities, bring us nearer and nearer to the day when the family will be entirely separated from the work during working hours. When this day does come, healthy conditions will prevail, the standard of living among those engaged in the industry will be raised and the prosperity of the trade advanced.

WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

In 1906 the total number of first inspection 1,511 and 341 second inspections. These figures favorably with those of 1905 and 1904, when 1,581 inspections, respectively, were made. As noted is the number of places decrease where permits are the number of people authorized to work under number of permits increase, thus verifying our statement that the manufactures are being cul gradually brought under one roof.

For the purpose of the work of the department full understanding of the tables that follow, is divided into Districts, as follows:

District A.—Both sides of Baltimore Street, so Basin, and east side of South Street to the eastern

District B.—From Baltimore Street north Avenue, and from North Street east to the city limits.

District C.—South of Baltimore Street to the and west of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D.—West of Fremont Avenue to the city limits, and north from the southern line of limits to North Avenue.

District E.—From North Avenue to Baltimore both sides, and from North Street west to Fremont

District F.—North of North Avenue, west Street, to the western city limits.

District G.—East of North Street to eastern and north of North Avenue to city limits.

In the following table will be found the figures number of permits issued and the number of people authorized to work under those permits, and, as compared 1905, show an increase of 149 permits and an increase 10,551 persons authorized to work thereunder. we have added to the number of people authorized under those permits this year 5,963 persons before counted in another way and kept

separate from the figures for the clothing trade, and we shall continue to add to this list of miscellaneous inspections in the future; but it will be found that even with this added number in the miscellaneous industries taken from the number reported for the clothing business there is still an increase of 4,588 more persons engaged in the clothing industry and working under permits than were reported a year ago.

TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE AUTHORIZED TO WORK THEREUNDER.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.	Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Authorized to Work.
District—A.....	260	3,979
B.....	304	4,260
C.....	168	8,364
D.....	26	272
E.....	171	7,644
Total.....	929	24,519
TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.		
District—A.....	154	403
B.....	299	780
C.....	18	30
D.....	34	69
E.....	6	20
F.....		
G.....	1	1
Total.....	512	1,303
Grand Total.....	1,441	25,822

These figures show that the largest number of permits were issued for District B, or Northeast Baltimore, while in District C, in which a very much smaller number of permits were issued, there were very many more people employed. This also applies to District E. In other words, the greatest number of permits were issued in Districts B and A, respectively, while the largest number of employes were in Districts C and E for factories and shops, while Districts B and A contained the largest number of small shops.

The permits issued and enumerated in the preceding table were classified by industries in the various districts, as follows:

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

To MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.				
	A	B	C	D	E
Pants.....	107	84	36	18	22
Vests.....	21	33			
Coats.....	72	141	49	2	23
Clothing.....	13	13	30	1	49
Buttonholes.....	6	4	3		4
Ladies' Suits.....	17	2	9		27
Overalls.....	6		13		14
Cloaks.....					4
Underwear.....			1		
Ladies' Coats.....	2		4	4	
Shirt Waists.....					
Hats and Caps.....	3				7
Wrappers and Kimonos.....			2	1	
Shirts.....		4	17		14
Furs.....	1				3
Paper Boxes.....			1		
Total.....	248	284	165	26	167

PERMITS ISSUED FOR TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.

To MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					
	A	B	C	D	E	G
Pants.....	107	52	11	14	2	
Vests.....	15	76	2	13	1	1
Coats.....	61	153	7	4		
Clothing.....	2	4		2		
Buttonholes.....	1	1				
Ladies' Suits.....	3				3	
Caps.....	1					
Overalls.....		3				
Pressing.....		1				
Total.....	190	290	20	33	6	1

While the total tables at the end of this chapter will give full information as to the location and conditions in all parts of the city, for the purpose of the casual reader we summarize the same in a brief way, so that comparison can be made at a glance. Thus:

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN CITY.

DISTRICTS.	1906	1905	1904
A.....	413	430	387
B.....	595	613	605
C.....	146	125	177
D.....	53	54	57
E.....	113	84	47
Miscellaneous.....	191	279	63
Total.....	1,511	1,585	1,336

To make these inspections the inspectors had to visit 1,071 buildings, divided up in character as follows:

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FACTORIES.	SHOPS.	TENEMENTS.	DWELLINGS.
A.....	13	163	74	76
B.....	4	185	61	216
C.....	21	39	8	16
D.....	11	11	7	26
E.....	32	36	2	3
Miscellaneous....	43	14	7	14
Total.....	113	448	159	351

The owners of these different places of employment were mostly foreigners, and their birthplace is indicated by the following figures, by which it will be seen that the largest number were born in Russia, next largest in the United States, and the next largest numbers were born in Bohemia and Germany, the balance being made up of a very small number from each country. Those accredited to the United States, however, though of American nation-

ality, were mostly born of foreign-born parents, were as follows:

BIRTHPLACES OF LICENSEES.

COUNTRY.	DISTRICTS.				
	A	B	C	D	E
Austria	13	3			1
Bohemia	3	131			
England	1				1
Germany	23	56	19	5	19
Italy	3	3			3
Lithuania		4	2		3
Poland	5	1			3
Roumania		1			
Russia	260	187	48	22	31
United States	30	107	15	17	12
Total	338	493	84	44	73

The buildings in which these various shops were of four different characters—front, back, side—the largest number being front buildings is another matter for congratulation, as it is a matter of the improved conditions under which manufacturing is taking place, while the table that immediately follows headed location of workrooms in buildings, shows that the location of the rooms in these buildings has improved. The column headed "Front," front rooms, are generally better lighted and better ventilated than the middle rooms. The figures speak for themselves when compared with previous years. As heretofore reported, it was found that more rooms for manufacturing are located on the second floor, and this, too, is an indication that the tendency to get into larger and more convenient quarters is noticeable, that the number of shops located on the first floor has decreased, while the number of rooms utilized on the third, fourth and fifth floors have considerably

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FRONT.	BACK.	REAR.	SIDE.
A.....	252	134	22	5
B.....	402	153	40	.....
C.....	114	30	2	.....
D.....	37	14	.....	2
E.....	97	12	4	.....
Miscellaneous.....	165	25	1	.....
Total.....	1,067	368	69	7

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS IN BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	HALLWAY.	FRONT.	MIDDLE.	BACK.
A.....	1	262	3	147
B.....	.....	411	15	169
C.....	.....	108	1	37
D.....	.....	23	3	27
E.....	.....	95	1	17
Miscellaneous.....	.....	154	1	36
Total.....	1	1,053	24	433

FLOORS ON WHICH WORKROOMS ARE LOCATED.

DISTRICTS.	FLOORS.							
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Basement.
A.....	108	162	110	16	2	.....	.....	15
B.....	229	227	95	7	1	.....	.....	36
C.....	28	61	38	8	5	4	1	.....
D.....	25	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.....	15	32	33	21	8	3	.....	1
Miscellaneous	23	43	69	27	14	11	4	.....
Total.....	428	550	348	79	30	18	5	52

There were 5,679 rooms in the buildings inspected, this being a slight increase over the number in the buildings inspected last year. As last year, the largest number of

rooms in buildings inspected was in B District, and the next largest in A. District.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

Districts—A.....	1,617
B.....	2,436
C.....	443
D.....	252
E.....	341
Miscellaneous.....	590
Total.....	5,679

The figures in the following summaries show that 757 families were living in these buildings, and the greatest number was also in B District, while the number of persons in these families amounted to 3,408.

But more important than either of the facts heretofore stated is contained in the next brief summary, showing that only 53 rooms out of 5,679 in the buildings inspected contained less than 400 cubic feet of clear space for each person employed therein, as compared with last year, when there were 79 reported; and these figures, taken into consideration with the 16,000 persons employed in the buildings inspected, makes a remarkable showing as compared with 1903, when the work of this inspection department first commenced. When it is considered that upwards of 1,400 permits have been issued and over 5,000 rooms have been inspected, and only 53 of them found violating the law after three years' work, we feel justified in saying that the general public of the City of Baltimore has a right to consider that their inspection work, at least, has been well done and justifies the expenditure of the small amount of money devoted to that purpose.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

Districts—A.....	282
B.....	361
C.....	33
D.....	40
E.....	7
Miscellaneous.....	34
Total.....	757

**ROOMS WHEREIN THERE IS LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET OF
SPACE FOR EACH PERSON WORKING THEREIN.**

Districts—A.....	13
B.....	27
C.....	4
D.....	1
E.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	5
Total.....	53

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

Districts—A.....	1,194
B.....	1,725
C.....	129
D.....	191
E.....	29
Miscellaneous.....	140
Total.....	3,408

In the tables following it will be seen that the number of persons employed in the buildings inspected number 8,159 males and 8,017 females; which figures, as compared with 1905, largely exceed the same, as in that year there were employed in the buildings inspected only 5,422 males and 3,258 females. These 16,000 persons were engaged in making or partially making coats, pants, vests, clothing, etc., according to the enumeration below:

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BUILDINGS
INSPECTED.**

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	1,819	996
B.....	2,141	1,444
C.....	1,471	688
D.....	96	36
E.....	1,100	422
Miscellaneous.....	1,532	4,431
Total.....	8,159	8,017

ARTICLES MADE OR PARTIALLY MADE

DISTRICTS.	Cosets.	Pants.	Vests.	Clothing.	Buttonholes.	Suits, Cloaks and Skirts.	Hats and Caps.	Drawers, Shirts and Overalls.
A.....	81	201	35	12	9	.....	.....	.....
B.....	242	121	106	9	6	.....	.....	.....
C.....	39	25	2	17	2	.....	.....	.....
D.....	4	27	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.....	20	20	2	30	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	4	18
Total.....	386	394	157	69	18	48	4	18

However satisfactory the previous figures, those that follow in the tabulated statements of children employed under 16 and 14 years as satisfactory or reassuring, because we find 583 females under 16 years of age employed inspected, as compared with 75 males and the places inspected in 1905; and 54 males under 14 years of age, as compared with 3 females employed in 1905. However, these considered in connection with the total number inspected, and as the number of the same is less than in previous years, it was to be expected the number of children was to be found in the places inspected. However, there is this assurance in connection with the statement, and that is that all of those who were capable of reading and writing the English language. To diminish this child-labor in the places inspected, cases of tuberculosis and other diseases we have limited the age limit to fourteen years, thus shutting out of factories and shops all those who may be below

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER SIXTEEN
YEARS OF AGE.**

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	38	36
B.....	23	76
C.....	25	73
D.....	1	...
E.....	18	17
Miscellaneous.....	68	381
Total.....	173	583

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER FOURTEEN
YEARS OF AGE.**

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	13	3
B.....	18	10
C.....	14	14
E.....	1	4
Miscellaneous.....	8	73
Total.....	54	104

Another unsatisfactory return from this year's inspection was the increase in the number of children under sixteen years of age in the workshops and factories who could neither read nor write. This increase, though compared with previous years, probably only equals the increase in the number of persons employed and places inspected, and it should not, in all fairness, be forgotten that this was before the child-labor law went into effect, and we trust that when the next report of this department is issued we shall be able to say that not one child under sixteen years of age was found in a shop or factory who could neither read nor write.

CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE
NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

DISTRICTS.	Male.
A.....	10
B.....	1
C.....	7
E.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	..
Total.....	20

As foreshadowed in the previous tables, the number of families was very much less than the number found in 1905 in the places in which they were being employed, being a total of 7,132 males and 7,391 females, of which were in E District and the number in B District.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN

DISTRICTS.	Male.
A.....	1,510
B.....	1,600
C.....	1,428
D.....	60
E.....	1,053
Miscellaneous.....	1,481
Total.....	7,132

The condition of the workrooms presents a change as compared with previous years. The number of 1,511 rooms reported on, only 65 being dirty, and this is to be compared with 1,306 reported in 1905, when 90 were reported as dirty. These figures speak well for the improved conditions maintained from constant supervision by this department.

CONDITION OF WORKROOMS.

DISTRICTS.	Clean.	Dirty.
A.....	393	20
B.....	565	30
C.....	139	7
D.....	53	..
E.....	110	3
Miscellaneous.....	186	5
Total.....	1,446	65

Another matter for congratulation is comparison of the figures showing the hours of labor required in the various shops in 1906, as compared with 1905. In 1906 60 shops are reported as working 9 hours a day, 16 working 9½ hours, 599 working 10 hours and one .8 hours. If these figures be compared with previous reports it will be seen that nine shops more were working nine hours in 1906 than in 1905, with a very much larger percentage of shops reported on, and, we are happy to say that there are none reported as working over ten hours.

HOURS OF LABOR REQUIRED IN THE VARIOUS SHOPS PER DAY.

DISTRICTS.	HOURS.			
	Eight.	Nine.	Nine and One-Half.	Ten.
A.....	..	3	1	216
B.....	..	2	3	216
C.....	1	18	3	51
D.....	..	..	..	14
E.....	..	29	1	47
Miscellaneous.....	..	8	8	55
Total.....	1	60	16	599

In the summaries showing heat, light and power used, as well as the general sanitary condition of the premises, there is equal cause for rejoicing that the conditions

surrounding labor are improving, because 1,069 shops are reported as O. K. so far as sanitary conditions are concerned, as compared with 805 shops in previous reports. The figures so far as light, power and heat are concerned speak for themselves, there being a decrease in the number of places using oil for light, as well as a decrease in the number of establishments utilizing foot-power or steam.

Altogether the general conditions are improved, and if the work of the department continues on the same line and is as vigorously pursued as heretofore, with the increased force and appropriation necessary to cover all manufacturing industries secured, we will be assured of proper and satisfactory conditions of labor in its environment and employment.

HEAT USED.

DISTRICTS.	Coal.	Steam.
A.....	394	19
B.....	585	7
C.....	107	39
D.....	52	1
E.....	65	48
Miscellaneous.....	90	101
Total.....	1,293	215

POWER USED.

DISTRICTS.	Foot.	Electric.	Gas.	Steam.
A.....	252	83	..	4
B.....	413	104	3	1
C.....	58	38	..	..
D.....	37	10	..	..
E.....	44	25	..	9
Miscellaneous.....	60	54	6	..
Total.....	864	314	9	14

LIGHT USED.

DISTRICTS.	Gas	Electric.	Oil.	Gas and Electric.
A.....	262	11	110	26
B.....	471	20	81	13
C.....	96	20	20	8
D.....	34	2	13	4
E.....	54	17	7	25
Miscellaneous.....	114	56	1	20
Total.....	1,031	126	232	96

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	Bad.
A.....	319	19
B.....	472	12
C.....	85	..
D.....	44	..
E.....	73	..
Miscellaneous.....	76	2
Total.....	1,069	33

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The year 1906, as predicted in previous reports of this Department, was more prolific of strikes than 1905 or 1904. This was due, no doubt, to the continued activity in industrial circles, which commenced in 1904, coupled with advancing prices and the consequent need for more wages to buy the necessities of life by the workers. It is a fact that as the workers get out of debt and feel able to struggle for better conditions they make demands for higher wages and more leisure. This struggle will never end. It is the enlightened effort of the masses that has made for the world's progress. But whatever the demands of the workers for the year 1906, it will be found later on that what they secured has by no means measured up to the increased cost of food, clothing and shelter.

In 1906 there is shown in Table No. 1, which follows, that we have a record of 24 strikes, as compared with 10 in 1905 and 21 in 1904. Of these 24 strikes 6 were in the building trades, but were of minor importance as compared to the steamboat strike that tied up traffic on the Chesapeake Bay for 10 days in October, nor did the 6 have as far-reaching effect as did the strike of printers and lithographers for an eight-hour day.

We give also, under the head of "Minor Labor Troubles," an account of several strikes or stoppages of work, which, on account of their character, it is not deemed wise to consider in the same category as an organized effort for better conditions. In the 24 strikes enumerated were involved the interests or betterment of 1,819 persons, of which 77 were females, while the number on strike was 1,281, as compared with 2,506 persons in the 10 strikes of 1905. Two thousand and fifty-one persons were thrown out of work by these strikes in 1906, as compared with 2,007 thrown out of work in 1905.

Still these figures do not really tell the magnitude or importance of the strikes of 1906, because of the inability to get accurate figures of those affected by the strikes. The

tie-up of steamboats for ten days no doubt threw out of employment temporarily upwards of 5,000 persons, indirectly employed by shipment of freight, passengers, &c., and some of the other movements of labor organizations for shorter hours had a like effect on the various branches of labor in the workshops.

The estimated loss in wages by these strikes is given at \$103,762, and this does not fully cover the same, as neither parties to the controversies are able to give definite figures.

Of the 24 strikes 7 were successful, 4 were partially successful and 13 were unsuccessful. Three were settled by concessions on the part of the employers, 8 by agreement between employers and employes, and 13 were not settled at all.

Table No. 2 shows that 6 of the strikes occurred in the building or allied trades and 4 in some branch of the clothing industry. Of the total number of strikes 9 were for increases of wages; 5 were against the "open shop" or employment of non-union hands; 3 for a reduction of the number of hours of labor from 9 to 8, one for a reduction of hours from 10 to 9, and 6 for other reasons, some of which may seem very trivial to the casual reader.

Of the strikes 15 were ordered by organizations and 9 were not. Of the 15 ordered by organizations 7 were successful in making gains of some advantages for the employes and 8 did not make any gains, while 3 strikes which were not ordered by organizations were successful and 6 were not. Six of the strikes were financed or assisted by the organizations ordering them.

Taken as a whole the record is not a bad one, and we can congratulate ourselves that more serious trouble did not follow the rapid increase of the cost of living, and there is no doubt that if unskilled labor, clerical and other such help had been well organized the crop of labor disturbances would have been much larger and more costly.

Following the Tables 1 and 2 will be found a brief description of each strike, and of those not enumerated in tabular form, which will prove interesting to those following the trend of the labor movement.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number.	FIRM OR CORPORATION.	Date of Beginning of Strike.	Date of Ending of Strike.	Number of People for Whom Strike Was Undertaken.		Number of Employees Thrown Out of Work on Strike.		Estimated Loss in Wages.		Was Strike Successful?	Was Strike Settled by Agreement, Arbitration or Concession?
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1	Geo. A. Fuller Co., on Sonneborn Building,...	Jan. 11	Feb. 12			35		\$3,800	Partially...	Agreement.	
2	United States Cotton Duck Co., at Meadow Mill.	Feb. 1	Feb. 5		35	77	173	900	Yes	Agreement.	
3	Friedenrahd & Co., Williams & Wilkens Co.	Feb. 28		523	2	59	1	35,000	No.		
4	General Supply & Commission Co., on Marine Street, Annapolis	Mar. 3	May 19	3		31		7,000	Partially...	Agreement.	
5	Frederick Co., on Bridge at Detroit.	Mar. 12		9		18			No.		
6	Painters at Annapolis	April 1	April 16	7		28		840	Yes	Concession.	
7	American Pie and Bread Co., on April 4	April 4		26		26		300	No.		
8	Samuel A. Rice—United States Mail-Wagon Drivers	May 12		14		14			No.		
9	William E. Wendell, Shipowner Ship-building Co., and Spalden Ship-building Co.—Ship-joiners	May 21	June 11	75		75			Yes	Concession.	
10	Morris Legum—Coat-makers	May 25	Aug. 8	75	40	75	40	7,000	Yes	Agreement.	
11	Schloss Bros. & Co.—Clothing	June 5	June 7	150		150		600	Yes	Agreement.	
12	Abbott Mangel & Co., H. S. Perkins Co., Jos. B. Dunn & Sons, Fishbach & Co., National Mangel & Tile Co., G. H. Herpington & Co., Marble Litcher Co., Gas Mangel & Tile Co.—Tile-Layers and Sutters	June 28	Aug. 14	38		32		3,500	No.		
13	Charles McColl Co., on Hamburger building	July 6	July 13	6		6		168	Yes	Agreement.	
14	Mengall Dupkin, on Hamburger building, Leslie	July 18	Aug. 6	27		34	15	8,000	Partially...	Agreement.	
15	Morris—Clothing	July 19	July 20	80		80		200	No.		
16	Quinton Iron & Steel Co.—Iron-Morris Inspector—Paint-makers	July 24		8		8		300	No.		

		Aug. 3	70	40	300	4,480	No.	
17	A. Horn & Co., American Tobacco Co., and McCull Co., Baltimore.							
18	J. C. Kainer & Son, U. A. Pollack, C. J. Benson & Co., Hurdhart & Hurdhart, J. G. Valiant & Co., Homer Decorative Co., Philip Ulise Co., William Northoff, Ernest Carter, M. Hughes, T. Godley & Sons—Unpolished.	Aug. 31	80	35	35	1,170	Partially	Concession.
19	Fred. P. Snyder, W. A. Snyder, Louis Rethberg, Chris. Quanser, Ferd. Volkert, John H. Eich- ner, Geo. W. Horn, Chas. Schaefer, Adam Lelinski, Ernest Landel, J. F. Krause, Chas. F. Kirner, A. F. C. Hanson, Fred. Hoffman, John Schmidt, John R. Lang, Wm. A. Brice, C. Holman & Sons, K. Heineold, John A. Gehselm, Wm. Schludenberg & Son, Thos. Kundt, Ludwig Sellmayer, Street & Cork- ran, G. M. Lomb & Bros., Harvey & Co., John Frederick, Ottenheimer Bros., Anton Haase, R. M. Jones & Co., Lang & Hochhaus, Jacob C. Schaefer & Co., Chas. G. Kriel, A. C. Schneider & Co., Soelle & Borman, A. Valentine & Sons, Chris. Kurl—Butchers.	Sept. 1	450	350	350	25,000	No.	
20	D. W. & G. H. Thomas & Co.—Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers	Sept. 6	1	28	28	75	No.	
21	Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic and Mary- land, Delaware & Virginia Railway Com- panies—Captains, Mates and Pilots.	Oct. 1	70	66	340	10,000	Yes.	Agreement.
22	Colvert Construction Co.—Elevator Conductors	Oct. 25	6	6	6	No.	No.	
23	Independent Transfer Co.—Drivers	Oct. 29	30	9	9	No.	No.	
24	National Compositotype Co.—Machinists.	Nov. 21	16	16	16	289	No.	
	Totals.....		1,742	77	1,205	76	309	Yes..... 7 Concession, 3 No..... 13 Agreement, 8 Partially, 4 Not set't'd, 13

This strike was to enforce demand of New York Union for \$5.00 per day, and was compromised on \$4.80 per day.
 This was a sympathetic strike against iron made by the Hecla Iron Co., who were employing non-union men. Work was turned over to
 the McCall Co., and thus settled.

TABLE NO. 2.

INDUSTRIES.	OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.	CAUSE OF STRIKE.	WAS STRIKE ORDERED BY ORGANIZATION.	ADVANTAGES GAINED BY STRIKE.	MONEY ASSISTANCE GIVEN STRIKERS.
1 Building.....	Iron construction.....	Employment of non-union men in other cities.....	Yes—I. A. of B. & S. Iron-Workers.....	30 cents per day.....	None.
2 Weaving of Lamp Wicks, etc.....	Spinners and Spoolers.....	Demand for increase of wages.....	No.....	\$2.00 a month.....	None.
3 Printing.....	Compositors.....	Demand for reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day.....	Yes—International Typographical Union.....	None.....	\$8 and \$12 per week.
4 Building.....	Carpenters and Plumbers.....	Apprenticeship question.....	Yes—Plumbers' Union and Federation of Labor.....	None.....	None.
5 Bridge-Building.....	Erectors and riveters.....	Employment of non-union men.....	Yes—I. A. of B. & S. Iron-Workers.....	None.....	None.
6 Painting.....	Painting.....	Demand for increase in wages.....	Yes—Painters' Union.....	50 cents per day.....	None.
7 Pie and Bread Bakery.....	Bread Bakers.....	Foreman resigned.....	No.....	None.....	None.
8 United States Mail-Wagon Drivers.....	Drivers.....	Demand for increase in wages of \$2.00 per week.....	No.....	None.....	None.
9 Ship-Building.....	Ship-joiners.....	Demand for increase in wages of 25 cents per day.....	Yes—Ship-joiners' Union, No. 1.....	25 cents per day.....	None.
10 Clothing.....	Coatmaking.....	Employing non-union men.....	No.....	Recognition of union rules.....	None.
11 Clothing.....	Coatmaking.....	Demand for Increase in wages.....	No.....	5 cents advance on each coat.....	None.
12 Building.....	Tile-laying and setting.....	Demand for recognition of union.....	Yes—Ceramic Mosaic and Encaustic Tile-Layers' Union No. 20.....	None.....	None.
13 Building.....	Ornamental iron-work.....	Sympathy with "New York strike".....	Yes—I. A. of B. & S. Iron-Workers.....	Recognition of Union rules.....	None.

14	Clothing.....	Cloakmaking.....	Objection to furnishing machines and paying for power; for increase in wages and union rules.....	Yes—Cloakmakers' Union, No. 4.....	Free machines and power, and 5 cents advance on each garment.....	\$3 and \$5 per week.
15	Iron.....	Puddling and finishing.....	Demand for 50 cents per ton increase in wages.....	Yes—A. A. Iron, Steel and Tin-Workers.....	None.	None.
16	Clothing.....	Pantmaking.....	Demand for increase in wages.....	Yes—Pantmakers' Union, No. 114.....	None.	None.
17	Lithograph Printing.....	Lithographing.....	Demand for decrease in hours of work from 9 to 8.....	Yes—Lithographers' Int. Protec. and Beneficial Asso.....	None.	\$3,150.
18	Furniture.....	Upholstering.....	Demand for reduction of hours from 9 to 8.....	Yes—Upholsters' Union, No. 104.....	1 hour per day.....	\$321.
19	Meat.....	Butchering and Helping.....	Demand for reduction of hours from 10 to 9.....	Yes—Amal. Meatcutters and Butchers' Union, No. 80.....	None.	\$5,500.
20	Building.....	Carpentering.....	Discharge of foreman.....	No.....	None.	None.
21	Steamboat Transportation.....	Masters, mates and pilots.....	Demand for increase in wages.....	Yes—Rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots.....	From \$10 to \$25 per month.....	\$50.
22	Elevator Transportation.....	Conductors.....	Employment of new dispatcher.....	No.....	None.	None.
23	Hauling.....	Drivers.....	Deducting pay for breakage.....	No.....	None.	None.
24	Machinery.....	Machinists.....	Removing chairs from shop.....	No.....	None.	None.
			9—Increase of wages. 5—Non-union hands. 3—Reduction of hours, 9 to 8. 1—Reduction of hours, 10 to 9. 6—Miscellaneous.	15—Yes. 9—No.	7—Ordered by organizations made gains. 8—Did not make gains. 3—Not ordered by organizations made gains. 6—Not ordered by organizations made no gains.	18—Received no assistance. 6—Received assistance from union.

IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

The structural iron-workers employed by the Fuller Company in erecting the Sonneborn building number of 35, quit work on January 11, and returned until February 12. The strike was caused by the demand for the employees of the same company in New York, and through this compromise the strike was here, the men returning to work. The strike was by the International Association of Bridge and Iron-Workers, and was partially successful. The wages was estimated to be about \$3,300, and soon the construction of the building.

GIRLS ON STRIKE.

About twenty-five girls employed by the Union Cotton Duck Company in the Meadow Mill at New York made a demand for an increase of wages of from \$3.00 per month on February 1. These girls were employed as spinners and spoolers, and, of course, out of employment about 250 people for three or four days, the demand being conceded by the company on February 1, the concession made by the company being a little less than the demand of the girls, and the whole matter was settled by an agreement to return to work at a rate of wages of \$2.00 per month. The girls were unemployed but the strike was successful.

As a result of this strike the loom-fixers and mill operatives of the cotton duck mills started a union organization, and perhaps this fact was more important than anything else in bringing about a speedy settlement of the trouble and an increase of wages for the girls. As labor is in great demand, and the new mills recently started in this section has accentuated this demand for the classes.

PRINTERS' STRIKE AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT
FOR EIGHT HOURS.

For three years past the International Typographical Union, embracing local organizations in every State in the Union and nearly every city of any size in those States, has been preparing for a movement having for its object the reduction of the workday in book and job printing offices from nine to eight hours. This movement was finally decided on by a referendum of the International Typographical Union, and the employers throughout the country were notified by the various local unions that eight hours would be the established working day after January 1, 1906, and, where contracts between employer and employes existed, at the expiration of such contracts, and in other places where no contracts existed on the first of the year. In keeping with this resolution strikes took place in many cities of the Union, among which was Baltimore, though the contest in Baltimore, after many deliberations and persistent and active work by the officials of the Union, dwindled down to a strike in only three shops, but two of which had previously employed union men, commencing Feb. 28, and involving sixty-four hands. All but two of the union firms in Baltimore conceded the eight hours. However, Messrs. Friedenwald & Co., Williams & Wilkens and the Peters Publishing Co. maintained the nine or ten-hour system, and their hands, who were members of the union, quit work on February 28, and have remained out up to the present time.

The magnitude of this effort for eight hours can only be understood when it is stated that the International Union, through its subordinate bodies, has within the past year expended upwards of three million dollars, and while not entirely successful, sufficient results have been obtained to satisfy the organization that the time is not far distant when eight hours will be the standard workday of the trade throughout the country, and this is verified by the fact that nearly all bids and contracts for printing are now based on the eight-hour day.

For the first time in the history of the Typographical Union in Baltimore, it carried its work in the movement into the arena of local politics, and proposed the election of a Republican candidate for Mayor on the ground that he was the controlling owner of the stock of the Williams & Wilkens Co.

It is probable this contest cost Baltimore Typographical Union at least \$40,000, though all of this was not in Baltimore, it being the local union's contribution to the International Strike Fund, and it was raised by a levy on the membership varying from one to ten per cent. per annum on the wages of everyone in the craft.

The following statement by President Geo. W. Brown of Typographical Union No. 12, fully covers the subject, and is very interesting:

The International Typographical Union at its annual convention initiated a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day in book and job printing offices throughout the United States and Canada, and adopted a resolution forbidding its members to enter into agreements with employers extending the workday beyond January 1, 1906. The officers of the Union were constituted a committee to confer with the United Typothetae of America, an association of master printers, with a view to the putting of the shorter workday into operation in book and job offices on a day to be mutually agreed upon, so that it would cause the least disturbance of existing work agreements.

At the convention of the International Typographical Union in St. Louis in 1904 the eight-hour committee reported that the offers which it had made to the United Typothetae of America, proposing the reduction of the workday to eight hours had been "refused and replied to with a threat, combined with a practice of war should any effort be made to achieve the shorter day." The convention adopted a resolution that "we again declare our willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetae of America on the basis of the plan under which the eight-hour day will become operative as soon as it is adopted by the membership, which, if adopted, was to become effective on January 1, 1906." The plan for a gradual reduction could not be agreed upon because between the Union's committee and the Typothetae

"Resolved, That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease."

The membership adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

At its convention held in Toronto, Canada, in August, 1905, the International Typographical Union again expressed its entire willingness to enter into an arrangement with the United Typothetae by which the working day could be reduced to eight hours in a manner satisfactory to both the employers and the journeymen.

At the Niagara Falls convention of the United Typothetae—held in August and September of the same year—a conference was refused a subcommittee of the eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union, notwithstanding the International Union had been invited to send representatives to the convention by the secretary of the United Typothetae. The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming its opposition to the eight-hour day, favoring the "open shop," and declaring that it would not consider any proposition looking to the adoption of the eight-hour workday in the printing business.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Niagara Falls convention strikes were precipitated in Chicago and other large cities in the latter part of 1905 when the employers attempted to put "open-shop" conditions into operation.

Realizing that it was confronted with a stubborn resistance on the part of the employers, and that in many instances it would be compelled to order strikes to enforce the demands for the eight-hour day and to preserve its closed-shop regulations after January 1, 1906, the executive council of the International Typographical Union took steps to raise the means to support the strikes. A proposition to levy an assessment of 50 cents a week per capita was submitted to the members and adopted by a large majority. Several weeks later another proposition was submitted, providing for an assessment of 10 per cent. on the earnings of all members of the International Typographical Union. This proposition was also adopted by a large majority. The money raised by these assessments has been forwarded to the International headquarters weekly, and from the funds thus secured aid has been extended to local unions conducting strikes. Strike benefits in most instances are paid at the rate of \$8 a week to single men and \$12 a week to married men. Single men with dependents receive the same benefits as married men. During the first week in January, 1906, between 6,000 and 7,000 union printers went on strike to secure the shorter workday. The number was soon reduced, however, many of the employers conceding the demands of the union after the strike had been on but a few days.

At the meeting of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs in August last the union's committee reported that the movement for the establishment of a shorter workday had been generally successful, although in some places in which a fight would have to be kept up as long as there was any opposition of the eight-hour workday in these places.

Up to December 1, 1906, the Typographical Union paid \$3,000,000 for the maintenance of the strikes.

The eight-hour workday did not become operative until March 1, 1906, because of a contract which was made in February, 1903, between Baltimore Typographical Union and Williams & Wilkens Company. While no other union in Baltimore was a party to this contract, the union's principle was that terms granted to one employer should be conceded to all employers—that it would not be fair to insist that one employer should work his employees but eight hours a day and another should work his employees nine hours.

In the early part of February a series of conferences were held between a committee representing the Typographical Union and a committee representing the employing printers for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the eight-hour day. The union's principle was to place the negotiations on their basis of a committee was made known to the union's committee. In the early stages of the negotiations, at a conference of the master printers employing members of the union. It was a natural conclusion of the union's committee that employers present at the meeting would accept in result of the conferences, and the negotiations were carried on with absolute confidence that such would be done.

The conferences resulted, after concessions by the union, in an agreement that the eight-hour workday, or 48-hour week, should become effective in all union composing-rooms on May 1, 1906. The agreement provides that overtime, not to exceed 16 minutes in any one day, may be worked without compensation, and accumulated overtime to be taken off on Saturdays, and expires January 1, 1910.

While the negotiations were in progress between the Typographical Union and the employers of the union, thirty-eight of the non-union men in the employment of the Williams & Wilkens Company struck because the management insisted that they should sign a contract not to quit its service or demand higher wages or shorter hours, regardless of the terms agreed upon by the union and the employers of union men. Several of the

by the Friedenwald Company were summoned separately to come to the office of the manager, where an agreement which had been drawn up was read to them, and upon their refusal to sign it the men were discharged. The strikers applied for and were admitted to membership in the union.

The Williams & Wilkens Company locked out union men from its composing-room before the expiration of an agreement which the concern had signed. Because of Mr. Garrett's status as the financial backer of the Williams & Wilkens Company the Typographical Union opposed his candidacy for Congress at the November election.

The printers employed by the Peters Publishing Company quit work on the morning of March 1, but some time during the day the president of the union was notified by Mr. Peters that his concern had decided to grant the demands of the union and requested the president to instruct his former employes to return to work. The president notified the men that the concern had agreed to the terms of the union and instructed them to return to work immediately, which they did. Two days afterward, however, the union men were locked out by the management, and the union declared the Peters Publishing Company to be unfair.

In the aggregate sixty-three men and one woman either struck or were locked out of the three offices mentioned.

All of the locked-out men and strikers were placed on the benefit rolls of the Typographical Union and received strike benefits at the rate of \$12 a week for married men and \$8 a week for single men until they secured employment.

In addition to the benefits to strikers and locked-out men, the union has been paying since shortly after the beginning of the strike \$12 a week to married men and \$8 a week to single men who are out of employment. The discontinuance of the publication of the Sunday and Evening Herald added about forty men to the number of unemployed. At no time, however, during the dullest period of the summer did more than sixty-eight men apply for benefits in any one week.

The union printers of Baltimore have contributed \$38,000 to the International Typographical Union's strike fund and they have received \$12,500 in strike and out-of-work benefits and for incidental expenses in connection with the strike.

On January 1, 1907, there were but four members of the union out of employment in the city.

The eight-hour day, or 48-hour week, is in operation in sixty book and job offices in the city, and there were fewer unemployed printers on January 1, 1907, than there had been for many years. We are confident that the offices which are now working more than forty-eight hours a week will be soon compelled to reduce to the eight-hour day.

The daily newspaper composing-rooms in the city, operating a portion of their forces on the basis of seven for about twelve years, under agreement with the Union.

In connection with this movement the officers of the Cumberland Typographical Union No. 244 were to go into Court to compel the "Evening Times," to give up the use of its label. The proprietor claimed to have the use of the label up to that time. He said the printers signed a contract which was at that time. The local officers claimed that the contract had never been signed by the National president, and therefore, was not valid. The strike in Cumberland was declared off on May 29. An eight-hour agreement was signed by Colonel [redacted] for two years, and all of the old employees reinstated. The main stumbling-block in Cumberland to the settlement caused by Miss Edith Kirby, a linotype operator in the Times office, who was expelled from the local union when she refused to quit work when the strike was declared. It was acknowledged by the proprietor that her work with the Times during the strike was the only thing that made it possible for them to get out the paper, night and day during this period. Under certain conditions Miss Kirby was reinstated in the union.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE ON MARINE HOSPITAL AT ANNAPOLIS

Thirty-one plumbers, carpenters and helpers employed by the General Supply and Construction Company in building the Marine Hospital at Annapolis quit work because of a disagreement with their employers concerning the apprenticeship question. The company employed non-union men and more apprentices than the agreement called for. The work continued on the hospital and the strike was not successful. Most of the men who quit found work in other places readily, but the contractors were put to considerable inconvenience by delaying the building.

BRIDGE-BUILDERS ON STRIKE.

Nine members of the Bridge-Builders and Structural Iron-Workers' Union, employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in constructing a bridge at Detour, Frederick County, quit work on March 12, by order of the National Association, who were contesting against the open shop maintained by the company. The work was delayed for a few days, but non-union men were employed, the work was continued and the strike was unsuccessful. The nine men went to work in other places. At one time it was feared that trouble would arise, and the Sheriff of the County was called on to place deputies at the bridge. The wages paid at the time was 50 cents per hour.

PAINTERS ON STRIKE.

Twenty-eight painters connected with the Painters and Paper-Hangers' Union of Annapolis went on strike on April 1 for an advance in wages of 50 cents per day. On April 16 the strike was settled by agreement between the employers and employes, and the men returned to work, having received the advance of 50-cents per day. The wage loss was about \$850.

BAKERS' STRIKE.

Twenty-six bakers employed by the American Pie and Bread Company quit work on April 4, and left the establishment because a foreman left. There was no organization of the men, most of whom went to other places to work.

MAIL-WAGON DRIVERS DEMAND MORE WAGES.

The employes of Samuel A. Rice, contractor for furnishing horses and wagons for distribution of mail to stations, made a demand, on May 12, for an increase of wages from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. The men claimed that they worked seven days a week and thirteen hours a day, receiving therefor less than a dollar. The firm claimed, however, they worked very much less than a full day. Fourteen of the men quit work, but others were employed in their places, and their demands were not acceded to. There was no organization of the men.

STRIKE OF SHIP-JOINERS.

The ship-joiners, connected with Union No trade, made a demand for an increase of wages to \$3.00 per day, on May 21. This being refused five of them went out on strike in the yards of Woodall & Co., Skinner Ship-Building Co. at Ship-Building Co. A number of the men went to other places to work, and in about three weeks, or about all the firms had conceded the advance in wages. The strike was entirely successful. There was no loss attached to this strike.

COATMAKERS' STRIKE.

On May 25 about 100 employes of a coat company the name of Morris Legum quit work because they were non-union men. This strike was not ordered by the union, though it was subsequently taken up by the Garment-Workers' Union, No. 7. The strike was not until August 8, when all the non-union men were discharged and union men re-employed. Many incidents were brought up during the controversy, one of which was the increase of wages of one man from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per week, and the refusal of Mr. Legum to advance the wages of others because he did not believe the others were worth of the same wages, and the Union did not want to let a non-union man work for less than this. However an agreement was reached, and the settlement was made. If the men had all been out of work during the period of the strike it would have occasioned a loss of at least \$12,000.

CLOTHING-WORKERS ON STRIKE.

About 150 operators and pressers on clothing by Messrs. Schloss Brothers & Co. made a demand for an increase of ten cents per garment on June 5. This strike was not ordered by the organization, as none of the employes were members of the Garment-Workers' Union. An agreement was finally reached by the company conceding an advance of five cents on each coat. The men turned to work on June 7.

TILE-SETTERS STRIKE.

Members of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile-Layers' Union, No. 20, to the number of 32, on August 2 made a demand for recognition of their union by the employers. The employers refused such recognition, and the men remained out until Aug. 13, at which time practically all of them had returned to work. The strike was not successful. The estimated loss in wages was about \$3,500, and the employers estimate their loss at about \$2,000. This was purely a strike on the open-shop question, and proved unsuccessful.

SYMPATHY STRIKE.

Six ornamental iron-workers employed by the Charles McCall Co., engaged in erecting the Hamburger building, quit work on July 6 because the iron was being made by the Hecla Iron Works, of Brooklyn, against whom the National organization was waging a contest. The strike was practically ordered by the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron-Workers. Finally on July 13 the contract held by the Hecla Works was turned over to the Charles McCall Co., and the eight non-union men who were employed were discharged and the union men returned to work on the 14th of July. The wage loss to the men was about \$168, but the strike was successful, so far as the Hamburger building was concerned. The union boiler-makers who were employed upon the building also quit work in support of the iron-workers, but subsequently returned to work.

STRIKE OF CLOAKMAKERS.

The ladies' cloakmakers employed by Mendal Dupkin, Harris Friedman and Lewis Markus quit work because their employers refused to grant them an advance of 5 cents on each garment and compelled them to furnish their own machines, and pay 50 cents each per week for electric power. Twenty-three hands went out by order of the Cloakmakers' Union No. 4. Finally the strike was settled by the firms signing an agreement conceding free electricity and machines, and 5 cents advance on each garment, but refusing recognition of the union.

PUDDLERS AND FINISHERS.

On July 19 about eighty men employed by Iron & Steel Company, and usually engaged in and finishing departments, quit work because for an increase of wages equal to that paid in Western cities was not conceded. These men to have been members of the Amalgamated Iron & Tin-Workers' Association, but the local association went to pieces on account of the strike stated that when the men quit work none of them returned to work with the exception of about sought and secured work elsewhere. The men by the piece, and averaged from \$18 to \$20 per working full time, though some make as high as per week. The difference between the Eastern scale ranges from 50 cents to \$1.25 per ton, according to character of the work. The strike was not actually ended on July 20; the loss in production estimated at about \$250.

PANTSMAKERS' STRIKE.

Eight men employed by Morris Specter & Co. for an increase of one cent per pair in making pants and a cent for pressing pants on July 24, and upon refusal, quit work by order of the local Union of Pantmakers, No. 114. The strike occasioned a loss of about \$300 and the men went to work in other places. Mr. Specter employed new non-union hands.

LITHOGRAPHERS' EFFORT FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association of America having decided to put into effect an eight hour day on August 1, at their last National Convention and having notified their employers to that effect, the more branch of that organization proceeded to carry out the instructions of the National Association on August 1. The National Association comprises about eighty

the trade throughout the country, and numbers, according to a statement of the employers, about 2,500 pressmen, transferers and proofers directly, and about 27,000 artists, stone-grinders, feeders, etc., indirectly. The National Association of Employing Lithographers, with about fifty firms as members in New York, and probably twice as many more throughout the country, made a declaration for the open shop in New York on August 2.

On August 3 the lithographers in Baltimore City connected with the Lithographers' Union made a demand upon all the firms employing them for a reduction in the hours of labor from nine to eight. The following firms conceded the demand and the men returned to work for them:

Maryland Lithographing Co.,
Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co.,
Lewis Doetch,
Young, Selden & Co.,
Crown, Cork & Seal Company,
Baltimore Lithographing Co.

Those who refused the concession were A. Hoen & Co., Marburg branch of The American Tobacco Co. and Friedewald & Co. At the time this report closed there were only twelve men out of employment and on the benefit roll of the union, and up to this time, December 10, the wage loss was about \$4,500. Benefits had been paid to the extent of \$3,150. The strike was ordered by the organization and was part of a general strike in the trade throughout the country for a reduction in the hours of labor.

STRIKE OF UPHOLSTERERS.

Prior to August 31 the members of the Upholsterers' Local Union No. 104 notified their various employers that they would make a demand for an eight-hour workday on and after September 1. This was refused by the employers, and on that day all the firms in the city except Messrs. Knipp & Son and U. A. Pollack conceded the eight hours. However, when the strike commenced in August, thirty-five men quit work out of a total membership of 100 in the union, and by September 11 all the idle members were at work.* The

union paid out \$321, and the strike was finally settled by agreement with all the firms except those two named. The loss in wages was estimated to be about \$1,200. There was no excitement over the contest and the strike was entirely successful in its final result; coming as it did in the opening of the busy season there was little else for the employers to do but concede the demands.

STRIKE OF BUTCHERS.

The members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Local, No. 90, of Baltimore, made a demand upon their employers for a new agreement, to go into effect on September 1. This agreement was to take the place of the old agreement, and was as follows:

SECTION 1. The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ only members of the above Union, parties of the second part, in good standing, carrying an out-of-work card.

SEC. 2. The party of the first part further agrees that the hours of labor of all employees, members of the above Union, parties to the second part, shall be nine (9) hours for each day or not more than fifty-four (54) hours in any one week, time of starting and finishing to be arranged between employer and employees. All overtime to be paid at the rate of straight time.

SEC. 3. Time of Meatcutters in stores or market shall be twelve (12) hours for each day or seventy-two (72) hours in any one week, time of starting and finishing to be arranged as in Section 2 of this agreement.

SEC. 4. All Sunday work shall be paid at the rate of double time.

SEC. 5. Work on New Year's Day (Jan. 1st), Independence Day (July 4th), Labor Day (first Monday in September), Christmas Day (December 25th), shall be paid at the rate of double time.

SEC. 6. The rate of wages prevailing at the time of signing this contract shall not be reduced.

SEC. 7. It is further agreed that the minimum rate of wages of an employe in the killing, sausage or icehouse department shall be eleven (\$11.00) dollars per week. Also that the minimum rate of wages of an employe in the packing department shall be ten (\$10.00) dollars per week.

SEC. 8. There shall be allowed an apprentice where two (2) men are employed, two (2) apprentices where nine men are employed, an additional apprentice for every increase of seven (7) men in employment, but there shall at no time be more than seven (7) apprentices connected with any establishment. Apprentices must serve three (3) years, and no one shall be employed as an apprentice who is over twenty-one (21) years of age.

SEC. 9. All employees working in a slaughter-house, market or store, who are above the age of sixteen (16) and are handling meat, shall become members of the above Union.

SEC. 10. Employees cannot be discharged for services performed in the interest of the Union.

SEC. 11. If at any time a disagreement may arise between the employer and employees, same may be adjusted by referring the matter to an Arbitration Committee, composed of three (3) employers and three (3) members of the above Union, with one entirely disinterested party; parties to said Arbitration Committee shall not be directly concerned.

SEC. 12. There shall be only one (1) Superintendent in any shop. All gang or department foremen must be members of the Union. No shop with less than nine (9) men shall be recognized as needing a Superintendent.

SEC. 13. The representative of Butchers' Union, No. 90, shall on all occasions have the right to go in the factory to see members there employed on business of the Union.

SEC. 14. This Agreement to be in effect from August 31st, 1906, to September 1st, 1907.

The Association of Butchers refused to accept the agreement, and refused a conference with the national representative of the Butchers' Union, with the result that on September 1 about 400 men employed by various firms quit work. The strike was indorsed by the local Federation of Labor, and continued for some time. The following firms conceded the demand almost from the start:

Ferdinand Snyder, William A. Snyder, Christian Gunser, George W. Horn, Adam Lehneis, Ferdinand Volkert, Charles Schaaf & Bro., Lewis Rettberg, John Eichner, Ernst Landel, J. F. Krouse, Chas. F. Kirner, A. F. C. Henson, Fred Hoffman, John Schmidt, John R. Lang, William A. Brice.

The strike occasioned the paying out in benefits of about \$6,000 by the union, and it is practically impossible to get an account of the loss of wages, which must have been three or four times this much.

Among the incidents of this strike was the application by John J., Charles G. and Conrad P. Hoffman, trading as C. Hoffman & Sons, through their attorney, for an injunction against a number of members of the union, and which injunction was signed by Judge Stockbridge on September

6, to prevent the members of the union from interfering with the business of the concern by threats, intimidation or coercion, or placing pickets around the firm's plant.

In the meantime a number of men were brought here from other cities, and a number of non-union or green hands were placed at work.

Fifteen of the largest firms in the city, comprising the Butchers' Association, held several meetings and agreed not to sign the new nine-hour agreement.

The strike continued along for some time, and the local union, with the assistance of the local Federation of Labor, issued a boycott against the employers of non-union hands. Finally the strike petered out, and nearly all of the old hands went back to work or left the city. The employers claimed that there was no change in the wage scale made, and at the time of the strike they were paying as a rule the following wages:

Laborers or Sweepers.....	\$11.00 per week.
Sausage men.....	18.00 per week.
Helpers	13.50 per week.
Icehouse men.....	16.00 per week.
Helpers	13.50 per week.
Killers	13.50 per week.

The local Federation of Labor indorsed the strike, and contributions of money were made by a number of unions to the butchers' organization. The Federation also stated through its president that it would stand by the Butchers' Union to the end. Notwithstanding the fierceness with which the contest was commenced the strike finally petered out, and nearly all the men returned to their places, or sought work elsewhere, some of the smaller firms having conceded the nine-hour day.

STRIKE ON SCHOOLHOUSE.

The discharge of a foreman employed by D. W. & G. H. Thomas & Co., contractors for the Eastern Female High School in this city, on September 6, resulted in twenty-eight carpenters and three sheet metal-workers quitting work. These men returned to work next day, however, as the strike was not ordered by the carpenters or sheet metal-workers' organizations.

TIE-UP OF WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The greatest contest of the year between organizations and employers was that between the steamboat captains, mates and pilots employed by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Steamboat Company. While this was not looked upon by organized labor in Baltimore as a contest between their fellow-workmen organized as a trades-union and the employer, yet it was in no sense anything else. Indeed, it was a typical contest between an organized trades-union and organized capital; and that it resulted in a complete success for the men was due to the fact that the entire sympathy of the public was with them from the inception of the strike, and, secondly, because it inconvenienced the entire general public and for a time put an embargo upon the trade of the Chesapeake Bay, involving the loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars, and threatening a congestion of the general transportation of the State.

The story of the strike is interesting, because it gives evidence of the conservative and slow movement of a well-regulated trades-organization up to the moment before it would use the last weapon at its command in its endeavor to secure what it deemed to be the rights of its members. The story of this strike involves the assistance of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, and its first utilization of the Arbitration Law enacted by the Legislature of 1904, and the complete vindication of the wisdom of that legislation.

The parties to this controversy were rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Steamboat Company, both controlled and managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The initial step in the movement for higher wages by the organization was taken in the early spring, when by resolution of the lodge the national officers, Captain John C. Silva, of Boston, Mass., President; W. L. Cullin, of Camden, N. J., First

Vice-President; Mr. J. J. McFarland, of San Francisco, Cal., Second Vice-President; A. R. Mackey, of Pittsburg, Pa., Third Vice-President; L. B. Dow, of New York, Treasurer and Counsel, and B. F. Rockins, of Camden, N. J., Secretary, constituting the National Executive Board of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, were summoned to Baltimore to consult with and help to formulate the demands of the local organization for the increase of wages. These gentlemen were in Baltimore during May and June, and as a final result of their consultation with the local officers and at the request of the local organization they presented a petition for an increase of wages according to the following, which the committee of national officers presented to Capt. Willard Thomson on June 29:

BALTIMORE, MD., June 29, 1906.

CAPT. WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-President and General Manager.

DEAR SIR:

We, your petitioners, Masters and Officers (who are also pilots) of the different lines operated on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which you represent, respectfully request that we be granted the small increase of wages asked for, for the following reasons:

FIRST.—It is a well-known fact that in some instances the Engineers receive more wages per month than the Masters and Officers who have the care and responsibility of the passengers, freight and valuable property of the Company in its safe navigation. We believe this to be unjust to us.

SECOND.—The cost of living has increased from 33 to 50 per cent. in the past five years, while we have had no increase of wages.

THIRD.—The wages paid Masters and Officers are the lowest paid in any other port for the same service. The safe navigation of the steamers on the different routes in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries call for men of experience and ability, and many years of experience are required of the deck officers to become competent to fill these positions. While not extolling our abilities, still we believe that the officers in charge of the steamers of the Company are equal to any in any other port.

FOURTH.—Since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken charge, the route and hours on duty have been increased considerably, especially on the Chester River Route, and no extra compensation has been granted.

Trusting that you will give our petition your earnest consideration, and see the justice of our request and grant the favor asked, we submit the following rate of wages per month for your deck officers, which we believe would be just to us and satisfactory to the Company on the different lines:

Chester River Line and Claiborne Route—Masters, \$100.00; First Officer, \$65.00; Second Officer, \$45.00.

Choptank River Line—Masters, \$115.00; First Officer, \$70.00; Second Officer, \$50.00.

All Lines Below Cove Point—Masters, \$125.00; First Officer, \$80.00; Second Officer, \$60.00.

We respectfully request that the licensed Quartermasters be paid \$35.00 per month.

CHESTER RIVER, LOVE POINT AND CLAIBORNE LINES.

MASTERS.	FIRST OFFICER.	SECOND OFFICER.	STEAMER.
W. J. Taylor.....	H. I. Woodall.....	C. B. Willson.....	Love Point.
	G. B. Lowe.....	Wm. Goodman.....	Love Point.
W. F. Vandyke.....	Geo. W. Gibson.....	Jno. L. Story, Q. M.....	Gratitude.
John A. Clarke.....	L. J. Smith.....		B. S. Ford.
S. E. Todd.....	F. A. Carroll.....	M. Barnett.....	Cambridge.
J. T. Smith.....	H. A. Bohannon.....	E. Harding.....	Northumberland.

HOOPER STRAITS LINE.

Geo. A. Raynor.....	C. J. Henderson.....	R. S. Evans, Q. M.	
		W. T. Charnock.....	Eastern Shore.
W. F. Joynes.....	R. W. Dise.....	J. E. Evans.....	Pocomoke.
W. K. Veasey.....		S. F. Todd.....	Virginia.
R. Heward.....	J. R. Tilghman.....	S. P. Fisher.....	Maryland.

WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK AND NORFOLK LINE.

A. M. Long.....		J. M. McKenney.....	
		John E. Sewell, Q. M. Calvert.	
M. W. Gourley.....	Robt. L. Hart.....	Wm. C. Mills.....	Middlesex.
J. W. Gresham, Q. M. J. L. Edwards.....		W. C. Robinson.....	Essex.
	C. A. Rollins.....	B. F. Coster.....	Westmoreland.
W. C. Geoghegan.....	John B. Douglas.....	S. S. Harrington.....	Anne Arundel.
J. H. M. Burroughs.....			

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.

	J. R. Conkins, Jr.....	Jas. Paschal.....	Avalon.
A. D. Branford.....	C. E. Adams.....	A. P. Todd.....	Chesapeake.
W. H. Perry.....		Thos. H. Morgan.....	Minnie Wheeler.
J. W. Hurtt.....			Tivolio.
	Jos. E. Woolford.....	L. P. Clifton.....	Joppa.
	Edward Johnson.....	L. P. Stafford.....	Virginia.
		Harry Malone.....	Virginia.

PIANKATANK RIVER LINE.

H. W. Lucas.....	S. T. Warfield.....	J. T. Willing.....	} Enoch Pratt.
	W. S. Teell.....	J. B. Hurley, Q. M.....	
		S. W. Roberts.....	
Wesley Thomas.....	Sam'l P. Stewart.....	Fred. Nekon, Q. M.....	Tangiers.

PATUXENT RIVER LINE.

James J. Leitch..... Jas. H. M. Horsman ..St. Mary.

Respectfully submitted this 19th day of June, 1906,

JOHN C. SILVA, President.

N. L. CULLIN, Vice-President.

LUTHER B. DOW, Treas. and Gen'l Counsel.

BENJAMIN F. PERKINS, Secretary.

Grand Executive Committee American Association Masters, Mates and Pilots.

This petition was signed by 19 masters, 21 first officers and 26 second officers, all employees of the two above-named companies.

The other companies to whom this petition was presented stated that they were willing to consider and grant the demands as soon as these lines had settled with the employees. All of these men signing the petition were members of Rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association.

Captain Thomson refused to discuss the question of the petition with the committee, or to take up the petition in any manner whatever, principally upon the ground that the committee was not composed of his own employees, and he would not recognize the organization through its representatives.

This action by the General Manager of the companies again put the matter up to the local organization, and on September 20 all the officers of the two companies, except three, by agreement and resolution of Rescue Harbor No. 14, tendered their resignation to the companies, said resignation to go into effect October 1. These men likewise presented the boats' papers to the superintendent of the companies, Mr. F. A. Joynes, and on October 1 all of these captains and officers quit their boats, leaving them tied up at the wharves as promptly as they arrived and discharged their cargoes. The result was almost a complete cessation of traffic on the Chesapeake Bay; as these companies practically controlled some thirty boats and railroad connections on the Eastern Shore for the transportation of the cargoes carried by the boats from the city of Baltimore, or from the Eastern Shore to the city of Baltimore.

The strike or tie-up, whichever you may choose to call it, thus continued until October 5, when the Chief of this Bureau took the initial step under the Act heretofore cited, of 1904, which is as follows:

CHAPTER 671.—*Arbitration of Labor Disputes.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employees, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen be-*

tween employer and employes, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall at once visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized, in writing, may, at his discretion, endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employe engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the controversy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first-named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first-named arbitrators as aforesaid to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator, or he may deputize, in writing, some person officially connected with the said Bureau to act, and said Chief or the person who may be deputized by him shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of said board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties actually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, said agreement shall be valid, and the award and the determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid upon the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to submit the matter to arbitration, then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements in writing, and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper assigning such responsibility or blame over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the investigation as aforesaid, the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may deputize, in writing, as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts of record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation coming to the knowledge of the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12, 1904.

Hon. Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and his Assistant, J. G. Schonfarber, called upon Captain Willard Thomson, Vice-President and General Manager of the companies, and tendered the good offices of the Bureau for mediation between the contesting parties. They also called upon Captain John C. Silva, the representative of the employes of the two companies, making the same tender. Captain Thomson referred the two gentlemen to his counsel, Mr. N. P. Bond, and agreed to meet them in his office a little later in the day for the purpose of consultation.

Captain Silva, on the part of Rescue Harbor No. 14 and the employes of the companies immediately accepted the proffered aid in settling the difficulty. Later in the day an interview was had with Mr. Thomson and Mr. Bond in the offices of the latter. The position assumed by Messrs. Thomson and Bond at this interview was that there was nothing to mediate or arbitrate between the companies and their employes; that if the State officials would put their suggestions in writing to the president of the companies, these suggestions would be considered. Immediately after this interview the following letter was written to Mr. Charles E. Pugh, President of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Steamboat Company:

BALTIMORE, MD., October 5, 1906.

MR. CHARLES E. PUGH,

President of the B., C. & A. and Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad and Steamboat Companies.

DEAR SIR:

In view of the widespread effect of the controversy between the lines of transportation, of which you are President, and some of the employes, this Department of the State Government, the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, through its Chief, Charles J. Fox, tenders its services for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory settlement of said controversy. This step is taken under the provisions of Chapter 671, Acts of 1904, and we trust that we may be of some use in the public's interests in bringing about a satisfactory conclusion of the trouble. To this end we suggest that the representatives of the Companies and the representatives of the employes meet in the State Office on to-morrow, Saturday, and explicitly state both sides of the case, with a view to bringing about a settlement, and after that a Board of Arbitration, constituted under the Act heretofore noted, who may hear and determine whatever question in dispute there may be discovered.

Trusting that this will be acceptable and awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief.*

At the same time the following letters were sent to Captain Charles Riehl, President of Rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, and Captain John C. Silva, President of the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association:

BALTIMORE, MD., October 5, 1906

CAPTAIN CHARLES RIEHL,

President Rescue Harbor No. 14, Steam Pilot Boat Association.

DEAR SIR:

The Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, Charles J. Fox, Chief, hereby tenders its services, under the Act of 1904, Chapter 671, with a view of bringing about a settlement of the present difficulties between certain transportation lines and its employees. Therefore, we suggest that both parties to the controversy, through their representatives, meet on Saturday in this office and lay before this Department its side of the controversy, with a view of finding out what differences exist and the arbitration of such differences under the Act noted above.

Awaiting a prompt reply from you, we are,

Respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 5, 1906.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. SILVA,

President of the National Steam Pilot Boat Association.

DEAR SIR:

The Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, Charles J. Fox, Chief, hereby tenders its services, under the Act of 1904, Chapter 671, with a view of bringing about a settlement of the present difficulties between certain transportation lines and its employees. Therefore, we invite you and other representatives of the employees of the Railroad and Steamboat Lines, parties to the controversy, to meet in this office with the representatives of the Steamboat and Railroad Companies on Saturday, at an hour to be appointed early to-morrow, to discuss the matters in controversy, with a view to conciliation and arbitration, if necessary, and a settlement of the difficulties in the interest of the general public and according to law.

Awaiting a prompt reply from you by bearer, and trusting that we may be successful in bringing employer and employes together, we are,

Respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

In reply to these letters the following was received from Mr. Charles E. Pugh by Mr. Fox on October 6:

CHARLES J. FOX, Esq., BALTIMORE, MD., October 6, 1906.
Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

DEAR SIR:

Your communication of October 5 courteously tendering the willingness of your Bureau to exercise its functions with a view to bringing about such conditions as will permit of the operation of the steamboats of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company, which are now tied up and idle in the harbor of Baltimore, because of the inability of the Companies at the present to secure the services of competent commanding officers, pilots and crews, addressed to Mr. Charles E. Pugh, President, has been by that officer referred to me, with a request for a prompt and appropriate reply, as is evidenced by the copy of his letter of this date hereto attached.

Replying to your valued communication, it is proper to state that no one can regret more than the two Companies and their officers the public inconvenience caused by the resignation of certain of the Companies' employes, which has left their boats unmanned and for the present prevents their operation.

As we understand your suggestion, it is that a conference should be had between the representatives of the Companies and representatives of the Companies' employes at your office, and that after the differences between the Companies and their employes shall have been brought out at such a conference, that whatever questions in dispute might be discovered shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration constituted under the Act of the Assembly of Maryland.

In reply to the suggestion, it is eminently important and proper to state that no complaint has been made directly to either of said companies by any of the employes thereof, either respecting compensation or the condition of their service, and but for a communication which was transmitted to me through and by a committee of an organization known as "American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots," and sundry resignations of employes of the companies transmitted through the same channel, the companies would have been wholly without intimation that any of their employes were dissatisfied with their compensation. Under these circumstances, there would not seem to be any such controversial condition yet existing directly between the companies and their employes in regard to wages as to require the consideration of the feature of arbitration suggested by your communication.

The question has arisen between the companies and their former Captains as to what measures are necessary to secure and preserve proper discipline on the various lines. The companies cannot submit

to a determination by arbitrators, or by anyone else, what methods are proper to be used for the safety of lives and property intrusted to them as common carriers and the safe preservation of their own property.

The question as to what discipline shall be maintained on the companies' boats, and what measures are necessary to preserve such discipline, and what is, or what is not, harmful to such discipline, are not questions which the companies feel they can leave to the arbitration of anyone, but are questions which they must and should determine for themselves. We cannot permit anyone else to determine for us what shall be the character of the men to whom the absolute control of our property is committed when one of our steamers leaves port. We cannot permit anyone to determine for us what discipline it is necessary to maintain for the safety of the property and the safety of the lives of the passengers intrusted to our care, and we cannot permit anyone to determine for us what would or would not affect that discipline. To apply this position to the existing state of affairs we cannot, in spite of our respect for your Bureau, and our appreciation of your offer, and in spite of the regret for the loss that the present situation entails upon both the public and ourselves, agree that you, or anyone else, should determine for us the propriety of having the Captains in charge of our boats members of an association with their subordinates; nor can we have anyone judge for us what the effect would be upon the discipline upon our lines. You will, therefore, see that, so far as we know, there is no question in dispute between ourselves and our former employes except the question affecting the discipline on our lines, and this question we cannot agree to submit to the judgment of your Bureau, or to the judgment of any arbitrators whatsoever.

It is needless to say that, as the operating officer of each of the said companies, I will at any time be glad to meet and confer with any committee constituted of the former employes of either company, or any individual employe, and hear and give due consideration to any request which may be thus presented either in regard to wages or other matters connected with the service; and it may not be amiss to state my strong belief that if any committee of the companies' employes, or the employes themselves, were permitted by the above-mentioned organization to pursue untrammelled their own inclinations, and to meet in conference, whatever might be suggested at such conference as a possible feature of the controversy would be quickly and satisfactorily adjusted.

In conclusion, I beg to add that the companies and their officers duly appreciate the tender of your Board's good offices, and desire to make grateful acknowledgment thereof accordingly.

Very truly yours,

WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-president and General Manager

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 6, 1906.

CAPTAIN WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-President and General Manager Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, and Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

Herewith we send you a letter of the 5th instant addressed to me by Mr. Charles J. Fox, Chief of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, courteously tendering the services of that Bureau for the purpose and in the effort to bring about satisfactory conditions, which will permit the operation by the companies of their steamboats now tied up and idle in the harbor of Baltimore, and which cannot for the present be operated because of the companies' inability to obtain the service of competent officers and crews.

Such a communication emanating from an officer of this character is manifestly entitled to a prompt and courteous response, and as Vice-President and General Manager of the companies, you are in full charge of the companies' operations, and more fully conversant with all the essential features of the present situation than I can possibly be; and as, moreover, the present conditions are such as should be properly dealt with and determined by the General Manager, I beg to request that you will promptly make an appropriate response to such communication.

Yours truly,

CHAS. E. PUGH,
President.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 6, 1906.

MESSRS. CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief*, and J. G. SCHONFARBER, *Assistant*,
Bureau of Statistics and Information.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the tender made by you in accordance with Chapter 671, of the Acts of 1904, with a view of bringing about a settlement of the matters involved in the present controversy between the Association of Pilots, Masters, etc., and the Transportation Companies in the port of Baltimore, speaking for the Association of Pilots, Masters, etc., the representatives of this Association will be glad to avail themselves of your offer and to meet at your office on Monday at such time as you may name.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. H. SMITH,
Attorney.

It will thus be seen that while one party to the controversy was willing and ready to accept the mediation of the Department, the other party, the Steamboat Companies, practically denied that there was any ground for such offer on the part of the State.

Upon the receipt of these letters the Chief of the Bureau and his assistant immediately proceeded, under the Law, to a thorough investigation of the trouble, issuing summonses for thirty persons, including the Vice-President of the Steamboat Companies, twenty-seven of the captains and mates, and the national officers of the association, the following being a copy of the summons:

STATE OF MARYLAND.

To.....

You are hereby summoned to appear at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 8th day of October, 1906, at the office of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, 100 Equitable Building, then and there to testify before me, as a witness in the case between The Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad Company and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad and Steamboat Company, and their employes, members of the Rescue Harbor No. 14, Master and Pilots Steam Vessels.

Fail not to attend. Witness my hand and seal.

(SEAL).....

Assistant to Chief of Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information.

Be punctual in attendance.

The investigation started promptly at ten o'clock on October 8, and the testimony taken amounted to upwards of 2,000 words.

Hon. Charles J. Fox, Chief, deputed his assistant, Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, to conduct the investigation, as follows:

BALTIMORE, MD., October 4, 1906.

MR. J. G. SCHONFARBER,

You are hereby deputed and authorized by me to take whatever steps may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Chapter 61, Acts of 1904, in the controversy between the Railroad and Steamboat Companies and their employes.

Yours truly,
CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

Mr. N. P. Bond appeared before the Investigator as counsel for the companies, and Mr. Robert H. Smith appeared as counsel for Rescue Harbor No. 14 and the national officers. The entire day was consumed in this work, and while the testimony was voluminous on the part of the captains, the following statement was filed by Mr. N. P. Bond, as counsel for the Steamboat Company, at the opening of the investigation:

Statement of Captain Willard Thomson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company, before the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, October 8, 1906.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE BODY:—

In response to a summons to appear before this Bureau, I beg to state that the companies which I represent are very happy, indeed, to have this opportunity to present to you, and through you to the press and public, a full statement of their position in the present crisis. We feel confident that a full and fair examination of the facts as they are will make your honorable body realize that the position which we are taking in this matter is the only possible one consistent with our duty to our patrons and to the public generally.

In the first place, let me assure you that we are not stubbornly refusing to grant an increase in wages to our men. In fact, I am free to state that we should be very glad to make some readjustment of the wages of our men, and to discuss this question with them fully and freely. We should be very glad, indeed, to hear their views of the matter, and to know precisely what it is that they want and the reasons for their demands. We shall then be in a position to balance the various claims that may be made, and to explain to our men what we can do for them. We believe that our own men are the only ones competent to discuss this question with us, and that they are best qualified to understand whatever we may have to say to them concerning our position in the matter.

COMPANIES NOT OPPOSED TO UNIONS.

Nor is this a fight against union labor. We have never made any objection to the subordinates in our employ joining labor unions, and our relations with the labor unions have been uniformly agreeable. It has been our policy, however, for a period approaching fifteen years, when any body of our men desired a readjustment of wages to take the subject up with a committee from their own number. Even so recently as last spring our conductors, brakemen and other railway employes made a plea for increased wages, and although all

of these men are members of national unions, their plea was presented to us by a committee from their own number. We were thus in a position to discuss the matter fully and frankly with them, and a readjustment was reached without difficulty. This method of dealing with such cases has been found uniformly satisfactory, and we can see no reason why a different policy should be pursued in the present instance.

NO DISPUTE IN REGARD TO WAGES.

In appearing before your honorable body we must again state that we know of no dispute between ourselves and our employes in regard to wages. If there be such a question, we will take it up now, or at any other time with any of our men individually, or with a committee of our men collectively, and we do not doubt that we can arrive at a settlement.

Briefly stated, the position in which we find ourselves is somewhat as follows:

Early last June we were visited by a committee representing the American Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, and we were handed a schedule of wages and asked to apply that schedule to our employes. We declined to discuss the question of wages with the organization's committee, though we were willing then, as we are now, to take up the matter with our men. We took the position, at that time, that we were not called upon, and that it was utterly contrary to the well-established policy of our companies, to discuss the question of wages with a committee not composed of our own employes.

We have always felt that the problems of our companies were peculiar, and that the only men capable of reaching a reasonable judgment as to a position we might assume with reference to wages and other questions were our own men, who are familiar with the peculiarities of our situation. We were threatened, from time to time during the summer, that if we did not take some action with reference to this original request, that matters would be made embarrassing for us. Finally, without any direct communication whatever from our own men, we received, about Sept. 20th, the resignations of a large number of our captains, mates and quartermasters.

Without further notice, and still without any consultation with us, the operating officers of the greater part of our vessels, on October 1st, left them unmanned, and we were placed in a position where it was absolutely impossible to operate them. The men thus took upon themselves the responsibility of tying up the commerce of the territory reached by our boats, seriously interfering with the fertilizer traffic at a period of the year when this material is vital to the farmers in preparation of the harvest of next spring, and partially paralyzing the general trade of Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers. We were utterly defenceless, because the men, by virtue of their government licenses for these waters, enjoy a practical monopoly of the privilege of handling steamers thereon.

It is also manifest by what we have said that the purpose, to accomplish which our employees took upon themselves the very grave responsibility of tying up the commerce carried by our lines, and of interfering with the public convenience and comfort, was to compel our companies to permit our employees, including the captains, to be members of the association which undertook to deal with us and represent them. There is, so far as we know, no other question between us which cannot be, we believe, settled to our mutual satisfaction within twenty-four hours, and we respectfully submit that the responsibility for the present condition of affairs is not upon us, but upon our former employees.

DISCIPLINE THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

This brings us to the real heart of the question. Our companies are responsible to the public for the safe operation of our vessels. In order to guarantee such operation, the absolutely vital and essential requirement is that the most perfect discipline should be maintained. The only way in which we can maintain discipline is to hold our captains directly and absolutely responsible for the operation of our boats when they are outside of port.

The calling of a captain is somewhat unique. It is different from that of a train conductor, or of a foreman, or of any other boss of the ordinary kind. While on the water, the captain of a ship is the direct personal representative of the owner of his vessel. His word is law, and in him every subordinate officer of the ship recognizes the authority of the company itself. The captain's allegiance, therefore, must be absolutely to his employers.

To admit the propriety of the captain of a ship placing himself on a level with his subordinates, where his subordinates are in a position by virtue of their preponderate numbers, to control his actions, would be quite as fitting as it would be to grant the propriety of generals on a field of battle joining an organization with their subordinate officers, which organization might have the power of stating what the generals should do in their relations with their government. The captain must be supreme, and if he is not supreme, all the lives and property entrusted to him as representing the company are always, more or less, in peril.

Therefore, we ask that our captains shall retire from such an organization. We ask this for the sake of the discipline of our ships. We feel that this is a request that should have the support of your honorable board and the public in general. It is a principle which is well recognized in all navigation, the validity of which has been successfully fought for whenever the question has been raised elsewhere, notably in the contest on the Great Lakes two years ago. At the present time, so we are informed, captains on the Lakes are not

permitted to join labor organizations in which their subordinates are members, and when any mate on a ship is to be promoted to a captaincy, he must first resign from his organization. The principle is a simple one, but is vital to the safe operation of ships.

PRESSENT SITUATION.

As this Bureau knows, and as we have already stated, the present situation of these companies is that we have not sufficient men in our employ, owing to the resignations which we have received, to man and operate our fleet of vessels. Manifestly vessels cannot be operated without men, nor can men be employed except such as are able to fulfill the requirements of law as to licenses regulating the operation of steam vessels.

The first thing that is necessary to the operation of a vessel is a competent captain; without a competent captain, satisfactory in character and in every other way to the company, with whom we are content to commit the safety of the passengers and the safety of the property of the public and the company, it would be utterly improper for us to allow one of our vessels to leave port. It is, therefore, useless for us to take up with anybody the question of the employment of subordinates of any character until the necessary number of captains for the operation of our vessels has been first secured. If all questions of wages, or of any other character, if such there be between ourselves and the subordinates of the vessels, were now removed we still could not operate our lines in the absence of satisfactory captains, and it seems to us, therefore, absolutely useless to discuss with anybody any questions relating to subordinates until what we feel to be the main question shall first be determined as to our captains.

We shall be very glad to receive applications from any, or all, of the captains formerly in our employ as captains on our vessels, or from any other men competent to fill the position of captains, and able to qualify as such under the law; and if your Bureau can aid us in any way in procuring the first requisite to the operation of the vessels, to wit, competent captains, we shall feel ourselves much indebted to you.

As we have said, however, our responsibility to the public compels us to insist that we shall be the only judges of the competency of the men applying to us for the position of captain, and the only judges of what discipline we shall require such captains to maintain, and what measures are necessary to preserve such discipline.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-President and General Manager,

Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company,

Vice-President and General Manager,

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company.

STATE OF MARYLAND }
BALTIMORE CITY } ss:

I hereby certify that on this 8th day of October, 1906, before me, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the City and State aforesaid, personally appeared Willard Thomson, who made oath in due form of law that he is the Vice-President and General Manager of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company, and Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, and that the matters and things in the foregoing statement contained are true as therein set forth as to all matters stated of his own knowledge, and as to material stated on information and belief that he verily believes to be true.

OSCAR C. MARTINET, J. P.

The testimony of the captains was to the effect that they were receiving less wages than men at any other seaboard on the Atlantic coast; that the work was harder and more hazardous, because of the numerous tributaries and landing-places for the boats on their trips. The testimony of Mr. F. A. Joynes, superintendent of the companies, was to the effect that he still considered a number of the captains in the employ of the companies; that he had refused to accept their papers, and that he was acting under the instructions or by consent of General Manager Thomson. Some of the captains claimed that they did not consider themselves employes of the company, having sent in their resignations, while others as strenuously stated that they *did so* consider themselves employes of the companies, as their resignations had not been accepted, the companies admitting that they had not replied to any of the resignations of the captains up to the day of investigation. One captain filed the following letter as having been received by him in reply to his resignation:

BALTIMORE, MD., October 4, 1906.

DEAR SIR:

This company has recently received a written resignation, signed by you, of your position as captain of one of this company's boats. This paper was not sent to us by you directly, but was transmitted to us by four gentlemen, one from Boston, one from New York, and the other two from other cities, signing their names as "Grand Executive Committee", of "American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots."

The paper signed by you gave no reason for your resignation, but from other communications received from the "Grand Executive Committee" the company infers that the reason of your resignation was that you were not satisfied with your pay as captain.

The company, from the way in which your resignation was transmitted to it, also infers that you have become a member of the above-named association.

As to the question of your pay, the company is entirely willing to take up and adjust with you individually any matters in regard thereto which you desire to present for its consideration. Or it will take up and settle any questions as to pay with the various captains on its boats collectively, or through any committee composed of such captains. The Vice-President of the company will at any time meet you or any such committee for that purpose, and adjust any differences there may be between you and the company in regard to pay in a reasonable manner.

The company cannot, however, take the matter up otherwise than with its own captains, and we think that a little reflection will make the reason obvious to you.

In your position as captain of one of the company's boats, you are, after you leave port, in full charge of and responsible for the lives of passengers and the valuable freight and property in the boat. It is your duty to maintain discipline and order, to see that all subordinates perform their duties, to be in fact the head and absolute commander of all on board.

Filling this position the company cannot consent that you should owe allegiance to anyone but it.

It is in the company's opinion utterly inadmissible that you should be a member of an association with your subordinates, who would thereupon become your equals and quite possibly your superiors in real authority. It is inevitable that such a state of affairs would result in an overturn of all real discipline, and quite possibly lead to serious danger to the lives and property in your charge.

This is entirely different from the case of the ordinary "Trade Union." Such associations are, when wisely guided and managed, a benefit to both employer and employee, and to such we have no objection to urge.

The position of a captain of a vessel is, however, unique, and is in the opinion of the company incompatible with membership in such a union, and particularly in one embracing his subordinates.

The duty which the company owes to the public to safeguard the lives of passengers, and preserve property intrusted to it, requires that nothing which must necessarily affect the discipline on its lines should be allowed, much less a state of affairs which reduces

our captains to an equality with their subordinates, and puts them practically subject to the commands of any other organization than that of the company.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that all questions regarding wages of subordinate officers and other employes, and pay of yourself and other captains, can in the opinion of the company be quickly and satisfactorily adjusted between the company and its employes, if you and the other captains so desire, and that there are no such questions which are not capable of easy settlement.

The company cannot, however, submit to having you and other captains of its boats members of an association with your subordinates, nor members of any association to which you owe allegiance superior to that you owe to the company. When in charge of one of the company's boats you must be subject to the command of the company only. We cannot have you subject to the command of any committee from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Camden.

In conclusion, we call your attention to the fact that the inconvenience and loss to which the public is now being subjected is, under these circumstances, your responsibility and that of the other captains, and not ours.

Respectfully,

WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-President and General Manager.

As captain after captain took the stand and was sworn the testimony was simply cumulative, the gist of the whole being that every action taken by the men had been concerted; that they believed they were getting too little pay; that the days of work had been practically increased since the consolidation of the companies, and that the action of the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots was taken because of the vote of the individuals in the local association, and that they preferred having the officers of the National Association present the same to their employers because they did not wish to place any individual in the position of being victimized on account of activity in behalf of the men.

The constitution and by-laws of the Grand Harbor of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots and the local constitution and by-laws of Rescue Harbor No. 14 were both placed in evidence as exhibits, showing that the organization had been in existence upwards of seventeen years; that there had never been a protest against any of the men joining said association by their employers; that

there had never been any objection to such association with their subordinates in the lodge, and there had never been a complaint by the managers or superintendent of the lines because of lack of discipline. Indeed, the general tenor of the entire testimony on both sides was to the effect that the most cordial relations existed between the employing companies and employes. The testimony elicited the fact of the merging of a number of steamboat lines into the two companies heretofore named, and also that they were controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which also owned and controlled the railroads running through the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The representatives of the companies were perfectly willing to give all information possible, and did so through their counsel; while the men through their counsel, Mr. Robert H. Smith, were equally anxious to give all information possible as to their individual employment and their association.

Mr. Dow, counsel for the association, submitted the following statement, which shows that Maryland, which is District 3 in the United States Revenue reports, shows a loss of lives third only in the list of districts in the United States, as follows:

Number Supervising District.	Number passengers carried a trip reported for cal- endar year 1904.	Number lives lost in fiscal year 1905.	Number pas- sengers car- ried per life lost.
1.....	29,131,174	31	939,715
2.....	271,567,183	86	3,157,758
3—Maryland.....	17,555,726	21	835,987
4.....	3,076,998	2	1,538,499
5.....	1,871,737	10	187,174
6.....	2,811,515	24	117,146
7.....	2,620,452	30	87,348
8.....	10,224,195	14	730,300
9.....	1,883,401	13	144,877
10.....	1,517,969	20	75,898
Total.....	342,260,350	251	
2d District.....	271,567,183	86	
9 Districts, excepting 2d.....	70,693,167	165	428,443

Exhibits 5 and 6 by the men show the wages being paid in Boston and Philadelphia, which were much higher than those paid in Maryland, though the work was conceded by all to be much more hazardous in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries than any other Eastern port.

Mr. Thomson filed a statement showing that the number of employes of both companies on steamers was 893, while the number of employes affected by the tie-up was 394. The number of licensed officers employed by both companies was 146, while the number of licensed officers not on the payroll was 57, and a conservative estimate of the freight that would have been handled within a week was upwards of 3,000 tons. Also that the stock issues of the two companies involved in the controversy was \$1,000,000 of common stock and \$1,500,000 of preferred stock each.

The taking of the testimony and the writing it up in full by the stenographers occupied about twenty-four hours, and at midnight, on Wednesday, October 10, the officials of the Bureau filed their official finding in the case, and published the same in the morning newspapers, as provided for by law, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND
INFORMATION

100 Equitable Building

BALTIMORE, MD., October 10, 1906.

According to the provisions of Chapter 671, Acts of 1904, the Bureau of Statistics and Information has made an investigation with reference to the present tie-up of the commerce of Baltimore over the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries arising from the controversy between the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company and their employes, who are members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, known as Rescue Harbor No. 14, of Baltimore City, and begs leave to submit the following statement as to the cause and present condition of the controversy and suggestions of remedy:

The two railway companies referred to above are incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000 preferred and \$1,000,000 common stock each, and accept an average daily tonnage for transportation of about 500 tons, with a total number of employes of 893, and licensed officers, including engineers, employed by both companies, to the number of 146.

Rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots, was organized seventeen years ago and is composed of licensed masters, mates and pilots employed on steamboats traversing the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and is organized for mutual protection and beneficial purposes, paying weekly sick benefits to its members and \$250 to a widow on the death of a member, its cardinal principle being the protection of its members and their employers' property on sea and land, and no citizen is eligible for membership unless he is a licensed pilot of the first or second class, or a master.

After a thorough investigation and the taking of testimony, we elicited the following:

During the spring of 1906 many of the captains and pilots discussed in their lodgeroom the rate of wages being paid them as compared with that of other cities, and early in May a request was sent to the national officers in New York for figures to compare with the rates paid in Baltimore. Subsequently the national officers were requested to visit Baltimore, and a petition was formulated, to be presented to the managers of the various lines, for the following rates of pay:

Chester River Line and Claiborne Route—Masters, \$100; First Officer, \$65; Second Officer, \$45 per month.

Choptank River Line—Masters, \$115; First Officer, \$70; Second Officer, \$50 per month.

All Lines Below Cove Point—Masters, \$125; First Officer, \$80; Second Officer, \$60 per month.

Licensed Quartermaster, \$35 per month.

Of course, these rates included board. This petition was signed by 19 masters, 21 first officers and 26 second officers, all employees of the two above-named companies. The petition recited the increased cost of living, and the fact that the wages paid were the lowest of any other port on the Atlantic seaboard for the same service. This petition was presented on June 19 to Capt. Willard Thomson, vice-president and general manager of the two above-named companies by a committee of national officers of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association. Captain Thomson refused to discuss the question of wages with the committee or take up the petition in any way whatever, and, so far as we can ascertain, has completely ignored the same up to the present time. On or about September 20 all of the officers of the two companies except three tendered their resignations to the companies, to go into effect October 1, and on or before that date tendered the boat's papers to the superintendent of the companies, Mr. F. A. Joyner. The result of this action is now well known, as from October 1 to the present time the bulk of the freight usually offered to these companies has either been refused transportation or diverted.

On Friday, October 5, the Chief of this bureau and his assistant waited upon Captain Thomson and tendered their services for conciliation or arbitration. Likewise they called upon Capt. John C. Silva, the representative of the employes of the two companies, making the same tender, which was readily accepted. Subsequently an interview was had with Captain Thomson and his general counsel, Mr. N. P. Bond, in his office at the Continental Trust Building. After some discussion Mr. Bond said he did not know that there was anything to arbitrate or that there was any dispute between the companies and their employes, but if the officials would put their suggestions in writing to the president of the companies they would consider them. Therefore, the same suggestions and tender was made to President Charles E. Pugh, of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Companies. These written suggestions and tender of service were replied to on October 6 by Captain Thomson, who stated: "No complaint has been made directly to either of said companies by any of the employes thereof either respecting compensation or the condition of their service, and but for a communication which was transmitted to me through and by a committee known as American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots and sundry resignations of employes of the companies transmitted through the same channel, the companies would have been wholly without intimation that any of their employes were dissatisfied with their compensation," and the letter further stated that, therefore, there was nothing to require the consideration of the feature of arbitration suggested by the bureau. In this letter the companies made the question of the discipline of its employes paramount, and stated their objection to the masters employed by them being associated with their subordinates in an organization, as the companies believed it would interfere with the masters' allegiance to the companies and the discipline of the employes.

Consequently upon this refusal of the companies to consent to a conference or arbitration, we proceeded under the law to investigate the trouble, taking the testimony of twenty-seven persons, including Capt. Willard Thomson, Mr. N. P. Bond, Mr. F. A. Joynes and twenty of the captains or mates of the two companies, as well as the testimony and opinion of Mr. John C. Silva and Mr. L. B. Dow, of the executive committee, of New York, of the National Association, and Capt. William S. Hugg, secretary of the local Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

The testimony, covering 3,000 words, proves conclusively:

FIRST—That this tie-up of the commerce of the city is largely detrimental to the business interests of the State.

SECOND—That had Capt. Willard Thomson, the general manager of the companies, treated the men with the ordinary courtesy of considering their petition for an increase in wages, or agreed to a

conference with their representatives as to the question of wages, as outlined in the petition, there would have been no such tie-up, and the subsidiary question that has since been made the main question by the companies could have been easily settled.

THIRD—We believe that the question of wages was, and is, the main question, because never before in the history of these companies or any other like subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad has there ever been any protest by its officials to the association of their employes in the organization heretofore mentioned; and we do not believe that such association has been in any way subversive of discipline or jeopardized either the companies' property or the lives of their passengers; but, to the contrary, we believe that the cordial relations created by such association has in most cases been beneficial to the companies' interests and assured the safety of their passengers, at the same time elevated both masters and mates in the estimation of each other and in the eyes of the public.

FOURTH—As to compensation, it is clearly evident that the wages of the employes or ex-employes of these companies are low in comparison with those of other ports, while the character of the work done and skill evinced by these officials will compare most favorably with that of like officials in any other part of the country. The dangerous character of navigation in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries and the long hours of service on trips, testified to by captains who have been in the employ of these and previous companies for upwards of a quarter of a century, with so few accidents, clearly prove the faithfulness, the ability and integrity of these men, whose careful pilotage has brought the port of Baltimore up to a standard higher than seven other steamboat inspection districts of the United States service, showing a loss of only one life to upward of each 800,000 passengers carried.

FIFTH—Inasmuch as both of these companies are chartered by the State as common carriers, and, inasmuch as the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots is recognized and provided for by the laws of the State, we see no good reason why the companies should refuse to recognize a legally authorized committee from such an association of such long standing and conservative methods. We believe that the substitution of the grand officers as a committee to present this petition for a local committee was not unusual, in the face of the statement made to your investigator that the members of the local organization were afraid of being victimized.

SIXTH—The evidence adduced before us thoroughly sustained the claim publicly made by the employes of the companies that they are still in many cases regarded as employes of said companies by the officials of the two companies, as a number of captains have been told to stand by their boats, and in no case, so far as we have learned, have any of the resignations been accepted; therefore, the claim made

by the companies that there was no disagreement between them and their employes falls to the ground.

SEVENTH—The companies whose boats are tied up and failing of service to the public are owned by two companies—the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railways—and though entirely separate organizations from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, yet we are credibly informed by counsel that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company “has a preponderating influence” in the management, and thus every ton of freight that is diverted from water transportation by the tie-up to railroad transportation over the only other outlet to the lower counties, brings greater business and greater profit to said Pennsylvania Railroad at higher rates and longer hauls than would otherwise be the case. In other words, the Pennsylvania Railroad has almost a monopoly of the transportation facilities by water and rail to the lower counties of this State from Baltimore City.

EIGHTH—The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Companies, being chartered by this State as common carriers, it is their duty to the State and to its citizens, from which they have their franchises, to continue the service of their boats in the transportation of passengers, mail and freight, and the question of a little increase in cost of wages, or the subsidiary question of discipline, should not be allowed to interfere with the ordinary transaction of the business of this great Commonwealth. Therefore, in view of these facts and the arbitrary refusal to consider these questions of differences between employer and employe in an ordinary business manner, fully justify us in suggesting to the Governor of this State that he take such steps as may compel the corporations named either to perform the public service for which they were chartered or vacate such franchise.

NINTH—We believe the present law providing for arbitration and investigation should be further amended, so as to provide for investigation and conciliation by the bureau, and hearing before an arbitration by the Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in all cases involving common carriers or public-service corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. FOX, *Chief,*

J. G. SCHONFARBER, *Assistant.*

These findings of the Bureau were published in all the daily papers on Thursday morning, October 11, and throughout the city the results of the investigation and findings by the Bureau were the subject of discussion, and by Friday, October 12, it was generally understood that Captain Thomson and his counsel were in consultation with President Pugh, of the two companies, in Philadelphia, and upon their return to Baltimore on October 12 negotiations were at once

opened with the men and their employers, with the result that the men selected a new committee, consisting of Captain W. C. Geoghegan, James Gourley and W. J. Taylor, who, with their counsel, Mr. Robert H. Smith, went into conference with Captain Thomson and Mr. Bond.

The committee for the men submitted the following statement to Captain Thomson as a basis of conference:

BALTIMORE, MD., October 12, 1906.

CAPTAIN WILLARD THOMSON,

Vice-President and General Manager B., C. & A. and M., D. & V. Lines,

Pier 2, Light Street, City.

SIR:

In order that we may state clearly what we think ought to be agreed upon between you and your employes, we submit the following as a fair basis for an agreement:

FIRST—That the following rate of wages should be paid:

(a) That Captain William Geoghegan and Captain James Gourley should each receive wages at the rate of \$150.00 per month.

(b) On the Chester River and Claiborne Lines, the masters to be paid \$100.00 each per month, the first officers \$65.00 each per month, and the second officers \$45.00 each per month.

(c) On the Choptank River Line the masters be paid \$115.00 each per month, the first officers \$70.00 each per month, and the second officers \$50.00 each per month.

(d) On all lines running below Cove Point (except Captain Geoghegan and Captain James Gourley), masters to be paid \$125.00 each per month, the first officers \$80.00 each per month, and the second officers \$60.00 each per month.

(e) All licensed quartermasters to be paid \$35.00 each per month.

(f) All officers are to receive full pay at all times when on duty.

SECOND—All the men are to return to the positions which they formerly held, at the rate of wages above stated.

THIRD—No subordinate officer shall be employed on any steamer without the consent of the master of said steamer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. C. GEOGHEGAN,

JAMES GOURLEY,

W. J. TAYLOR,

Committee of the Employes.

And, on Saturday, October 13, the following wage scale was agreed upon, to take effect and date back to October 1, covering every point of controversy as to salary, there being no other stipulation:

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY. MARYLAND, DELAWARE
AND VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGE SCALE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1ST, 1906.

	CAPTAINS.		FIRST MATES.		SECOND MATES.	
	Present Salary.	Compromise Salary.	Present Salary.	Compromise Salary.	Present Salary.	Compromise Salary.
Ferry—Love Point, Passenger.....	\$75.00.	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$65.00	\$30.00	\$45.00
" " " Freight.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	30.00	45.00
" Claiborne, Passenger.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	40.00	45.00
" " Freight.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	40.00	45.00
Chester River Line, Side Wheel.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	30.00	45.00
" " " Propellers.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	30.00	45.00
Choptank River Line, Side Wheel...	95.00	115.00	60.00	70.00	45.00	50.00
" " " Propellers.....	75.00	100.00	50.00	65.00	35.00	45.00
Nanticoke River Line.....	95.00	115.00	60.00	70.00	45.00	50.00
Wicomico River Line.....	100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	45.00	55.00
Pocomoke River Line.....	100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	40.00	55.00
Ocohanock River Line.....	100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	40.00	55.00
Patuxent River Line.....	*100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	40.00	55.00
Potomac River Line.....	†100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	40.00	55.00
Rappahannock River Line.....	100.00	125.00	60.00	75.00	40.00	55.00
Planktank River Line.....	95.00	125.00	55.00	75.00	40.00	55.00

* Captain Gourley, \$125.00; increased to \$150.00.

† Captain Geoghagan, \$125.00; increased to \$150.00.

All Quatermasters, \$30.00.

All freight boats on Chester River Line, basis: Captains, \$100.00; Mates, \$65.00; Second Mates, \$45.00.

This was signed by the committee of employes and counsel on behalf of the men, and by Messrs. Thomson and Bond on behalf of the companies.

This agreement was not finally settled upon until Saturday night at eleven o'clock, and upon the return of the committee to the headquarters at the Caswell Hotel, the men who had gathered there greeted the same with rousing cheers and congratulations, and on Sunday morning promptly returned to work on the boats, thus ending one of the most important and expensive strikes that has occurred in Baltimore for some years.

STRIKE OF ELEVATOR CONDUCTORS.

Six elevator boys employed by the Calvert Building Construction Company, and working in the Calvert Building, quit work on October 25 because a new dispatcher had been employed. Three returned to work, but the other three failed to be reinstated. The boys worked from 7.30 A. M. to 6 P. M., with a half-hour recess and a half hour for dinner.

They were connected with no organization and the strike had no object.

STRIKE OF DRIVERS.

On October 29, nine drivers employed by the Independent Transfer Company quit work because the company had deducted from the pay of one of their number a part of the cost of repairing a wagon, which had been broken while in charge of said driver. The strike was not ordered by any organization, and the men were all negroes. One of the men used profane language to the employer and was arrested and committed to jail for thirty days. Three of the men were reinstated on the following day, but the firm refused to take any of the others back. They worked ten hours a day and their wages averaged from \$10 to \$12 a week. The strike was a failure.

COMPOSITE TYPE AND MACHINE-HANDS.

On November 21 sixteen machinists and apprentices employed at the works of the National Composite Company quit work. The cause for this action was stated to be a change made in the managers, and that during working hours the new manager refused to permit them to use chairs, or to sit down at their work. The strike was not ordered by the organization, and subsequently the men received no benefits from My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, of Machinists, but nearly all of them found work elsewhere; only four of them being out of employment on December 10. The firm did not make any concessions, and so far, when this report closed, the strikers had failed in securing the use of the chairs again.

MINOR LABOR EVENTS.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MACHINISTS.

Two years ago the firm of John B. Adt & Co. had some trouble with My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, Machinists, and the Local Federation of Labor. This trouble resulted in what Messrs. Adt regarded as a boycott, and through counsel the firm petitioned for an injunction, which was granted on June 10, 1904. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, over 1,400 pages of typewritten matter being required to fully present the case. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Niles & Wolf and Harry N. Abercrombie, and the defendant organization by Messrs. Thomas G. Hayes, and Lee, Hatton & Tyson. When the case was carried to the Court of Appeals the action of the lower court was sustained and the case remanded back to be tried on its merits. This second trial came up before Judge Harlan in the Circuit Court, who finally granted, on January 29, a perpetual injunction against My Maryland Lodge of Machinists, the Baltimore Federation and Harry Vollmer, and dismissed it in so far as it referred to the Brewery Engineers' Union, Liberty Association of Steam-fitters, Fred. Heuer and C. E. Dotson. In delivering the opinion Judge Harlan declared substantially as follows: "That the defendants had combined to injure Adt's business; that they and those affiliated with them had attempted to carry out this plan by unlawful methods; finally, that the attempt had resulted in actual damages to the plaintiff, but that no actual violence was shown, though the evidence does show such unlawful interference with customers of the plaintiff to the extent of intimidation or coercion." The decree for monetary damages was dismissed and the costs of the case were placed on the defendants.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DISCHARGED.

Consternation was created among the employes of the United Railways Company in the early part of April because about forty-five or fifty men were dropped on Tuesday, April 3, without explanation. The company made no statement, but it was generally known at the time that the

general organizer of the Federation of Labor had been sending out letters in confidence to the employes of the company, with a view of organizing a street carmen's local. It was generally stated that a large number of men had agreed to join the union, but nothing definite resulted, though more men were subsequently dropped. The organizer claimed that 700 conductors and motormen had expressed a desire to join the union and that the application for a charter had been forwarded to W. D. Mahon, President of the Street Railway Union, at Detroit. Whether the union was formed or not is not known, because generally the utmost secrecy prevails in such cases.

CIGAR-MAKERS' TROUBLE.

Messrs. Heineman Bros. on March 5 discharged their foreman, and about thirty men and five women in their employ quit work. The firm was about to move their factory and close up the old place, which they did, and re-employed, so they state, about fifteen of the old employes. The others found work elsewhere. The strike was not ordered by an organization.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 19, of the I. M. U. of N. A., made a demand, through the Foundrymen's Association, on their employers for an increase in the minimum rate of wages for machinery molders from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day and coremakers from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Representatives of the two organizations met in conference, with the result of a compromise agreement for a year from the 1st day of August, wages of molders to be \$2.90 and coremakers \$2.65 per day each. There was no strike, and this was a good illustration of the effect of the organizations of employers and employes meeting each other upon a question in dispute.

TROUBLE AT CROWN, CORK AND SEAL COMPANY'S PLACE.

On March 6 about 105 men and women quit work on account of some trouble about the opening of a window. The strike was not ordered by the organization, and as a

result three men were discharged. Some of the hands remained out nearly two weeks. They were members of the Cork-Workers' Union. Mr. H. L. Eichelberger, organizer of the Federation of Labor, called on the firm, and, according to his statement, the matter was settled, and the men all returned, the women having gone to work on the next morning.

TRUBLE BETWEEN STEAM-FITTERS AND PLUMBERS.

On March 4 a number of steam-fitters engaged at work on the Naval Academy building, at Annapolis, by the New York Steam Heating Company, went out on strike because they claimed that the plumbers were doing steam-fitters' work on the same building. The plumbers demanded that the steam-fitters be restricted on the work, and this demand was finally conceded by the contractors.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES SECURE INCREASED WAGES.

Locomotive firemen and other employes of the B. & O. Railroad had consultations with the general manager of the company during February and May, both in Baltimore and Keyser, W. Va. While nothing definite was given out, it is generally understood that the men secured a satisfactory increase in wages.

TRYING TO ABOLISH SUNDAY FUNERALS.

About 200 hack drivers, undertakers' helpers and clergymen manipulated a movement to abolish Sunday funerals in July last, and they have been partially successful. While this was not strictly a labor movement, yet it meant for many of the men at least one day of rest out of seven. For this reason particularly the clergy have favored the movement.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS SECURE SHORTER HOURS.

The new State law making eight hours a day as the maximum for work by the telegraph operators employed by the B. & O. and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies went into effect on June 1. As a result the companies decided

to reduce the number of employes, or reduce the pay. The men were nearly all members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. As the law only affected lines which run not less than eight passenger or twenty freight trains a day, the smaller roads were affected. However, no trouble resulted, and it is understood that there was really no reduction in the pay of any employes.

HORSESHOERS SECURE AN ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The Journeymen Horseshoers made a demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day in the latter part of April, and the same was conceded in May, and consequent upon this concession by the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association, No. 9, the latter advanced their rates 25 cents per set of four shoes. There was no strike.

VIOLATED THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Henry E. Barto, a subcontractor doing the tin roofing on Centre Market, was fined \$50 and costs by Justice Littig on August 22 on complaint of Mr. Harry E. Waldman, business agent of the Tin Roofers' Association, for violating the eight-hour law, as men were reported to be working nine and ten hours a day.

STONE LABORERS STRIKE.

It was reported in the daily papers that a number of laborers employed by Messrs. Clough & Malloy, Harford Road, went on strike on August 17. No definite information could be ascertained as to the cause of the strike, though one of the employers stated that the men said they were going to quit because they wanted recognition for the union, but that he did not believe one really existed. The employer also stated that they paid their laborers \$10 a week, and the next day refused to take back several of those who applied for reinstatement.

BREWERS' STRIKE AVERTED.

An amicable settlement of differences was reached between the employing brewers and their employes on July

12, which settlement prevented a strike on August 1. A number of conferences were held between the employers and employes, the men making a demand for an increase of wages and a shorter workday; also, that certain employes would not be laid off during the winter months. An agreement was finally reached, the employers making the latter concession and an increase of one dollar per week in the salary of brew-workers, machine bottle-workers and drivers, and the men on their part agreed to work nine hours during eight months of the year and eight hours during the other four months of the year.

The agreement reached is to last three years, and the President of the local Federation, Mr. Edward Hirsch, was given credit for largely assisting in bringing about the settlement, he having been subsequently presented with a handsome diamond pin by the employers, and he and Mr. Walsh were also made presents by the employes.

INCREASE OF WAGES FOR STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Notices were posted in all of the car barns in the City of Baltimore, on July 12 that the United Railways Company would increase the wages of all their conductors and motormen on July 13. These notices, after reciting the loss by the great fire and the strenuous demand on the Railway Company, as well as the loyalty of its employes, stated that on and after the date named the following classes for employes and rates of pay would prevail:

Class No. 1 will comprise men who have been in the service less than two years, and will be paid 18 cents per hour.

Class No. 2 will comprise men who have been continuously in the service over two years, and less than five years, and will be paid 19 cents per hour.

Class No. 3 will comprise men who have been continuously in the service more than five years, and will be paid 20 cents per hour.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The results of the year's work in this branch of the Department for the year ended December 31, 1906, were entirely unsatisfactory. While the number of positions secured are fully equal to those of the previous year, they are by no means numerous enough in proportion to the applications for positions during the year. It is true that the industrial activity exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the country, but towards the latter half of the year there were many more applicants for positions than in the first half. This shows a tendency to a let-up in the industrial activity, and was also an indication of the increase of population in our city. The figures show that so far as female labor was concerned the small number of applicants for positions was very largely exceeded by the applications for help, and this scarcity of female labor is not only apparent in this State, but throughout the country, due no doubt to the use of improved machinery and the displacing of adult male employes by the substitution of child labor or cheap female labor. In Baltimore City, however, the growth of these industries to which children and women are peculiarly adopted—the making of shirts, overalls, shirt waists, skirts, etc.—has had something to do with this scarcity of female labor.

There is another reason why this department of the Bureau of Statistics and Information is not fulfilling its full mission—that is, to the extent desired by its promoters—and this reason is that our manufacturers and business men generally have not availed themselves of its advantages—why, can only be answered by them.

Farmers in the State of Maryland want hands, and want them badly, but, in the judgment of this Department, so long as the wages offered are so low and the employment not more steady than at present, they will continue

scarce in Maryland. The statement made at the conference in New York on the question of immigration, that agriculturists could not expect the foreigners to come to their relief and work on a farm when they could receive more remunerative employment in the great cities and more of the luxuries of life at the same time, is true. In other words, Hon. Charles Neill, National Commissioner of Labor, in discussing the distribution of the million or more immigrants arriving in this country each year, said that there was no use talking about distributing these immigrants according to the wants of the country; labor would seek that place which offered the best rewards, and it is certain that the farms of the Eastern States, including Maryland, did not offer those rich rewards to labor which can be secured either in the great cities on the Atlantic Seacoast or in the great Middle West, where at times farm labor can secure as high as \$2 to \$3 per day. This statement is almost axiomatic. Labor seeks its rewards where it has the least resistance and greatest returns, and our farmers should bear this in mind when making their calculation about bringing farm help to this State.

As will be seen in the tables following, this office had 27 applications for farm-hands, and only 15 applications for employment in that capacity, and some of these 15 were not only loath to go into the country, but it is questionable whether they were all capable of doing the work required of them.

By instructions of the Governor of the State, the Department opened a special list for applications for work on the city sewers, to be built under the direction of the Sewerage Commission out of the special loan of \$10,000,000. These lists were no sooner opened and notification made through the public press of the fact than applicants poured in. Of course, the Sewerage Commission could not agree to employ these people, but they did agree to present their names and addresses to the various contractors who secured the contracts. The only requirements in filing the application was to be that they were resident voters of the State of Maryland and were competent to perform the work for which they applied. In this list were 306 laborers of all kinds—2 stonecutters, 4 blacksmiths,

1 bricklayer, 4 pipe-fitters, 51 carpenters, 14 engineers and 52 clerks, or men who desired clerical work, such as timekeepers, etc. These lists were promptly kept, giving the name, address, ward and precinct, or residence-place in the counties, whenever it was possible, and furnished to the president of the Sewerage commission. Whether the contractors or those having charge of the work have employed any of these people we are not able to say, as the commission has failed to report any such employment to us, though we are informed that they furnished a list of these applicants to the contractors who secured the various contracts.

According to Table No. 1, it will be found that there were 647 applicants for positions during the year, of which 27 were females, as against 451 applicants in 1905; of these applicants the largest number were laborers, to the extent of 231; the next largest number were clerks, 59; watchmen, 46; carpenters, 30; drivers, 24, and timekeepers, 27. There were only 7 female applicants for positions as cooks and general house-workers out of the 27 females applying.

The applications for help numbered 521, against 263 in 1905. Of this 521, 459 were males and 62 females, and of the total number 411 were for laborers; for farm-hands 25, and for female cooks and general house-workers 25, and general house-workers 16. These figures show that the demand for domestic help continues just as strong as ever. During the year 141 positions were secured all told, of which 129 were males and 12 females. Of this number 113 were laborers, 12 were farm-hands, and 7 were female cooks and general house-workers.

The indications are that there will be a larger number out of employment during the early months of 1907 than have been idle for several years.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF
OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANTS.	Applications for Em- ployment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Accountant.....	1					
Agent.....	1					
Apprentices.....	3					
Bakers.....	4					
Bartender.....	1					
Bellboys.....	3					
Blacksmiths and Helpers....	16					
Bookkeepers.....	9					
Bridge-worker.....	1					
BottleLabeler.....				1		
Buyer.....		1				
Butchers.....	2					
Carpenters.....	30					
Cashier.....		1				
Clerks.....	59	4	1	1		
Collectors.....	7					
Compositors.....	5					
Cooks.....	6	2		2	1	
Cook and General House- workers.....		7		25		7
Chambermaids.....				3		
Dairymen.....	2		3			
Dishwasher.....		1				
Draughtsman.....	1					
Drivers.....	24					
Elevator Constructor.....	1					
Electrical-Workers.....	6					
Engineers.....	18					
Errand-Boy.....						1
Farm-Hands.....	15		25		12	
Factory Work.....	2					
Fireproofers.....	1					
Foremen.....	17					
Gardeners.....	2		5			
General House-Workers.....		3		16		
General Utility.....	5		1			
Hostlers.....	2		1			
Houseman.....			1			
Inspector.....	1					
Iron-Worker.....	1					
Janitor.....	1					
Laborers.....	231		411		113	
Laundresses.....				2		

OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANTS.	Applications for Em- ployment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lineman.....	1					
Machinists.....	4					
Miners.....	2		3			
Nurses.....		3		1		1
Office-Boys.....	7					
Packers.....	3					
Paper-Hanger.....	1					
Pipe-Fitters.....	6					
Plumbing Inspector.....	1					
Porters.....	3					
Riggers.....	4					
Salespeople.....	13	1				
Scrub-Women.....		2				
Sewer-Workers.....	3					
Shirt-Ironer.....	1					
Shirt-Operators.....				2		2
Solicitors.....	1	1		7		
Stableman.....	1					
Steam-Fitters.....	3					
Stenographers.....	4	1				
Surveyors' Assistant.....	1					
Teacher.....	1					
Teamster.....	1					
Telephone Operators.....				2		2
Tinners.....			3		2	
Timekeepers.....	27					
Typewriter.....	1					
Watchmen.....	46					
Waiters.....	1		2			
Weaver.....	1					
Wood-Workers.....	2					
Saw-Mill-Worker.....			1			
Sawyer.....			1			
Shoemaker.....			1			
Totals.....	617	27	459	62	129	12

Of those applying for positions, the following statement shows their nationality, the remarkable fact being that the very large majority were native-born white Americans, with American-born Negroes second in number, and Germans and Irish following in succession.

Table No. 2, therefore, is only interesting as showing the class of citizens who have been out of employment, and we venture to say that, when compared with Table No. 1, most of these Americans will be found to be either unskilled laborers or men who had at one time filled positions of a clerical or general utility character, and had been forced out of their occupations either by age or change of conditions of business.

TABLE No. 2.

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Americans.....	379	15
Austrian.....	1	..
Bohemians.....	2	..
Danish.....	1	..
Canadian.....	1	..
English.....	6	..
French.....	2	..
Germans.....	58	3
Hebrews.....	8	1
Hollander.....	1	..
Hungarian.....	1	..
Irish.....	24	4
Italians.....	3	..
Negroes.....	113	4
Polish.....	3	..
Spanish.....	1	..
Total.....	604	27

The following list in Table No. 3 comprises those who applied for positions who were skilled tradesmen. They number 119 out of a total of 647, showing that a very small proportion of skilled mechanics had to seek employment, and, as heretofore stated, those who did are probably incapacitated from their usual occupation by age, disability or change of method of doing the work at which they had formerly earned a living.

TABLE No. 3.
SKILLED OR TRAINED PERSONS APPLYING FOR POSITIONS.

TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.	TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.
	Male.		Male.
Bakers.....	6	Machinists.....	5
Blacksmiths.....	8	Miner.....	1
Boiler-Makers.....	4	Molders.....	2
Brass-Workers.....	2	Painter.....	1
Bricklayers.....	2	Paver.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	Paper-Hangers.....	3
Butchers.....	4	Pressman.....	1
Canmakers.....	6	Plumbers.....	3
Carpenters.....	25	Pipe-Fitters.....	3
Caulker.....	1	Riggers.....	2
Chef.....	1	Sewer-Builder.....	1
Cigar-Makers.....	2	Stenographers.....	2
Electrical-Workers.....	4	Steam-Fitters.....	2
Engineers.....	9	Stereotyper.....	1
Firemen.....	4	Stonecutters.....	2
Gardener.....	1	Toolmaker.....	1
Gasfitter.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Glassblower.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Iron-Workers.....	2	Total.....	119

Table No. 4 shows the months in which the largest number of applications for employment and applications for help were made. April leads the other months in applications for situations, and January in applications for help. It should be remembered, however, that many of the applications for employment received in April were those seeking situations on sewer work, and a number of them were not out of employment. May came second in the list of months, with March, June and October in succession with the greatest number of applicants for positions, while May was the second month in which the largest number of applications for help was made, with March third.

These figures indicate, if anything, that the greatest amount of work was open and the greatest amount of help occurred early in the year, as during the last half of the year it will be seen that there were very few applications for help, while the number of applicants for positions increased in about the same ratio as the applications for help decreased.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

TABLE No. 4.

MONTHS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January.....	23	..	305	4
February.....	17	6	..	2
March.....	42	2	29	9
April.....	333	2	12	5
May.....	54	3	89	4
June.....	40	..	4	9
July.....	27	2	8	..
August.....	4	..	5	12
September.....	5	5	3	7
October.....	36	4	3	7
November.....	16	3	..	2
December.....	20	..	1	1
Total.....	617	27	459	62

COST OF LIVING.

Much discussion has taken place of late in reference to the cost of living in the great cities of the Union. The very fact that no reliable data was obtainable has been an incentive to much investigation and discussion as to what constituted a sufficient amount of money to insure a decent living to a family of ordinary size, and to such an extent has this discussion gone as to cause the New York organizations of charity to appoint an expert to make a thorough investigation into that subject in New York. After spending some time in the investigation the expert has laid down the dictum that a family of six persons could hardly exist decently in New York without an annual income of at least \$850, and in making this estimate the expert has included house-rent and only the absolute necessities of life. Other experts in Philadelphia, Chicago and New Orleans have estimated that it would require at least \$600 for such a family to live decently in Philadelphia, \$900 in Chicago and \$1,000 in New Orleans, and these estimates are neither exaggerated nor nonsensical. In all of them are embraced only the absolute necessities of life, and it is doubtful whether the average family could exist in such a way as to make them valuable members of society on these amounts in the various localities. As a matter of fact, there is no allowance made in any of these estimates for amusements, liquor or tobacco, or any of the so-called necessary luxuries of life.

These figures are by no means underestimates of what is needed in such a size family, and we venture the opinion that in the City of Baltimore a family of six would require at least the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

Rent	\$180.00
Market and Groceries.....	364.00
Clothing	85.00
Insurance	18.00
Amusements and Incidentals.....	10.00
Doctor and Medicines.....	20.00
Carfare	30.00
Coal and Light.....	35.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$742.00

Of course, these figures give no luxuries, nor do they provide for much holiday in summer or winter. The item of \$15 per month for rent is as low as it can be placed consistently, and this would be for a house on the outskirts or in the suburbs of the city, necessitating carfare to and from work.

Baltimore is cheaper to live in than New York or Chicago, but, even so, the living on \$742 a year would be nothing to boast of. There are thousands who are living on much less. A family of six living in any large American city on less than \$1,000 will wear neither diamonds nor velvet, nor will their children get the benefits of high schools nor technical colleges; indeed, they will not have much more than the necessities of life.

While the Philadelphia expert says that a family can live on \$600 a year in that city, and makes rent a secondary question in the family expenses, we question whether small houses are more numerous in that city in proportion to population than in Baltimore, and the amount allowed for rent both in Philadelphia and Chicago seems entirely too small for comfortable housing, when we take into consideration the two-story cottages and houses that can be had in this city of homes for from \$15 to \$20 per month. Perhaps the Philadelphia expert has taken into consideration in her estimates homes in the villages of Germantown, Chester or the surrounding neighborhood of Philadelphia, rather than in the city proper. We might probably reduce the item of rent, too, if we consider the housing to be in some such locality as Govanstown, Woodberry or Highlandtown only.

Of course, there are many families living in Baltimore on much less than \$742 a year, but a degree of comfort, cleanliness, privacy, education and the ordinary decencies of life are wanting, and the result is ignorance, vice, dirt, disease and immorality, with all the increased expenses of government incidental thereto, such as policing, courts, jails, hospitals and charitable organizations.

Of course, all estimates as to "decent living" depends very much upon the viewpoint. The degree of results from the expenditure of even these small sums for family main-

tenance depends upon the thrift and intelligence and care of the housewife or father who expends the money, as many men and women can get very much better results from such expenditure than seems possible at first glance.

It is also to be remembered that the cost of living of such a family depends very much upon where and how the family buys its food, and how it buys its fuel, clothing, furniture, etc. If the city markets are patronized, the family purse will benefit, and if all things necessary are bought for cash instead of on the instalment plan, the family purse will further benefit. The most of those living on small incomes are compelled to deal at the corner grocery, oftentimes on credit, with the resultant increase in the cost of marketing, and if they purchase their home necessities on the instalment plan, it will be likewise more costly.

PRICES OF FOOD, ETC.

In the following tables we give the price of certain food products and coal secured from grocery stores in various sections of Baltimore. One hundred and forty stores were visited, and in all cases prices were secured for medium quality goods only. However, it should also be remembered that what is medium quality goods in North Baltimore would likely be choice articles in South or Southwest Baltimore, where the purse of the purchaser could not meet the higher prices of a more aristocratic neighborhood. That there is considerable difference in price according to locality of purchase is evidenced by the figures quoted. We also include what are called "book" or "credit" prices in one of the suburban industrial centres of the city environment, where is located the largest manufacturing plant in the State, and where stores are owned by the companies. The prices quoted for Sparrow's Point stores are, it is claimed by the company, for goods of a better quality than that sold in city stores, and quoted in parallel columns in the table. In the same table we give average prices for 1905, 1895 and 1892, taken by this Bureau in a similar manner and for like articles, and in other columns show the percentage of difference in price with the average price of 1906.

TABLE No. 1.—AVERAGE COST IN BALTIMORE STORES OF CERTAIN FOODS AND FUEL.

PRODUCTS.	ALL MEDIUM QUALITY.										AVERAGE PRICES FOR.						Per cent. of In-crease of 1906 over 1892.		Per cent. of In-crease of 1906 over 1895.	
	1906.																			
	North Balto.	N.W. Balto.	N.E. Balto.	S.E. Balto.	South Balto.	S.W. Sparrows Point.	1906.	1905.	1895.	1892.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Fresh Pork Chops, per pound.	16	14	14	14	13	13	18	15	12	10	20	36	50	Per Cent. of In-crease of 1906 over 1892.	Per Cent. of In-crease of 1906 over 1895.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Beef—Roast, per pound.	18	13	9	12	12	10	18	13	12	10	8	12	35							
Soup, per pound.	10	8	7	7	7	7	12	9	6	6		38	50							
Steak—Round, per pound.	16	13	14	14	14	13	18	14	12	10		38	50							
Sirloin, per pound.	18	15	16	15	15	15	22	16												
Tenderloin, per lb.	24	18	19	17	15	16	24	19												
Porterhouse, per lb.	24	18	17	17	15	16	24	19												
Lamb Chops, per pound.	22	18	17	18	17	16	18	15-5	12	12		51	51							
Beef Liver, per pound.	9	8	8	8	7	8	10	8	7	5	15 dec.	21	70							
Bacon—Breakfast, per pound.	20	17	13	16	16	16	21	17	15	12	14	48	48							
Shoulder, per pound.	14	12	13	12	11	12	14	15	11	8	10	87	60							
Ham, per pound.	24	20	19	16	19	16	22	19	8	6	3	6	41							
Corned Beef, per pound.	11	8	8	7	7	7	10	8												
Macaroni—Salt, per pound.	16	12	11	11	11	11	8	10	8	6										
Macaroni—No salt, per dozen.	50	31	26	23	26	36	13	32	10	9	23	38	38							
Lard, per pound.	13	12	11	11	12	12	13	12	4	3	12	10	40							
Flour, per pound.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2												
Corn Meal, per pound.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2												
Rice—Louisiana Head, per pound.	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	6 dec.	16	16							
Sugar—Granulated, per pound.	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	8	8							
Butter, per pound.	36	32	30	30	28	32	36	32	29	25	12	30	30							
Eggs—Country, per dozen.	36	34	33	33	32	30	34	33	34	16	3	108	121							
Storage, per dozen.	28	28	28	28	27	29	34	29	54	40	3	38	98							
Tea—Green, per pound.	60	56	52	54	51	50	62	55												
Black, per pound.	26	21	21	19	18	18	22	21												
Coffee—Roasted, per pound.	16	14	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	8	2	3	3							
Molasses, per quart.	11	10	10	10	10	10	13	11	11	8	4	4	4							
Vanilla—3-lb. can, per can.	12	11	10	10	10	10	13	11	11	8	8	3	3							
Cod Oil, per gallon.	4	50	50	24	24	27	5	40												
Corn Meal, per ton.	7	00	7	00	32	7	25	40												
Wheat, per ton.	7	00	7	00	32	7	25	40												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7	28	30												
Wheat, per bushel.	7	25	7	30	32	7														

The numerous increases in prices in 1906 over those of 1892 and 1895 are remarkable, and that, too, notwithstanding the great increase of production and the tremendous decrease in the cost of that production, due to improved machinery, vast combinations of capital and consequent lessening of expenses by concentration of effort, as compared with the individual effort and crude tools of production of fourteen years ago. In 1892, under the lower tariff system and individual competition, it was easier to live than under the high tariff system and elimination of competition of the present-day methods.

In Table No. 2, we give the average retail market quotations for each month during the year for food products, as published each week in the daily papers of the city and verified by the department. This table not only gives an interesting idea of prices, but shows the great variety of products offered residents of Baltimore all the year round to satisfy the most particular appetite.

GAME AND POULTRY.											
Capons, per pound.....	20	21	23½	25	25			19½	18	16½	16½
Chickens (young), per pound.....		21	22								
Spring, per pound.....			35	39	33½	31½	25		18	16½	
Winter, per pound.....				30	28	26½			20		
Ducks, per pound.....	17	16½	17½	19	17	17½	17	16½	16½	15½	15½
Fowl, per pound.....	19	20	21	20	17½	19½	18	18	17½	17½	16½
Blackhead, per pair.....	1.25								1.00		
Canvasback, per pair.....	5.00										
Mallard, per pair.....	1.50		1.00	1.00					1.50		
Redhead, per pair.....	1.75								3.00		
Spring, per pound.....					20	20½	20				
Teal, per pair.....									1.50		
Bluewings, per pair.....									1.50		
Geese, per pound.....	17½	18	18	18	17					17	17½
Grouse, per pair.....											
Guinea, per piece.....	35	38½	45	40	40	36	35	35	36½	44	40
Hares, Belgium, per piece.....											
Partridges, per dozen.....											
Pheasants, per piece.....									1.25		
Rabbits, per piece.....									5.00	4.32½	
Squabs, per piece.....									1.62½	1.50	
Squirrels, per piece.....										34½	33½
Sturges, per piece.....										22½	22½
Turkey, per pound.....	21	20	23½	25	18	18			25	25	
Gobblers, per pound.....									20	20	21
Hens, per pound.....											
Woodcock, per piece.....										45	
BUTTER AND EGGS.											
Butter, Print, per pound.....	38	38	38	36½	33	31½	32	32	35	36½	37
Creamery, Roll, per pound.....	35	35	35	33½	30	30	30	30	32	31	34
Eggs, per dozen.....	27½	22	20	21	20	22½	22	25	29½	30	33½

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
VEGETABLES.												
Asparagus, per bunch.....			62½	41	24	24	29½	17½	18	33½	40	
Beans, Lima, per quart.....			1.40	95	86½	37½	30	23½	20	23½	1.00	90
String, per peck.....	1.00	1.00		70	93	80	40	32	40	40	1.00	
Wax, per peck.....								10		12		
Cherry, quarter-peck.....									4½	5	5	5
Beets, per bunch.....	10	10	11½	7	10½	7½	4	4½	6½	6½	6½	6
Cabbage, per head.....	7	8	8	7½	5	6½	6	5½				
(Early York), per head.....	12½	12½										
Curly, per head.....	6½	6½	6½	6½			7½	9	6½	6½		
(Red), per head.....	14	17½	10							10	5	4½
Carrots, per bunch.....	5	7	7½	6½	8½	7½	4½	4½	5		12½	7½
Celery, per bunch.....	7	7		8	7½	9½	11	7½	6½	6½	6½	5
Cauliflower, per head.....			22½	22½	17½	12½	12½	12½	17½	14½	11½	25
Cucumbers, per dozen.....	1.22	1.25	1.92½	93	54	42	18½	16	30	64	1.00	84
Corn, per dozen.....					40	35	21½	16	22½	24½	30	
Cynderlings, per dozen.....	60	60	80	97½	76	31	13½	12	17½	12	80	60
Dill, bunch.....							10	10				
Enfives, per head.....								5	5	6½	5	5
Eggplant, per piece.....	15	14	19	12½	12½	15	9½	4½	6½	9½	20	16
Garlic, per bunch.....		5	5									5
Ginambo, per quart.....					20	18	15	10	13½	15	23½	
Kale, per peck.....	25	26	25	17½	22½	20			5	20	26	25
Kohlrabi, per bunch.....					1	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Loech, per piece.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				1
Lettuce, per head.....	7½	10	8	7	6½	7	5	7½	6	5	7½	7

VEGETABLES.—Continued.

Mint, per bunch.....	10	10	7½	5	5	5	5	1.25	5	1.00
Mushrooms, per pound.....	75	75	2	1½	1	1	80	2½	5	5
Onions, Spring, per bunch.....	14	14	73½	30	56	50	36½	30	41	30
Bermuda, per peck.....	30	28	25	30	50	40	20	30	30	25
Parsnips, per peck.....	27½	28	1	1	1	1	60	80	60	1.00
Parsley, per bunch.....	1.00	1.40	97½	55	45	57	70	12½	10	11½
Peas, per peck.....	1.00	1.40	97½	55	45	57	70	12½	10	11½
Pumpkins, per piece.....	43½	50	35	36½	32	23½	50	40	35	35
Pickles, Cucumber, per hundred.....	6	8	30	30	40	35	25	27½	7	25
Peppers, Green, per dozen.....	25	25	60	60	45	35	50	33½	30	31
Plant, Oyster, bunch.....	33½	40	40	40	40	65	2½	2½	2½	2½
Potatoes, per peck.....	8	5	3½	2½	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
New, per peck.....	10	9	6	7	5	5	40	40	40	40
(Sweet), per peck.....	34	38	40	25	36	50	30	32½	30	35
Radishes, per bunch.....	26½	47½	25	23½	36	50	40	15	16½	20
Rhubarb, per bunch.....	17½	20	10	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Rutabagas, per peck.....	20	23	20	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Spinach, per peck.....	20	23	20	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Sprouts, Brussel, per quart.....	20	23	20	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Cabbage, quarter-peck.....	20	23	20	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Broclaw, peck.....	20	23	20	7½	7½	7½	40	40	40	40
Squashes, per piece.....	45	75	62½	52	39	15½	8	8	9	82
Tomatoes, per dozen.....	23½	22½	24	5	5	5	10	20	30	22
Green, quarter-peck.....	30	28	30	30	35	50	26½	5	5	5
Turnips, per peck.....	30	28	30	30	35	50	26½	5	5	5
Water Cress, per bunch.....	30	28	30	30	35	50	26½	5	5	5
Yams, per peck.....	30	28	30	30	35	50	26½	5	5	5

per dozen.	23	35				20						25	22½
Arundo, per dozen.	27	23	27½	32	31	39½	48	61	62½	62½		30	37½
Avul, per dozen.	29	31	32½	33								52	
new)											35		32½
per dozen													
quarter-peck.													
White Heath, per basket.							16	18	22	22½		26	
Yellow, per basket.									1.50	2.00			
							25	15	16	25		22½	
Pears, Bartlett, quarter-peck.							25						
LeCompte, quarter-peck.							25						
Cooking, quarter-peck.							10						
California, per dozen.								30					
Sickle, per peck.								60	16	21		70	
Lawrence, quarter-peck.										17½		17½	
Sheldon, quarter-peck.										17½		17½	
Pineapples, per piece.	22	29	27½	30	16½	15½	14	20	20	22½		22	21
Plums, (Prune), per dozen.							12½	10	12	8		8	
(Gauges), per dozen.								10	10				
California, per dozen.								2.50	15				
Quinces, per bushel.									2.50				
Raspberries, Red, quart.							17½	12½					
Black, quart.							12½	12					
Strawberries, quart.	60	50	33	25	13½	13½							
Watermelons, per piece.					75	50	46½	33½	30				

FRUITS.—Continued.

	8	12	11½	16	14	16					11½	7	7
Grapefruit, per piece.....													
Gooseberries, per quart.....													
Huckleberries, per quart.....													
Lemons, per dozen.....	13½	14	17½	15	14½	22½	15	21	27½	27½	22	22	17
Limes.....													
Mandarins, per dozen.....	23	35										25	22½
Oranges, Florida, per dozen.....	27	23	27½	32	31	39½	48	61	62½	62½	30	30	37½
Oranges, Navel, per dozen.....	29	31	32½	33							52	52	
(new).....											35	32½	
Peaches, per dozen.....													
quarter-peck.....													
White Heath, per basket.....						30							
Yellow, per basket.....						36	16	18	22	22½	26	26	
Pears.....													
Bartlett, quarter-peck.....													
LeCompte, quarter-peck.....							25	15	16	25	22½	22½	
Cooking, quarter-peck.....							25						
California, per dozen.....							10						
Sickle, per peck.....								30	16	21	70	70	
Lawrence, quarter-peck.....										17½	17½	17½	
Sheldon, quarter-peck.....										17½	17½	17½	
Pineapples, per piece.....	22	29	27½	30	16½	15½	14	20	20	22½	22	21	
Plums, (Prune), per dozen.....							10	10	12	8	8	8	
(cages), per dozen.....							12½	10	10	10	10	10	
California, per dozen.....													
Quinces, per bushel.....								2.50	2.50	15			
Raspberries, Red, quart.....							17½	12½					
Black, quart.....							12½	12					
Strawberries, quart.....	60	50	33	25	13½	13½							
Watermelons, per piece.....					75	50	46½	33½	30				

AVERAGE MONTHLY RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS—Continued.

PRODUCTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Fish.												
Bass, Bay, per pound.....	18	18	19			10	12				15	
Potomac, per pound.....	16½		15	12		12	13½	12	12	15	15	
Blue, per pound.....				20	20	18	20	20	17½			
Butterfish, string.....			12				10	12	12			
Clams, per dozen.....	10											
Cod.....	30	33½	31½	30	30	26½	25	25	25	25	8	9
Crab, Meat, per pound.....			30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Hard, per dozen.....			75	70		67½	84	60	60	62½		
Soft, per dozen.....			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10½	10
Flounders, per pound.....	12	10	7½	6					8	8	8	8
Haddock, per pound.....	8	6½	10	10						10	10	10
Hake, per pound.....	10	10	20	19	17	19½	20		19	20	20	20
Hallout, per pound.....	18	18½	25	25		30	30	25	25	30	30	
Lobster, per pound.....	26½	25										
Mackerel, Bay, per pound.....	18	15		15	15½	15	16½	20			17½	20
Fresh, per pound.....	15	15										
Spanish, per pound.....	20	15				15						
Oysters, per quart.....			30									
Perch, White, per bunch.....	37½	37½	36½	28½	26½	32½	37½	30	33	30	27	25
White, large, per pound.....	18	15		15	15	15		13½				15
Yellow, per bunch.....	37½	37½	32½	26½	23½	35	37½	12	25	30		12
Yellow, large, per pound.....	13	12		12	12	13½		13½		15	15	15
Pike, per pound.....	15	15	16½	15	18	15						

FISH.—Continued.

Rock, per pound.....	20½	19½	20½	16½	16½	16½	19½	17½	15	15½	14½	18
Small, per pound.....	22	18										20
Salmon, Fresh, per pound.....	20	19	26½						30	9	25	25
Scollops, per pound.....												
Shad, per piece.....	87½	72½	1.00									65
Buck, per piece.....		57½				57½						
Split, per piece.....		62½	62½	35	43½	45						
Hickory, per piece.....	32½											
Melt, per piece.....	58½		47½	31½	35	70						
Roe, per piece.....		1.12½	1.16½	62½	69½	25	25	25		25	25	1.25
Shrimp, per pound.....	28½	25	25½	25	10	12	25	25	25	25	25	25
Smelts, Canada, per pound.....	15	15	14½									15
Spots, Norfolk, per bunch.....												
Sturgeon, per pound.....						20	25	25	25	25	25	
Taylors, per pound.....				12	12	13½	12	12	12	15	15	
Terrapin, Slider, per piece.....		62½									67½	62½
Golden Striped, per piece.....		62½									75	75
Trout, per pound.....	10	10	12						11	12	11	15
Salmon, per pound.....	15	16	15	15	40		9	10			13½	15
Weakfish, per pound.....								10				

FAMILY EXPENSES.

Table No. 3 represents budgets of expenses of ten families of different status in society, with an account of their earnings, their income, occupation and expenditures for all the family, and including both necessities and luxuries. This table of ten typical families, from a teacher to a laborer, including clerks and mechanics, is a fair sample of the condition of society generally so far as income and expenditures are concerned. It will be seen that out of the ten examples given, six show a deficit ranging from \$10 to \$338 at the end of the year, while only two out of the ten show a surplus, and two show a probable balance of accounts. It is questionable whether these figures are altogether truthful as indicating the entire expenditures and receipts of the families, but they are given for what they are worth as having been taken from the families themselves, and we have no doubt that it is a fair showing of the general condition of the

FAMILY

Number.	FAMILY				OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY	Yearly Earnings.	Income from Other Sources.	Total Income.	EXPENDITURES		
	Adults		Children.						Food.	Rent.	Fuel and Light.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
1	1	2			Cigarmaker	\$600.00	\$400.00	\$1,000.00	\$420.00	\$180.00	\$60.00
2	1	1			Foreman	600.00	144.00	744.00	264.16	300.00	60.00
3	1	1	2	1	Horseshoer	780.00	150.00	930.00	382.62		60.00
4	1	1	3	3	Fireman	821.25	686.00	1,507.25	588.91	144.00	70.00
5	2	1	2		Custom Tailor	461.48	416.00	877.48	368.48		50.00
6		1	5	1	Housekeeper		260.00	260.00	310.02	132.00	22.00
7	1	1	6	2	Laborer	180.00	268.00	648.00	370.24	130.00	40.00
8	1	1		1	Shipping Clerk	780.00		780.00	433.16	120.00	10.00
9	1	3	2	2	Machinists' Helper	468.00	494.00	962.00	411.48	120.00	55.00
10	1	1			Teacher	1,200.00		1,200.00	291.04	260.00	90.00

*Caused by payments into Building Association on account of Mortgage.

families of the city in all walks of life where a living is earned.

Cases Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 are the types of the mechanics who are supposed to be in good circumstances above all others because of their mechanical skill and ability, and when persons discuss the opportunities of making a living they talk about the man who has a trade as being above want and independence. The figures in this table clearly indicate that the mechanic is but a little better off than the ordinary laborer. We can class No. 2, 8 and 10 as somewhat above the mechanic and skilled laborer, and yet, notwithstanding that they are receiving higher wages and are considerably better off than ordinary laborers or mechanics, they will be found among those who have a deficit at the end of the year. Of course, it was to be expected that the laborer or the helper would be among those who could hardly meet their yearly expenses by their income, and the figures for their expenditures will not surprise the reader:

BUDGETS.

EXPENDITURES.											Surplus or Deficit.
Clothing.	Taxes.	Insurance.	Labor and Other Organizations.	Religion and Charity.	Furniture and Other Utensils.	Amusements, Books, etc.	Liquors, Tobacco, etc.	Medicines, Doctors, Death, etc.	Other Purposes.	Total Expenditures.	
\$115.00	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$146.00	\$52.00	.....	\$934.46	S. \$65.54
50.00	31.00	12.00	12.80	20.00	11.00	.....	10.00	.....	771.96	D. 27.96
105.00	72.00	70.00	34.00	7.20	10.00	15.00	8.00	.....	\$50.00	803.07	S. 126.93
251.00	68.56	8.00	38.50	150.00	92.18	3.60	30.00	62.40	1,507.25	.....
55.00	70.00	65.00	.....	5.20	3.00	17.68	.....	5.00	136.68	976.29	D. 98.81*
28.70	34.33	.....	3.64	5.25	28.60	.....	26.00	* 7.80	598.64	D. 338.64
26.75	26.00	.....	5.20	.....	20.28	38.72	2.00	25.20	704.75	D. 56.75
113.75	31.20	.....	2.50	40.00	18.32	17.40	15.00	52.00	874.83	D. 94.83
150.25	33.80	7.20	10.40	50.50	4.68	57.20	15.00	57.00	972.71	D. 10.71
160.00	126.00	8.00	144.00	52.00	365.00	2.50	.....	.....	1,227.19	D. 27.19

EARNINGS AND WORKING-TIME.

Of course, when we consider the cost of living and the great advance in the same, we also take into consideration the increased earning capacity of those who, as heads of families, must pay this increased cost. Heretofore we have published from time to time the hours worked, average earnings and earnings per day of certain work-people in different walks of life, with a view of showing the actual ability of the ordinary citizen to meet the ordinary burdens. Too often in discussing the advanced cost of food products, rent and clothing, the general public fails to take into consideration that wages have increased, and when the same is taken into consideration it is done in such a sweeping manner as to include all classes of labor. Both courses are erroneous. But it is and has been a practical impossibility for this department to ascertain wages of all classes of work-people, just as it has been impossible to ascertain the prices of all products, and, therefore, whatever estimates may be based upon figures adduced in the various investigations made throughout the country as to the cost of living, it is impossible either to make comparison with such cost in other States, or even to make an absolute truthful basis for an estimate in our own State. Therefore, our endeavors in the past and present is, as far as practicable, to present in a brief way the cost of certain common food products absolutely necessary in every family, and the average earnings of a number of typical work-people engaged in fairly remunerative occupations at steady employment, without endeavoring to take into consideration that very large number comprising the flotsam and jetsam of humanity that works a day and loafs a day; which eats to-day and starves to-morrow; which is self-sustaining one month and the recipients of charity or credit the next month; for, if we endeavored to take these into account we are afraid that the figures, even by estimate, would be so appalling as to convince the most skeptical that one-tenth of the world does not

know how nine-tenths live, and nine-tenths of the world are gradually becoming discontented with the distribution of the products of labor, consequent upon which is the gradual and alarming increase of socialistic tendencies.

In the following table we present figures of the hours worked, earnings per day, number of days worked in the year, and average yearly earnings of persons engaged in thirty-one different occupations and comprising 537 persons. These figures for 1906 are given in comparison with the average yearly earnings of 1904, and the number of days worked and average yearly earnings of 1905, the comparison, however, being only possible in sixteen cases, as figures for the balance were not ascertained in previous years. In comparing these figures it should not be forgotten, first, that 1904 and 1905 were probably the most active in building operations that the City of Baltimore ever knew, consequent upon the fire of 1904, and the activity in the building trades continued along until late in 1905, when, though wages had been forced up in certain occupations of skilled mechanics, there was a tendency towards reduction—at least a great tendency to the reduction of the days of work in the year. We call especial attention to the difference between the earnings of machinists in 1906, 1905 and 1904. While 1906 shows nine days more to have been worked than 1905, the average yearly earnings were considerably less. The same applies to planing-mill hands and cigar-makers. The building trade mechanics, such as bricklayers, carpenters, and especially painters and structural iron-workers, as well as teamsters, show more continuous employment and a higher rate of pay, but in so far as salesmen are concerned as indicative of men with fixed salaries, there was neither an increase in the yearly earnings nor a proportionate decrease in the work.

There is some satisfaction, however, in the comparison of the figures indicating the earning capacity of ordinary laborers, which was considerably increased over both 1904 and 1905, and this was necessarily so if they were to exist at all, because the figures show that the average earnings of

forty-three common laborers of all kinds was \$420.92½ in a year, which no one will believe, if not added to by other income, would be sufficient to maintain their families in decency at the present rate of house-rent and cost of food. There are others in the list of occupations whose earning capacity will no doubt astonish the casual reader, viz., such employes as porters, stock clerks, carters, furniture-workers and boxmakers, to say nothing of the number of those who are included in the skilled mechanics' class, who earn less than \$600 a year, and last, but by no means least, are the returns from a number of clerks, whose hours of constant work bring them a return of less than \$700 a year upon which to subsist.

If the figures in this table are studied in connection with the returns from the labor organizations on another page, it will be easily found that if there has been any increase of wages approximating anything like the increase in the cost of living, it has been mainly in those trades which were thoroughly organized and could by numerical force and combination enforce their demands, and this is true because all the newspaper reports of the increase of wages has been by the railroads and building industries. We know that all these wage increases were among organized railroad hands, textile-workers or building trades mechanics.

TABLE NO. 3.
HOURS WORKED, EARNINGS PER DAY, NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN YEAR, AND AVERAGE
YEARLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.	1906.			1905.			1904.
	Time worked per day.	Earnings per day.	Number of days worked in year.	Average yearly earnings.	Number of days worked in year.	Average yearly earnings.	
Clerks (23).....	9 hours	\$2.28	305	\$695.40	.....	.....	.....
Machinists (54).....	9 hrs. 20 min.	2.54½	309	785.89	300	\$855.00	\$750.00
Horsehoers (2).....	9 hours	2.75	305	834.75	305	686.00	.....
Blacksmith (1).....	10 hours	2.50	308	770.00	300	780.00	550.00
Clothing-Cutters (22).....	9 hours	2.70	278	750.60	245	676.00	600.00
Clothing-Trimmers (9).....	9 hours	2.09	278	681.02	.....	.....	.....
Electrical-Workers (44).....	8 hrs. 10 min.	3.28½	296	968.86½	280	744.00	770.00
Furniture-Worker (1).....	10 hours	1.75	275	481.25	286	629.00	562.00
Planing-Mill Hand (1).....	10 hours	2.25	300	675.00	300	600.00	600.00
Bricklayers (4).....	8 hours	5.00	200	1,000.00	186	837.00	850.00
Plumbers (43).....	8 hours	3.15	290	913.50	290	725.00	650.00
Gasfitters (13).....	8 hours	2.66½	300	799.00	.....	.....	.....
Steam-Fitters (20).....	9 hours	2.93½	300	879.75	.....	.....	.....
Cigar-Maker (1).....	8 hours	2.04	280	571.20	300	562.00	425.00
Carpenters (109).....	8½ hours	2.91½	287	835.50½	253	842.00	583.00
Painters (36).....	8 hours	3.00	290	870.00	156	429.00	500.00
Structural Iron-Workers (16).....	8 hours	4.00	225	900.00	200	800.00	900.00
Teamsters (8).....	9 hrs. 50 min.	1.90½	300	571.12½	313	406.00	411.00
Carters (4).....	10 hours	1.35	308	415.80	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (43).....	9 hrs. 35 min.	1.41½	298	420.92½	259	354.00	325.00
Pattern-Makers (4).....	9 hours	2.74½	300	823.50	.....	.....	.....
Coremaker (1).....	9 hours	2.65	275	728.75	.....	.....	.....
Cornice-Workers (17).....	8 hours	3.25	280	910.00	.....	.....	.....
Roofers and Tinners (20).....	8 hrs. 48 min.	2.15	280	602.00	.....	.....	.....
Fireman (1).....	10 hours	2.00	308	616.00	.....	.....	.....
Engineer, Stationary (1).....	10 hours	2.50	308	770.00	.....	.....	.....
Boxmaker (1).....	8 hours	1.66½	300	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Salesman (1).....	8 hours	3.00	313	939.00	305	838.00	.....
Stock Clerks (30).....	9 hours	1.00	313	313.00	.....	.....	.....
Packer (1).....	8 hours	2.00	313	626.00	.....	.....	.....
Porters (2).....	9 hours	1.25	300	375.00	.....	.....	.....



IN LABOR CIRCLES.

The most potent factor in labor circles in Baltimore, or in the State, is the Baltimore Federation of Labor. This body consists of representatives from each local labor organization having a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and is supposed to be a consulting, advisory and assisting body of co-laborers in the field of reform. Its purposes have often been declared to be purely of an assisting character to the local bodies, without the power of ordering a strike, and without the power of settling a strike without the previous consent of said local organizations as were involved, but potent because of its representative character, and the fact that by resolution it could bring together the joint assistance, moral and financial, of all the local bodies represented therein to any given point desired. However, it is loosely organized, there being nothing compulsory either as to representation or as to complying with its laws, nearly all of the local bodies being first responsible to the national or international organizations of which they are a part. However, the Federation has done considerable good work in the past, and might do very much more in the future if care and judgment are used—first, in properly solidifying and perfecting their organization by insisting upon regular attendance of responsible representatives and by keeping proper rolls of membership of organizations, and requiring those organizations to live up to its rules and regulations. That it has been a factor for good has been often evidenced; that by wise leadership it might be a very much greater factor is admitted.

During the year the Federation has lent itself to several efforts in the field of labor and reform unusual in Maryland, among which was its effort in the political field. It claimed through its representatives, in connection with the President of the American Federation of Labor, to have reduced the majority of one candidate for Congress in Maryland by a large number of votes, and to have assisted another by driving back into the ranks of one of the political parties many members of the miners' organization, who, if left to their own volition, might have voted against the candidate in that district. Whether the results of this effort will be or have been beneficial or not remains to be seen. It has long been a mooted question in Maryland whether political efforts by labor organizations were wise and tended to their betterment. With this question we have nothing to do.

One of the unpleasant incidents of the past year in the Federation of Labor was the bitter controversy and fist fight resulting between the members of the Boiler-makers' and Boiler-makers Helpers' Union and the Bridge and Structural Iron-Workers. The fact that the boiler-makers worked for \$3.25 per day of nine hours, and the bridge and structural iron-workers got 50 cents an hour for eight hours, or \$4.00 a day, caused the structural iron-workers to protest and strike against the boiler-makers, who, they claimed, were doing their work. The trouble culminated at the meeting on July 12 in fisticuffs, which was subsequently rebuked by the Federation at another meeting.

Another effort by the Federation leaders was in the organization of a State Federation of Labor, primarily caused by the discussion over the Dawkins bill in the Legislature and its subsequent defeat. This effort was successfully carried out, and brought in touch many representatives of the local unions in the counties, who attended the convention.

After several preliminary meetings, on September 11 the Third Convention of the Maryland State Federation of Labor was called to order, with the following officers:

President—Fred N. Zihlman, Cumberland, Md.
First Vice-President—John C. Walsh, Baltimore.
Second Vice-President—Richard I. Smith, Annapolis.
Third Vice-President—Gustav Mechau, Baltimore.
Fourth Vice-President—Abe Gordon, Baltimore.
Fifth Vice-President—M. J. Howe, Baltimore.
Secretary-Treasurer—Joseph McGregor, Baltimore.
General Organizer—H. L. Eichelberger, Baltimore.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. Rinecker, Baltimore.
Legislative Committee—Robert E. Lee, Harry F. Volmer, Joseph Gallagher, Joseph Woutiseth and Frank Shaney.

This body indorsed a report from its Legislative Committee, which recommended that the political programme of the American Federation of Labor be indorsed and carried out on election days, and at this meeting took up for consideration the platform of the Progressive Labor Party, which had been organized in Baltimore some time prior to this and was the fruition of the efforts of some of the leaders of the Federation of Labor. This platform was as follows:

We demand the rigid, impartial enforcement of the following and all other labor laws now on the statute books:

FIRST—A legal workday of not more than eight hours.

SECOND—The child-labor law.

THIRD—The compulsory education law.

FOURTH—A law requiring the sanitary inspection of all mines, tunnels, workshops and dwellings. We demand the enactment of legislation, State and national, that will accomplish the following desirable ends:

FIFTH—Ownership and operation by municipalities, State or nation, of all public utilities.

SIXTH—Passage of a law by Congress and the Legislatures prohibiting the use of the injunction process in labor disputes.

SEVENTH—The abolition of the contract system in all public work.

EIGHTH—A law prohibiting the introduction of prison-made goods into this State from other States, and the stamping of those made in this State as prison-made.

NINTH—Extension of the provision of the Employers' Liability Law so as to include all classes of employment.

TENTH—Ballot reform which will prevent corruption, insure a fair count and punish bribegivers and bribetakers.

ELEVENTH—Adoption of a system of lawmaking known as direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, and the nomination and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

TWELFTH—We advocate a special street carfare rate, reducing the fare during the hour in the morning and afternoon when working people are going and returning from work.

Some of the minor matters of interest during the year before the Federation was the refusal of that body to seat a delegate from the Painters' Union because he had opposed the passage of the Dawkins bill. This man, Mr. Mark Jackson, though refused a seat, was accorded an opportunity to deliver a powerful address before that body.

Another event of great interest and benefit to the Federation was its invitation to Mr. George Stewart Brown, who delivered an address of much interest on the question of municipalization of public utilities.

The Federation also passed resolutions of protest against a franchise being granted to the Maryland Electric Company.

MEMBERSHIP, HOURS WORKED AND RATE OF WAGES OF UNION MEMBERS.

We have endeavored for several years to compile a correct list of the labor unions of Maryland, with returns of membership and number of their members who were idle during each month of the year, with a view of ascertaining the condition of the various trades thoroughly organized. In this effort we have tried to enlist the Federation of Labor, but with indifferent success. We have each month sent a blank to the secretaries of the unions, containing an addressed envelope, with a view of making it easy to fill out the blank and return. Out of upwards of 125 letters thus sent out each month for eleven months we have only received partial returns, and according to these returns we have published in the following tables a list of sixty-two labor unions, with the name and address of the secretary:

the average membership of the year, the number of hours worked by their members and the daily wages received—that is, the minimum rate of wages according to the union rule.

In Table A, out of 62 unions reporting 10,073 members, 14 of them said the members worked 8 hours a day, 3 said they worked 10 hours and 8 worked 9 hours, the others making no returns. Forty unions reported that they earned less than \$3.00 per day, 20 reported that they earned from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, 4 from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day, 2 worked piecework and 1 makes no report.

Table B is much more meagre in its results than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. Only twenty-two unions made reports continuously sufficient to be worth considering. These twenty-two unions have an average membership of 5,631 in good standing. The figures returned indicate that there was greater idleness in the month of March among those reporting than any other month of the year, with 582 members out of work; November shows 458 men out of work; January 374 and June 331. As compared with the figures of 1905, however, indications are that work was very much more plentiful in 1906 than in 1905, as in November of that year 553 members were reported idle, and in January and February approximately 500, though comparison cannot be made, as the same unions reporting last year did not report this year. Thus it is impossible to secure the character of data that is necessary for the purpose of comparison.

N. R. in Table B means that no reports were received for that month.

TABLE A.

NUMBER.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	Member- ship Reported.	Number of Hours Worked Per Day.	RATE OF WAGES PER DAY.
1	Amalgamated Sheet Metal-Workers, No. 122.	G. H. Mehling.	1500 Hopkins ave.	300	8	\$3.00
2	Bakery and Confectionery-Workers, I. U. of, No. 246, Cumberland.	Oswald Weber.	24 Knobley st.	20		2.25
3	Bakers' Local Union, No. 209.	M. Ehrenpreiss.	816 E. Baltimore st.	58		\$2.00 to \$2.50
4	Barbers, International Journeymen, No. 241.	A. C. Hoffman.	308 S. Payson st.	68		\$1.66 to \$3.00
5	Bartenders' Local, No. 532.	W. Hoefer.	7 S. Greene st.	230	8	\$1.50 to \$3.00
6	Bartenders' International League of America, Cumberland.	G. H. Benner.	91 N. Centre st.	33		
7	Beer Bottlers' Local Union, No. 258, U. B. W.	Geo. E. Mauler, of Wm.	1018 Bouldin st.	104		\$1.83
8	Beer Drivers' and Stableniens' Union, No. 173, U. B. W.	Wm. E. Orchard.	1011 E. Baltimore st.	303	10	\$2.65
9	Bookbinders, International Brother- hood of, No. 44.	Chas. A. Munzner.	1805 N. Montford ave.	59		\$2.50 to \$3.00
10	Boxmakers' and Sawyers Local, No. 254.	Ed. J. Schirmer.	2005 Canton ave.	150		\$1.66 to \$3.00
11	Brew-Workers, No. 265, Cumberland.	Geo. J. Matt.	298 Mechanic st.	80		\$1.66 to \$3.00
12	Brew-Workers' Union, No. 8.	John Riegger.	1011 E. Baltimore st.	200	8	\$2.66 to \$2.83
13	Bricklayers' Union, No. 5.	James Tracey.	724 Cumberland st.	640	8	\$5.00
14	Bridge and Structural Iron-Workers, No. 62, Shipmen's Union.	R. Lewis Riggan.	1117 Peach Alley.	77		\$1.33 to \$3.50
15	Butchers' Local, No. 36, Amalgamated Meatcutters' I. U.	Geo. C. Stahl.	1437 8th st., Highland't'n	458		\$1.87

TABLE A.—Continued.

16	Cabinet-Makers' Union, No. 1598, B. C. & J. of A.	J. K. Schilling.	2048 E. Preston st.	230	9	\$2.25 to \$3.50
17	Cannmakers' Local, No. 211.	S. Elmer Klug.	316 S. Chapel st.	172		\$2.75
18	Carpenters and Joiners, No. 29, U. Bro. of	Geo. Rollman.	834 Aisquith st.	730	8	\$3.50
19	Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1315, U. Bro. of	Eugene Sullivan.	1715 Lorman st.	132		\$3.50
20	Carpenters' and Joiners' Local, No. 44	H. Boese.	125 N. Montford ave.	10	8	\$3.50
21	Carriage and Wagon-Workers' Local, No. 83	John S. Stiegler.	827 E. North ave.	160	9	\$2.00 to \$2.73
22	Cloakmakers' Union, No. 4	L. Elkins.	121 S. High st.	235		\$2.00
23	Cloth Hat and Capmakers, United, of N. A.	Harry Matz.	1609 Eastern ave.	50		\$2.00 to \$2.50
24	Coatmakers' Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.	Israel Levin.	1605 E. Pratt st.	560	10	\$1.50 to \$3.00
25	Coopers' Union, No. 32, International Bro.	L. H. Samm.	1232 Wall st.	140	9	\$2.25
26	Coppersmiths' Local Union.	T. G. Williams.	125 Eastern ave.	35		\$2.75 to \$3.25
27	Cork-Workers' Prot. Union, 12032.	Fred. Critzman.	226 S. Wolfe st.	38	10	\$1.25 to \$1.75
28	Crown, Cork and Seal Workers, 10875	Sylvester A. Baker.	213 3rd ave.	102	9	\$1.75
29	Electrical-Workers, No. 27, Int. Bro. of Cumberland.	V. R. Shaw.	204 N. Poppleton st.	175		\$2.75 to \$3.00
30	Electrical-Workers, No. 307, Int. Bro. of Cumberland.	R. Snyder.	20 Pace st.	40	9	\$2.50
31	Elevator Constructors, No. 7	E. R. Rhea.	1034 Leadenhall st.	76		\$2.25 to \$3.28
32	Engineers' Local, No. 272, Int. Asso. of Engineers, Steam.	C. W. Fleetwood.	700 N. Payson st.	60		\$2.00 to \$3.33
33	Engineers, Steam.	Wm. A. Herrman.	1516 E. Eager st.	199		\$2.50
34	Firemens' Local, No. 35, Stationery, International Bro. of	Andrew McMackin.	302 Roland ave.	75		\$2.00 to \$2.50
35	Glass-Workers' Local Union, No. 137, American Flint, Cumberland.	Conrad Wiegand.	Columbia st.	41	N	Piecework

TABLE A.—Continued.

NUMBER.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	Member- ship Reported.	Number of Hours Worked Per Day.	RATE OF WAGES PER DAY.
36.	Granite-Cutters, Int. Asso. of	Robt. Oliver.	613 W. West st.	190	.....	\$3.60 to \$4.00
37.	Granite-Cutters, Int. Asso. of, Anna- polis.	Julius Merkle	177 King George st.	12	.....	\$3.60 to \$4.50
38.	Hardwood Finishers, No. 963, Bro. of P. P. and Decorators.	John McCarthy.	1904 Braddish ave.	24	8	\$2.25 to \$3.00
39.	Hod-Carriers' Union, No. 124.	N. J. Lyles.	533 Presatman st.	175	.....	\$2.50
40.	Iron-Molders' Union, No. 19, of N. A.	J. Neenan.	2045 Bank st.	400	9	\$2.65 to \$2.90
41.	Job Pressmen and Feeders' Assistants, No. 16.	John Murschberger.	951 N. Bond st.	260	.....	\$2.00 to \$2.75
42.	Journymen Tailors of America, No. 4	Paul Hocheder	1512 W. Baltimore st.	26	.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50
43.	Leather-Workers, United Bro. of.	W. L. Miller.	1102 E. Preston st.	15	.....	\$1.25 to \$2.00
44.	Machinists, No. 186, My Maryland Lodge, I. A. of M.	Geo. M. Henderson.	1238 E. North ave.	588	9	\$2.75 to \$3.25
45.	Marble-Workers' Union, No. 29, I. A.	C. L. Billmeyer.	1104 N. Carey st.	38	.....	\$3.25 to \$4.00
46.	Musical Union, No. 40, A. F. of M.	F. H. Linhard.	929 N. Calvert st.	383	.....	\$2.50
47.	Operative Potters' Local, No. 11.	Jos. C. Myer.	1008 Robinson st.	128	.....	\$2.95
48.	Operative Plasterers, No. 155, O. P. I. A.	Geo. C. Warner.	412 N. Mount st.	165	.....	\$5.00
49.	Paper-Bag Workers' Union, No. 11757	A. W. Smith.	1635 N. Broadway.	19	.....	Piecework
50.	Paper-Hangers' Union, No. 295, P. P. and D. of A.	Chas. H. Mettee.	1837 E. Biddle st.	56	8	\$3.20
51.	Painters, Paper-Hangers and Decora- tors, Annapolis.	D. A. White.	90 Johnson place.	27	.....	\$3.00
52.	Painters, Paper-Hangers and Decora- tors, No. 704.	Joseph Seufert.	1506 Henry st.	272	.....	\$3.00

TABLE A. Continued.

53	Painters, Paper-Hangers and Decorators, No. 1565, Cumberland	Chas. Conner	Cumberland	25	.....	\$2.50
54	Picture-Frame Workers', No. 282	Chas. Lipper	700 E. Baltimore st.	83	.....	\$2.00
55	Slate and Tile Roofers', No. 10, Highlandtown	Wm. F. Zucker	4 Foster ave.	22	.....	\$1.00 to \$3.00
56	Stone-Rammers' Union, No. 30	L. D. Piercy	1719 Ensor st.	40	8	\$3.00
57	Structural Iron-Workers', No. 16	John E. Brown	920 W. Baltimore st.	170	8	\$4.50
58	Typographia, No. 11, German-American	A. Richter	631 N. Paca st.	38	8	\$2.10 to \$3.33
59	Typographical Union, No. 12	Robt. Williamson	100 N. Paca st.	493	7 and 8	\$2.56 to \$3.75
60	United Garment-Workers of America, No. 39	John Robinson	921 Columbia ave.	74	.....	\$ .85 to \$1.50
61	Upholsters Union, No. 104	F. W. Schaub	1518 E. Madison st.	150	8	\$3.00 to \$4.00
62	Woodworkers' Union, No. 6	H. Niedermeyer	2020 Booth st.	190	9	\$2.50
				10,073	14-8 hrs. 3-10 hrs. 8-9 hrs.	40—less than \$3 20—from \$3 to \$4, both inclusive. 4—from \$4 to \$5, inclusive. 2—Piecework. 1—Blank.

TABLE B.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTED IDLE EACH MONTH FOR 1906.

NUMBER.	NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING.	Average Membership of Unions Reporting.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTED IDLE EACH MONTH FOR 1906.											
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
3	Bakers' Local Union, No. 209.....	58	*N. R.	6	45	3	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	
5	Bartender's Local, No. 532.....	151	N. R.	8	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	12	
7	Beer Bottlers' Local Union, No. 258, U. B. W.....	113	N. R.	N. R.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. R.
8	Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, No. 173, U. B. W.....	303	N. R.	20	20	15	15	15	10	20	20	10	17	
12	Brew-Workers' Union, No. 8.....	200	N. R.	N. R.	195	5	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
13	Bricklayers' Union, No. 5.....	640	N. R.	N. R.	60	20	20	20	10	35	30	25	30	
15	Butchers' Local, No. 90, Amal. Meat- Cutters' I. U.....	458	12	25	20	20	12	5	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	
16	Cabinet-makers' Union, No. 1598, B. C. and J. of A.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	37	70	.....	.....	30
18	Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 29, U. B. of A.....	730	200	N. R.	200	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Coatmakers' Union, No. 7, U. G. W. of A.....	560	46	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	50	
25	Coopers' Union, No. 32, Int. Bro.....	140	N. R.	2	1	6	11	N. R.	5	3	N. R.	8	8	
27	Cork-Workers' Protective Union, No. 12032.....	38	N. R.	N. R.	5	8	10	10	.....	1	.....	.....	35
30	Electrical-Workers' No. 307, Int. Bro. of Cumberland.....	40	N. R.	.....	N. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. R.	8	.....
36	Grass-Cutters, Int. Assn. of.....	190	20	N. R.	20	5	10	10	N. R.	N. R.	10	N. R.	N. R.	
38	Hatband Finishers, No. 963, Bro. P. F. and P.....	24	6	6	N. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

TABLE B.—Continued.

39	Hod-Carriers' Union, No. 124.....	175	60	.....	75	75	35	40	.....	30	50	75	N. R.
40	Iron-Molders' Union, No. 19, of N. A.	400	N. R.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	6	6
44	Machinists 186, My Maryland Lodge, I. A. of M.....	588	.....	.....	4	6	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	.....	14
55	Slate and Tile Roofers', No. 10, Highlandtown.....	22	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	20	N. R.	N. R.	24	.....	N. R.	N. R.
56	Stone-Rammers' Union, No. 30.....	40	30	N. R.	25	25	30	22	25	N. R.	30	N. R.	30
58	Typographers, No. 11, German- American.....	38	N. R.	.....	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	2	1	N. R.	8	.....
59	Typographical Union, No. 12.....	493	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	.....	44	35	15
	Totals.....	5,631	374	71	582	238	163	331	95	219	234	250	458

* N. R. in the above table indicates that No Report was made that month by the Organization.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE

—OF—

Principal Farm Products in Maryland for 1906.

The acreage and value of the principal farm products of this State all decreased in 1906, as compared with 1905. in every respect, with the single exception of tobacco, which showed a slight increase in acreage, though in all other respects it was in line with other farm products in the amount of decrease in the yield per acre, total production. price and total farm value.

These figures are discouraging if taken at their face value, but behind them is the fact that the weather in Maryland during the current year was not of a kind to justify expectations of a large farm production, and it also must be remembered that the year of 1905 was one of pre-eminence for farm production throughout the country. Nor was there to be expected as high price in the market for these productions, because of the tremendous crops of the year previous.

There was a loss in the farm value of corn of 3 cents per bushel; wheat, 11 cents per bushel: oats, 2 cents per bushel; barley, 1 cent per bushel: buckwheat, 3 cents per bushel, and Irish potatoes, 2 cents: but a gain in the price of hay of \$1.58 per ton, and in the price of tobacco of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

The following table shows the total production, acreage, yield per acre and price of these principal farm products, as gathered by the United States Agricultural Department for the year of 1906, being the only reliable figures ascertainable:

	Acre- age.	Yield per Acre.	Total Production.	Price per Bushel.	Total Farm Value.
		Bushels.	Bushels.		
Corn.....	628,795	35.0	22,007,825	\$.45	\$9,903,521
Wheat, Winter	806,401	16.0	12,902,416	.71	9,160,715
Oats.....	31,834	25.4	808,584	.38	307,262
Barley.....	1,436	31.0	44,516	.47	20,923
Buckwheat...	8,124	18.0	146,232	.60	87,739
Potatoes, Irish	28,751	93.0	2,673,843	.56	1,497,352
Hay, tons....	280,291	Tons, 126.0	Tons, 353,167	Tons, 13.50	4,767,754
Tobacco, lbs..	29,540	Lbs., 600.0	Lbs., 17,724,000	Lb., 6.8	1,205,232
Rye.....	19,704	14.7	289,649	.60	173,789

While there are no actual figures for the pack of fruit and vegetables obtainable, the estimates for 1906 of "The Canner," an authority on this subject, are as follows:

Tomato, pack..... (a) 3,280,053 cases.

Corn (d), pack..... (b) 824,747 cases.

Peas, pack..... (c) 333,590 cases.

(a)—Contains two dozen No. 3 cans each.

(b)—Contains two dozen cans each.

(c)—Contains two dozen No. 2 cans each.

(d)—Includes Virginia.

"The American Grocer" for December estimates the pack of Maryland for 1906 as follows:

Tomato, pack..... 3,299,953 cases.

*Corn, pack..... 1,058,492 cases.

*Includes Virginia.

The current prices for grain in Baltimore for 1906, as reported by Secretary Wroth, of the Chamber of Commerce, are as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

MONTHS.	Southern Wheat.				Southern Corn.				White Oats.		Mixed Oats.		Rye.	
	By Sample.		On Grade.		White.		Yellow.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.....	62	82	78	86½	41½	50½	41½	50½	36½	38½	34½	37	72	73
February.....	73	83	79½	86½	42½	48½	41½	48	34½	37	34	35½	64	68
March.....	72	83	75	84½	43½	50½	43	50	35½	37½	34½	35½	62	65
April.....	70	86½	76½	88½	43½	56½	48	56	37½	39	35½	38	65	67
May.....	70	88	80	89½	54	57½	53½	57	38½	40½	37½	39	61	62
June.....	70	86	71	91	54½	60	54	59½	40½	48	38½	45½	60	62
July.....	61	81½	73	81½	57	60½	56	60½	40½	45½	38½	42½	59	60
August.....	30	73	66½	76½	58	61	55	58½	35	42	33½	39½	55	57
September.....	30	70	62½	74	54½	60	52½	58	35	39	34	37	57	61
October.....	50	78	68	76½	50	56½	50	56	38½	39½	37	37½	60	66
November.....	43	74	67	76	40½	53	40½	53	38½	40½	37	38½	56	66
December.....	48	74	68	76	42	49½	42	49½	39½	41	38	39½	65	69

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARYLAND FOR 1906.

**Complete List of New Incorporations in Baltimore City
and Counties, with Location and Capital Stock,
from January 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907.**

The year 1905 was prolific of more court records for new incorporations and increases of capital stock than any previous year in the history of Maryland, and the amount of capital which went into these new incorporations was unprecedented in the industrial and business development of the State, indicating that the "Greater Baltimore" had indeed awakened to the possibilities of making money through the development of the natural advantages of our city and State, but the year 1906 exceeded that fine record.

While the greater number of new enterprises found life in Baltimore, which already contains more than one-half of the population and one-half of the wealth of the State, the counties also are slowly but surely developing and increasing their enterprises and investments.

The total number of incorporations in the State for the year, including records of all kinds, such as amendments to charter, increases and decreases of capital stock, building and loan associations and new industrial establishments, numbered 687 for 1906, as compared with 624 records of a like character in 1905, and the capital invested in these enterprises as a whole amounted to \$31,254,545, as against \$31,515,470 in 1905; but it must be considered that while the total capital in 1906 was less than in 1905, this was very

largely due to the great fire of 1904, which put out of business and put into business so many different enterprises.

It is to be observed, too, that the increase of capital stock in the city is very largely in excess of the same figures for 1905, while the total capital stock of new building associations, land and realty companies exceeds that of 1905 by upwards of \$4,000,000. However, the large increase in the figures under this heading is due to the placing in the category of land companies many business enterprises that have heretofore been classified under the heading of new incorporations of industrial enterprises. This fact also accounts for the seeming decrease of capital invested in new industrial enterprises for 1906, as compared with 1905.

It will be seen that of the 276 new incorporations in Baltimore, 92 were building associations, land and realty companies, and 184 can be actually classified as industrial enterprises.

The following brief recapitulation of the figures for Baltimore City will give at a glance the results of the year's work.

RECAPITULATION FOR BALTIMORE.

Total Number of Records.....	482
New Enterprises.....	184
Building Associations, Land and Realty Companies.....	92
Increases and Decreases of Capital Stock.....	43
New Incorporations Without Capital Stock.....	127
Miscellaneous Records.....	36
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations.....	\$25,058,870
Total Capitalization of Industrial Enterprises....	7,187,100
Total Capitalization of New Building Associations, Land and Realty Companies.....	14,778,100
Net Increase of Stock of Old Companies Increasing and Decreasing Capital Stock.....	3,093,670

The corporations to which should be accredited the largest amount of capital stock during the year in Baltimore City are the Chesapeake Sugar Refining Company, with \$1,500,000 capital, and The Skinner Ship-Building and Dry Dock Company, with \$800,000 capital, and a number of others running from \$400,000 down each.

THE COUNTIES.

While the city has done remarkably well, both in its records and its increase of capital invested, as heretofore stated the counties have kept well up in the front. During 1906, 207 new incorporations of all kinds are reported from the counties, with a total investment in capital stock of \$6,195,675, and of these six were savings banks. Baltimore County leads all the rest, with 48 new incorporations and \$3,401,000 of capital stock; Allegany came next, with 32 incorporations and \$1,027,900; Frederick had 20 new incorporations; Carroll, 15; Harford and Washington, 12 each; Prince George's, 11; Wicomico, 10; Cecil and Somerset, 7 each. The rest had from 6 to 1, and from only one county in the State is there a report of no incorporations for the year.

The following recapitulation gives the story of the counties' records at a glance:

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Allegany.....	32	\$1,027,900
Baltimore.....	48	3,401,000
Caroline.....	5	13,500
Carroll.....	15	83,500
Cecil.....	7	138,000
Charles.....	1	.....
Dorchester.....	4	46,500
Frederick.....	20	177,875
Garrett.....	4	46,500
Harford.....	12	263,000
Howard.....	2	205,000
Kent.....	2	205,000
Montgomery.....	4	19,500
Prince George's.....	11	44,500
Queen Anne's.....	2	35,000
Somerset.....	7	26,700
St. Mary's.....	1	1,700
Talbot.....	6	172,500
Washington.....	12	107,500
Wicomico.....	10	169,000
Worcester.....	2	11,500
Total.....	207	\$6,195,675

There were no Incorporations in Calvert County in 1906.

The following tables give the new incorporations in the city and various counties by dates, location and capital stock, including all amendments to charters and increase or decrease of capital stock, and will, no doubt, prove of great value to all readers:

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Bransky Cigar Co.....	Jan. 2.....	\$ 2,000
C. J. Youse Co.....	Jan. 3.....	60,000
Maintenance Co.....	Jan. 3.....	5,000
The Lanasa and Goffe Steamship and Im- porting Co.....	Jan. 4.....	50,000
Chicago Development Co.....	Jan. 8.....	10,000
Daily Courier Publishing Co.....	Jan. 9.....	10,000
The Fernery, Incorporated.....	Jan. 11.....	15,000
The Sterling Laundry Co.....	Jan. 11.....	20,000
The Fox Pharmacy Co.....	Jan. 13.....	5,000
The Baltimore Stationery Co.....	Jan. 15.....	10,000
The Marborough Apartment House Co.....	Jan. 16.....	400,000
Madison Construction Co.....	Jan. 16.....	60,000
The Patent Clearing-House Corporation of the United States.....	Jan. 18.....	500
The Joint Stock Association of the Independ- ent Order of St. Luke.....	Jan. 18.....	5,000
McCall Dinning Co.....	Jan. 20.....	2,500
The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows New Hall Association.....	Jan. 22.....	35,000
Mount Vernon Motor Co.....	Jan. 24.....	5,000
Baltimore Sales Book Co.....	Jan. 25.....	50,000
Baltimore Office Supply Co.....	Jan. 30.....	5,000
George W. Umbach Co.....	Jan. 30.....	50,000
The National Progressive Order of Odd Fel- lows' Hall Association.....	Feb. 1.....	5,000
Baltimore Dice Co.....	Feb. 1.....	500
The William A. Casler Co.....	Feb. 1.....	10,000
The R. S. Jackson & Co.....	Feb. 6.....	20,000
The Kelly Stationery Co.....	Feb. 7.....	10,000
Durling Electric Co.....	Feb. 12.....	10,000
Erb-Ine Veterinary Medicine Co.....	Feb. 13.....	1,000
Calvert Electric Co.....	Feb. 14.....	500
Queen Commercial Enterprising Co.....	Feb. 14.....	10,000
Baltimore Header Bond Concrete Co.....	Feb. 16.....	60,000
Woman's World Printing Co.....	Feb. 17.....	1,000
The Sanitary Stopper Co.....	Feb. 20.....	9,000
The Rosenbloom-Levy Co.....	Feb. 21.....	5,000
Louis A. Dieter Co.....	Feb. 21.....	70,000
The Automobile Dealers' Association.....	Feb. 21.....	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Maryland Reed and Rattan Mnfg., Co.....	Feb. 21.....	\$ 2,500
The Rigurene Hair Tonic Chemical Co.....	Feb. 21.....	50,000
Charles C. Kraus Co.....	Feb. 23.....	6,000
Green House Company.....	Feb. 26.....	12,000
South Baltimore Developing Co.....	Feb. 26.....	5,000
Baltimore Motor Carriage Company.....	Feb. 27.....	10,000
The Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.....	Feb. 28.....	125,000
The Greater Baltimore Jubilee and Exposition Association.....	March 1.....	250,000
Baltimore Cross Tie Co.....	March 1.....	10,000
Shield Cigar Co.....	March 2.....	2,000
The Haines Automatic Machine Co.....	March 3.....	1,500
The Soho Iron Works.....	March 3.....	1,000
The Boone-Kleagle Co.....	March 3.....	5,000
Model Baby-Walker.....	March 6.....	5,000
Hub Furniture Co.....	March 8.....	6,000
The Greater Baltimore Cigar-Makers, Co-operative Society.....	March 10.....	10,000
National Roofing and Paper Nail Co.....	March 10.....	100,000
John G. McCoy Co.....	March 13.....	10,000
The Maryland Lumber Co.....	March 14.....	10,000
The Bennett Plumbing and Supply Co.....	March 14.....	5,000
Edson M. Schryver Co.....	March 16.....	10,000
Parlett Paint Co.....	March 17.....	20,000
A. C. Courtney Electric Co.....	March 20.....	1,000
The Frank Cushman Amusement Co.....	March 21.....	4,000
O'Keefe Show Case and Fixture Co.....	March 21.....	50,000
Skinner Ship Building and Dry Dock Co.....	March 23.....	800,000
Co-operative Cigar Co.....	March 23.....	3,000
The National Amusement Co.....	March 23.....	5,000
The George B. Skinner Co.....	March 26.....	10,000
Buena Vista Spring Water Co.....	March 27.....	5,000
Hickman-McMaster Co.....	March 27.....	2,000
The Home Hospital and Medical Co.....	March 28.....	10,000
The Grotjan-Lobe Co.....	March 31.....	100,000
Novelty Sheet Metal Co.....	April 2.....	100,000
The Manufacturers' Engineering Co.....	April 4.....	3,000
Manling Co.....	April 5.....	2,500
The Maryland Motor Exhibition Association.....	April 10.....	1,200
Baldwin-King Paper Co.....	April 16.....	10,000
The Smith-Haddock Co.....	April 20.....	70,000
Clarion Concrete Construction Co.....	April 23.....	10,000
The G. E. Watts Electrical Construction Co.....	April 24.....	1,000
The Engineering Contracting Co.....	April 25.....	30,000
James J. Lacy Co.....	May 1.....	50,000
John F. Parker Co.....	May 1.....	500
The Philip-Welch Manufacturing Co.....	May 2.....	12,500
Susquehanna Crushed Stone Co.....	May 9.....	25,000
The Walz Co.....	May 10.....	10,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Barrett & McKee Co.....	May 14.....	\$ 25,000
Baltimore Paper Box Co.....	May 15.....	20,000
Chesapeake Sugar Refining Co.....	May 15.....	1,500,000
The Klein & Fox Co.....	May 16.....	10,000
Hotel Jack Co.....	May 17.....	20,000
The Stradium Co.....	May 18.....	5,000
Goldsmith, Stern Co.....	May 21.....	20,000
Hilgartner Marble Co.....	May 21.....	250,000
Hickman Butter Co.....	May 25.....	5,000
The Louis Eckels & Sons Ice Manufacturing Co.....	May 25.....	10,000
Patapsco Supply Co.....	May 26.....	10,000
Rocky Ridge Coal and Mining Co.....	May 26.....	15,000
The German American Publishing Co.....	June 2.....	2,000
The Sinclair Manufacturing Co.....	June 5.....	10,000
Sanden & Johnson Co.....	June 7.....	10,000
The United States Hotel Co.....	June 22.....	50,000
The Mutual Liquor Dealers' Association.....	June 9.....	25,000
Eastern Star Pleasure Social.....	June 9.....	200
T. F. Hair Co.....	June 11.....	10,000
Enterprise Wire and Iron Works.....	June 12.....	25,000
Chesapeake Motor Car and Boat Co.....	June 12.....	25,000
The Morgan Drug Co.....	June 13.....	25,000
N. W. James Lumber Co.....	June 13.....	200
J. Kann & Company, Incorporated.....	June 14.....	10,000
Baltimore Amusement Co.....	June 15.....	4,500
W. Lewis Rowe Co.....	June 16.....	20,000
Southern Turpentine Co.....	June 19.....	50,000
Home Window and Office Cleaning Co.....	June 22.....	5,000
The National Anti-Carbon Corporation.....	June 23.....	100,000
The Calvert Grocery Co.....	June 27.....	1,000
The Edro Richardson Brass Co.....	June 29.....	20,000
The Depro Publishing Co.....	July 2.....	10,000
Home Product Exposition Co.....	July 5.....	10,000
The Central Warehouse Co.....	July 10.....	60,000
The Hartnett Vulcograph Co.....	July 12.....	100,000
The Maryland Educational Publishing Co.....	July 12.....	10,000
The Tinley Bros. Co.....	July 14.....	100,000
The Constructing and Maintaining Co. of Maryland.....	July 17.....	5,000
Dinkelmann-Bubert Co., Incorporated.....	July 19.....	20,000
Richmond H. Ford & Co., Incorporated.....	July 20.....	10,000
F. S. & G. L. Brown Machine Co.....	July 24.....	50,000
Civiah-Goetz Co.....	July 25.....	20,000
Baker-Millikin Supply Co.....	July 26.....	10,000
Unique Catering Co.....	July 27.....	3,000
The Real Estate Exchange Bulletin Co.....	August 2.....	2,000
Electric Construction Co.....	August 2.....	5,000
The Edward J. Walter Co.....	August 3.....	10,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Maryland Motor Association.....	August 6.....	\$ 1,000
Hopkins Clothing Co.....	August 13.....	200,000
E. A. Smith & Co., Incorporated.....	August 13.....	5,000
The Weil Hess Co.....	August 21.....	25,000
Real Estate Publishing Co.....	August 24.....	2,000
Stewart & Mowen Co.....	August 24.....	10,000
S. A. Rice Co.....	August 27.....	5,000
The Co-operative Supply Co.....	August 28.....	10,000
Toka Gawa Japanese Art Co.....	August 28.....	5,000
The Baltimore Insurance Agency.....	August 29.....	5,000
William J. Deppenbrock Co.....	August 29.....	1,000
Equitable Steam Specialty Co.....	August 29.....	20,000
The Kemp Concrete Construction Co.....	August 30.....	50,000
National Coffee Roasting Co.....	September 1.....	10,000
Imperial Stag Hotel Co.....	September 4.....	2,500
The Baltimore Specialty Co.....	September 7.....	2,000
The E. & S. Combination Beer Cooler Co.....	September 10.....	10,000
Atlas Coal and Coke Co.....	September 11.....	50,000
The Equipment and Maintenance Co.....	September 13.....	2,000
The A. Ruperti Co.....	September 19.....	5,000
Sanatile Manufacturing Co.....	September 24.....	5,000
The Long Distance Manufacturing Co.....	October 1.....	50,00
Reliable Tailoring Co.....	October 10.....	2,000
Golden Gate Co.....	October 12.....	100,000
The Scheele Analytical Chemical and Industrial Laboratories.....	October 10.....	25,000
The Standard Glue Co.....	October 12.....	150,000
The Palace Amusement Co.....	October 15.....	5,000
Kaufman Beef Co.....	October 15.....	10,000
The Merchants' Consolidated Salvage Co.....	October 19.....	2,000
Thomas & Thompson.....	October 22.....	50,000
William T. Burrows Co.....	October 23.....	4,000
J. Steuart Frame Co.....	October 24.....	25,000
Baltimore Manufacturers' Advertising Association.....	October 25.....	1,000
Home Fertilizer and Chemical Co.....	November 2.....	40,000
Casey Coffee Co.....	November 9.....	10,000
Weber Chemical Co.....	November 10.....	1,000
The Hagen Consumers' Birch Beer Brewing Co.....	November 13.....	50,000
The Marvell Manufacturing Co.....	November 15.....	15,000
The Doxey Book Shop Co.....	November 21.....	5,000
Jones & Lamb Co.....	November 21.....	150,000
William Grecht Co.....	November 23.....	50,000
George J. Smith Co.....	November 23.....	10,000
The Maryland Tobacco Co.....	November 23.....	5,000
Hecht-Brittingham Co.....	November 26.....	40,000
The American Lunch Co.....	November 28.....	500
The R. M. Jones & Co.....	November 30.....	500

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Garland Drug Co.....	December 5...	\$ 10,000
The Universal Automatic Cigar Machine Co..	December 5...	40,000
A. D. Smith Sons Co.....	December 8...	25,000
The Diamond Fruit Co.....	December 10...	10,000
The William S. Booze Co.....	December 13...	3,000
The Inter-State Law and Collection Agency	December 19...	1,000
Griffith & Boyd Co.....	December 27...	175,000
Ha-Ha Button Co.....	December 28...	1,000
Smokeless Fuel Co.....	December 29...	3,000
Total.....		\$ 7,187,100

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Phoenix Realty Co.....	January 2...	\$ 1,000
The Batory Polish American Building and Loan Association.....	January 2...	100,000
The Federal Hill Building and Loan Asso...	January 11...	200,000
Navarre Realty Co.....	January 15...	50,000
The West Watson Land Corporation.....	January 16...	15,000
Marlborough Construction Co.....	January 16...	1,000
Maryland Real Estate Corporation.....	January 18...	100
The Magnet Building and Loan Association..	January 25...	100,000
The Park Land & Improvement Co.....	January 26...	50,000
The Young Liederkrans Permanent Building and Loan Association.....	January 26...	500,000
The Century Saving and Loan Association...	January 29...	130,000
Assurance Building Association.....	January 30...	780,000
Bankers and Traders Building and Loan Association.....	February 2...	250,000
Mount Washington Development Co.....	February 3...	100,000
The First Lithuanian Building Association...	February 7...	100,000
Home Security Co.....	February 8...	5,000
The Boulevard Realty and Development Co.	February 10...	50,000
The West Baltimore Perpetual Building and Loan Association.....	February 14...	500,000
The Severn Realty Co.....	February 17...	5,000
The Johns Hopkins Club Building Co.....	February 20...	15,000

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Oak Villa Realty Co.	February 21...	\$ 5,000
Exeter Loan and Saving Association.	February 27...	25,000
The Finance Savings and Loan Association.	March 8.....	520,000
Advance Building and Savings Association.	March 13.....	520,000
Terminal Real Estate Co.	March 16.....	1,000
Enterprise Realty Co.	March 16.....	1,000
Park Fronts Building Co.	March 17.....	25,000
Suburban Building Co.	March 21.....	10,000
Harewood Permanent Building and Loan Association.	March 21.....	520,000
Summit Land and Building Co.	March 22.....	5,000
Thirty-fifth German American Building Asso.	March 26.....	520,000
The Hebrew Loan and Savings Association.	March 27.....	5,000
The Loreley Co.	March 28.....	50,000
Western Maryland Concrete Construction Co.	March 29.....	15,000
The McCall Real Estate and Improvement Co.	March 29.....	1,000
The Washington and Lafayette Building Association.	April 2.....	200,000
Liberty Savings and Loan Association.	April 6.....	208,000
Collington Square Savings and Loan Asso.	April 6.....	500,000
The Maryland Real Estate and Construction Co.	April 9.....	2,000
Progressive Homestead and Building Asso.	April 11.....	1,000,000
Lakewood Real Estate Co.	April 16.....	15,000
The Courtland Building Association.	April 25.....	200,000
Southern Chattel Loan Co.	April 28.....	5,000
The Boumi Temple Building Co.	April 28.....	50,000
The Prudential Trust Co.	May 1.....	1,000
The Calthom Realty Co.	May 21.....	40,000
The Automobile Outing and Transportation Co.	May 22.....	50,000
The Cohen Real Estate Co.	May 24.....	20,000
Baltimore Investment Co.	May 25.....	1,000
Mozart Building and Loan Association.	June 1.....	520,000
The Federal Permanent Building Association.	June 1.....	100,000
Denver Permanent Building Association.	June 8.....	104,000
The Park Heights Boulevard Permanent Building and Loan Association.	June 9.....	260,000
Independent Hebrew Building and Loan Association.	June 22.....	25,000
The Pimlico Building Association.	June 26.....	208,000
The West Moreland Park Co.	June 28.....	50,000
Hoopes Real Estate Co.	June 29.....	10,000
The Parkville Heights Land and Improvement Co.	June 29.....	6,000
Concrete Development Co.	June 30.....	10,000
Edmondson Realty Co.	July 5.....	300,000
Insurance Reduction and Realty Co.	July 14.....	10,000

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Maury and Donnelly Office Building Co.	July 28.....	\$21,000
The Maryland Realty Co.....	August 14.....	3,000
Patapsco Quarry Co.....	August 15.....	25,000
The Owners' Realty Co.....	August 16.....	10,000
The Enterprite Concrete Machine Co.....	August 18.....	50,000
Safety Building and Loan Association.....	September 15.....	312,000
Merchants' Realty Co.....	September 17.....	100,000
Harlem Park Real Estate Co.....	September 24.....	1,000
Old Dominion Permanent Building and Loan Association.....	September 25.....	104,000
North Payson Street Building Association.....	September 27.....	200,000
The Sun Building and Loan Association.....	October 1.....	100,000
Park Land Corporation.....	October 5.....	20,000
The Baltimore and Suburban Savings and Building Association.....	October 6.....	312,000
The Cathedral Street Real Estate Co.....	October 10.....	3,000
Gibraltar Building Association.....	October 13.....	104,000
American Land and Improvement Co.....	October 16.....	1,000
Euclid Park Building Co.....	October 23.....	20,000
The Chestnut Hill Co.....	November 1.....	100,000
The Zion Loan and Savings Association.....	November 7.....	5,000
Central Permanent Building and Loan Asso.	November 9.....	100,000
Urban and Sub-Urban Mutual Permanent Building Association.....	November 13.....	2,080,000
Urban and Sub-Urban Permanent Building Association.....	November 30.....	650,000
The Maryland Quarry Co.....	December 3.....	20,000
The Allied Realty Co.....	December 6.....	10,000
The Lakewood Building Association.....	December 10.....	500,000
Fraternal Permanent Building and Loan Association.....	December 10.....	520,000
Baltimore Mutual Building and Loan Asso. .	December 12.....	500,000
Walbrook Club.....	December 15.....	25,000
The Irvington Building and Improvement Co.	December 15.....	1,000
Crescent Realty Co.....	December 17.....	1,000
Southern Realty Co.....	December 17.....	10,000
Total.....		\$14,778,100

INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Original Capital Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Capital Stock.
The John J. Kidd Lumber Co.	January 15..	\$10,000 Inc.	\$20,000
The Lipps-Murbach Co.	January 30..	3,000 Inc.	97,000
Chesapeake Iron Works.	February 6..	15,000 Inc.	35,000
Maryland Trust Co.	March 2....	1,531,250 Inc.	468,750
Chas. C. Crooks Co.	March 6....	10,000 Inc.	250,000
Stewart Fruit Co.	March 13....	10,000 Inc.	15,000
Lion Bros. Co.	March 19....	5,000 Inc.	45,000
The J. E. Smith Co.	March 20....	5,000 Inc.	5,000
Knights of Columbus Home.	March 27....	1,080 Inc.	18,920
The Miller Fertilizer Co.	March 29....	150,000 Inc.	20,000
The Baltimore Horse Show Association.	April 5....	5,000 Dec.	1,000
Madison Construction Co.	April 10....	60,000 Inc.	40,000
Munder-Thompson Co.	April 19....	25,000 Inc.	25,000
The Central Metal and Supply Co.	April 24....	75,000 Inc.	25,000
Maryland Terra Cotta Co.	May 7....	60,000 Inc.	90,000
David McLean Co.	May 8....	9,000 Dec.	8,500
Guth Chocolate Co.	May 11....	10,000 Inc.	150,000
Southern Can Co.	May 22....	50,000 Inc.	45,000
The Advance Quarry Co., of Baltimore County.	May 23....	5,000 Inc.	10,000
Gardiner Dairy Co.	June 7....	25,000 Inc.	10,000
Crown Neckwear Co.	June 8....	5,000 Inc.	10,000
Summit Land and Building Co.	June 9....	5,000 Inc.	20,000
Emerson Drug Co.	June 19....	250,000 Inc.	250,000
The Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co.	June 27....	25,000 Inc.	25,000
The Blue Ribbon Candy Co.	July 7....	50,000 Inc.	100,000
Young & Selden Co.	July 7....	50,000 Inc.	50,000
National Hydraulic Stone Co.	July 13....	25,000 Inc.	25,000
Commonwealth Bank.	July 13....	100,000 Inc.	100,000
The Maryland Storage Co.	July 20....	150,000 Inc.	100,000
Maryland Elevator and Machine Co.	August 10....	15,000 Dec.	14,500
The George B. Skinner Co.	September 14	10,000 Inc.	10,000
Monumental Fish Co.	September 28	1,000 Inc.	1,500
Park Fronts Building Co.	October 13..	25,000 Inc.	25,000
Maryland Jockey Club.	October 15..	80,000 Inc.	120,000
Page Engineering Co.	October 29..	10,000 Inc.	10,000
Crescent Democratic Club.	October 29..	10,000 Inc.	40,000
American Land and Improvement Co.	November 1..	1,000 Inc.	9,000
United Real Estate Co.	November 9..	10,000 Inc.	90,000
Eagle Manufacturing Co.	November 14	5,000 Inc.	20,000
Klein & Fox Co.	November 19	10,000 Inc.	40,000
Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co.	November 21	200,000 Dec.	25,000
The Sherwood Distilling Co.	December 26	30,000 Inc.	670,000
Edro Richardson Brass Co.	December 27	20,000 Dec.	10,000
Total Increases.			\$3,144,170
Total Decreases.			50,500
Net Increase.			3,093,670

**NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.**

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
Lithuanian Amateur Theatrical Co.	January 2
The Collington Square Improvement Association.....	January 2
The Gibraltar Relief Association.....	January 3
The Indian Club.....	January 9
Daniel Miller Co., Increase in Board of Directors from Five to Six.....	January 9
Supreme Council of the Monumental Home Protective Association.....	January 15
The Royal Dramatic Association and Pleasure Club.....	January 15
The Progressive Concrete and Steel-Workers Union, No. 1.....	January 16
The Mayerbeer Singing Society.....	January 18
The Lexington Athletic Club.....	January 19
The Homstead Athletic and Literary Association.....	January 19
The Nonpareil Assembly.....	January 20
The Trustees of Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, to Transfer all Property in Possession of the Trustees to the Annual Conference in case of Aband- onment.....	January 22
Morning Star Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.....	January 23
The Independent Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M.....	January 26
The Northwestern Protective Association.....	January 26
The Lipps-Murbach Co., formerly The Murbach Co.....	January 30
Mount Sinai Baptist Church of Baltimore City.....	February 3
West End Athletic and Social Club.....	February 3
The Chesapeake Railway Company, formerly The Sped- den Marine Railway Co.....	February 6
The Jaroslav Z. Dube of Baltimore City.....	February 6
Spring Athletic and Literary Club.....	February 7
Original Lafayette Social.....	February 7
The John A. Bridges Lodge, No. 1415, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.....	February 12
Zerrubabel Lodge, No. 1187, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.....	February 12
The Bohemian Tax-Payers' Association.....	February 12
Telocvicna Zednota Sokal.....	February 12
Olympic Athletic Social Club.....	February 15
The Confederate Aid Society.....	February 19
The Trustees of Woodberry Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Amendment to Change Manner of Electing the Trustees.....	February 20
The Young Men's Alliance Social.....	February 21
Shamrock Pleasure Club.....	February 21
The Automobile Club of Maryland.....	February 26
The Alma Manufacturing Co., Increase of Directors from Five to Seven.....	February 26
The Park Place Strawbridge Methodist Episcopal Church, Amendment for Directing and Managing their Tem- poral Affairs.....	March 2

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY—Cont.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
The Baltimore Credit and Adjustment Co.....	March 3
The B'Nai Benjamin Relief Association.....	March 5
The Ida Dixon Memorial Independent Methodist Church..	March 7
The Gilmor Outing Club.....	March 8
Poshelater Sick and Distress Relief Association.....	March 8
Third Church of Christ Scientists.....	March 13
Aged Peoples' Outing Association, Amendment in refer- ence to Twelve Directors.....	March 16
Dual Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templers of the State of Maryland, to Change Name to Grand Lodge International Order of Good Templers of the State of Maryland.....	March 16
Robert P. Carter Co., formerly Thomas Blake Co.....	March 3
Broadway Building and Loan Association, Increase of Directors from Nine to Twelve.....	March 6
The Bennett Plumbing and Supply Co., Changing Name to Bennett Plumbing and Heating Co.....	April 6
Hebrew Friendship Cemetery Co., Amendment from 40 Years' Existence to Perpetual Existence.....	June 2
The Wilson Distilling Co., Amendment to add to the purposes for which Company was formed, the buying and selling of Drinking Water, Beverages, etc.....	June 14
The Medical and Surgical School of Christ Institute, Amendment to Teach Academic Courses, Law and Theology.....	June 16
L. M. Barton Co., Amendment to decrease Board of Directors from Seven to Five.....	July 21
St. Peters' Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Amend- ment as to Eligibility to Office.....	December 11
John J. Kidd Lumber Co., Amendment Changing Name to Kidd & Buckingham Lumber Co.....	December 28
Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association.....	March 16
The Greater Baltimore Camp and Cabin Pleasure Circle..	March 20
Progressive Labor Lyceum Association.....	March 22
The Monday Juniors Elevating Association.....	March 22
St. Anthony Society.....	March 23
Newsboys' Association of Baltimore City, Changing Name of Board of Directors to Board of Managers and increas- ing from 5 to 12.....	March 27
Washington Camp No. 22, Patriotic Order Sons of America.....	March 28
The Cab and Hack Drivers Association.....	March 29
St. James Home for boys.....	April 4
Gayeties Outing Club.....	April 5
Western Star Council, No. 142, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	April 5
Enon Baptist Church.....	April 14
Melvale Pleasure and Beneficial Association.....	April 19

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY—Cont.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
Stockton Assembly.....	April 19
Eighteenth Ward Republican Association.....	April 24
Mission Board of the Baltimore Congregation belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of N. A.....	April 25
Buena Vista Pleasure Club.....	April 27
Trinity Reformed Church.....	April 30
The Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard.....	May 4
Washington Camp, No. 16, Patriotic Order Sons of Amer- ica.....	May 5
The Independent Congregational Church of the Nazarene.....	May 14
The Union Methodist Episcopal Church of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of the U. S. A.....	May 17
The Colored Empty Stocking and Fresh-Air Circle.....	May 17
Standard Beneficial and Relief Association.....	May 17
Columbus Day Association.....	May 24
Progressive Business Association.....	June 6
The Alumnae Association of the Baltimore City Hospital Training School for Nurses.....	June 11
The Architectural Club.....	June 14
The Baltimore Society of Letts.....	June 16
The Minsker Independent Benevolent Association.....	June 21
Hall-Room Boys.....	June 27
East Side Merchants Association.....	June 27
Hillen Club.....	June 28
The Trustees of Eutaw Methodist Protestant Church.....	July 5
The Anshe Bobruisk Noosach Ave. Hebrew Congregation.....	July 11
The Ladies' Sick Relief Association.....	July 12
Peoples' Benefit Fraternal Society.....	July 16
The Clover Pleasure Club.....	July 28
Washington Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.....	July 28
The Warsaw Pleasure Social.....	July 28
Patapasco Canoe Club.....	August 1
The Trustees of the First Free Methodist Church.....	August 2
Third Church of Christ Scientists, Amendment to Change Name to Second Church of Christ Scientists of Baltimore City.....	August 18
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' Association.....	August 20
Broadway Athletic and Social Club.....	August 20
Ureka Athletic and Social Club.....	August 20
Maryland Council, No. 1, of the United Duck Loom Work- ers' Beneficial Association of Maryland, Changing Name to Loom Fixures' Union of the State of Maryland, of Baltimore City.....	August 27

**NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY—Cont.**

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
The Trustees of North Baltimore Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Changing Name to The Trustees of Otterbein Memorial Church of the United Brethren in Christ.	September 1
Recreation Club.	September 4
The Third District Republican Club.	September 11
The Tuexedo Club.	September 19
The Church School for Boys' Mount Calvary Church.	September 22
The East Side Master Paper-Hangers' Protective Asso.	September 25
Ladies' Independent Council.	September 27
The United Order of Sons and Daughters of Christian Pilgrims and Travelers.	October 5
The Dixie Social Club.	October 8
The Industrial Union.	October 10
The Confederate Womens' Home.	October 12
Mindaugis Social and Beneficial Association.	October 15
Washington Camp, No. 19, Patriotic Order Sons of America.	October 20
Womens' Missionary Union of Baltimore City, Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention.	October 20
The Overture Socials.	October 26
The Cumberland Club.	October 27
The Independent Tinnens' Union.	October 31
First Church of the Christian Evangelical Society of America.	November 3
The Family Fraternal and Beneficial Society.	November 5
Logan Post, No. 23, Department of Maryland Grand Army of the Republic.	November 10
The Central Pleasure Club.	November 19
Dancing Masters' Association.	November 21
The New York Tailoring and Cutting Academy.	December 15
Mutual Poor Relief and Industrial Association.	December 18
The Custom Shoemakers' Association.	December 29
The Dwinsker Relief Association.	December 29
The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward.	December 31

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF
MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

NAME.	Date.
The Neudecker & Anderson Tobacco Co., paid up capital stock \$3,000.....	January 10
Nolley Advertising Agency, paid up capital stock \$25,000	January 18
Realty Improvement Co., paid up capital stock \$2,000 ..	January 25
Sterling Laundry Co., paid up capital stock \$20,000.....	January 31
Maryland Trust Co., paid up capital stock \$1,000,000.....	February 8
The Valhalla Co., paid up capital stock \$100,000.....	February 19
Baltimore Office Supply Co., paid up capital stock \$5,000	February 12
The R. S. Jackson & Co., paid up capital stock \$20,000...	February 16
Lega Cefaludese Numero Primo di Mutuo Soccorso, Agreement of Consolidation with Unione di Mutuo Soccorso Cafaludese.....	March 2
The McManus-Goldsborough Co., paid up capital stock \$1,000.....	March] 2
Walbrook Land Corporation, paid up capital stock \$25,000	March 6
The Cecil Construction Co., paid up capital stock \$90,000	March 10
The J. F. Smith Co., paid up capital stock \$5,000.....	March 20
Calvert Apartment Co., Waiver of Lien of Preferred Stock	April 10
Dukeland Park Co., paid up capital stock \$75,000.....	April 20
The West Baltimore Boiler and Steam Fitting Co., Surrender of charter.....	April 23
Maryland Terra Cotta Co., certificate of perferred stock	May 7
Guth Chocolate Co., agreement of perferred stock.....	May 11
Certified copy of charter of the Alpha Delta Epsilon Fraternity, of Chicago, Ill.....	May 21
The Baltimore Horse Show Association, paid up capital stock \$4,000.....	May 21
Southern Can Co., paid up capital stock \$45,000.....	May 26
John F. Parker Co., paid up capital stock \$500.....	June 6
Consolidated Gas Co., of Baltimore City, agreement of consolidation with Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., forming the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., of Baltimore.....	June 20
The Goldman Furniture & Carpet Co., paid up capital stock \$3,000.....	June 29
Central Warehouse Co., paid up capital stock \$60,000....	July 25
Automobile Outing and Transportation Co., paid up capital stock \$50,000.....	September 4
The Pikesville Dairy Co., certificate of re-incorporation, capital stock to be \$14,000.....	September 11
Eagle Manufacturing Co., paid up capital stock \$5,000...	October 8
American Sand & Stone Co., paid up capital stock \$10,000	October 19
The Muller & Co., Incorporated, paid up capital stock \$5,000.....	October 20
Imperial Stag Hotel Co., paid up capital stock \$2,500....	November 1
N. W. James Lumber Co., paid up capital stock \$20,000...	November 15
Klein & Fox Co., paid up capital stock \$10,000.....	November 19
Alma Manufacturing Co., paid up capital stock \$500,000...	December 1
Goldsmith-Stern Co., paid up capital stock \$20,000.....	December 4
The Calthom Realty Co., paid up capital stock \$39,850...	December 26

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND. **ALLEGANY COUNTY.**

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Allegany Printing and Publishing Co.....	Cumberland.....	Jan. 13	\$10,000
Minister and Trustees of Maple-side Chapel of the Methodist Protestant Church.....	Cumberland.....	Feb. 10	None
Minister and Trustees of Melvin Chapel of Methodist Protestant Church.....	Cumberland.....	Feb. 10	None
The Boyland Construction Co.....	Cumberland.....	Feb. 6	1,000
The T. R. Grocery Co.....	Cumberland.....	March 13	1,800
The Allegany County Fair Asso....	Cumberland.....	March 13	1,000
The Miracle Pressed Stone Co....	Cumberland.....	March 22	5,000
Queen City Cement Block Manufacturing Co.....	Cumberland.....	March 19	6,000
The Frostburg Co-operative Store	Cumberland.....	March 22	2,000
The Retailers' Protective Asso....	Cumberland.....	April 3	
The Frostburg Sanitorium.....	Cumberland.....	April 5	1,000
The Lonaconing Ice Manufacturing and Storage Co.....	Cumberland.....	May 3	40,000
Allegany Grove Improvement Co	Cumberland.....	May 4	20,000
The Junior Order United American Mechanics Hall Asso.....	Eckhart.....	April 18	None
Fidelity Land Co.....	Eckhart.....	May 18	1,000
The Cumberland and George's Creek Coal Co.....	Eckhart.....	May 24	350,000
The Union News Leader Co.....	Eckhart.....	May 29	5,000
Arion Gesangverein.....	Eckhart.....	March 17	2,500
Midland Co-operative Store.....	Eckhart.....	May 11	5,000
The First English Baptist Church	Frostburg.....	March 26	None
Cumberland Base Ball Co.....	Frostburg.....	July 11	2,500
Western Maryland Laundry.....	Frostburg.....	July 13	5,000
Allegany County Light and Power Co.....	Frostburg.....	July 17	100,000
The Westernport Co-operative Store.....	Westernport.....	August 13	10,000
Retailers Protective Association..	Westernport.....	August 21	None
Western Maryland Gas Co.....	Westernport.....	Sept. 8	20,000
The Gas Fitting Co.....	Westernport.....	Oct. 12	10,000
Mannington Real Estate and Improvement Co.....	Westernport.....	Oct. 15	57,000
John A. Farrin & Son Co.....	Cumberland.....	Nov. 22	10,000
Walsh Land Co.....	Cumberland.....	Nov. 26	100
The Commercial Savings Bank....	Cumberland.....	Nov. 30	50,000
Eleventh German Bldg. Asso.....	Cumberland.....	Dec. 29	312,000
Total.....			\$1,027,900

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Amendment of articles of incorporation of the Trustees of the Joshua M. E. Church of Baltimore County and State of Maryland.....	Baltimore Co....	1905	None
Maryland Industrial Home for Aged Men and Women of Baltimore City.....	Elladale Fullerton.....	1906 Jan. 15	None
Episcopal Church Building Corporation.....	Baltimore Co....	Feb. 1	None
Middle River Supply Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Feb. 1	\$10,000
Amendment to charter of incorporation of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County to Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society.....	Baltimore Co....	Feb. 14	None
Bancroft Park Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Feb. 20	100,000
Bay Shore Park Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Feb. 26	150,000
The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Owings' Mills.....	Baltimore Co....	March 7	None
Paid up Certificate of Steiner Mantel Co.....	Baltimore Co....	March 8	50,000
Trustees of the Gills M. E. Church.....	Baltimore Co....	March 9	None
Power & Light Co.....	Baltimore Co....	March 19	10,000
The Highland Ice Co.....	Baltimore Co....	March 21	25,000
Lauraville Volunteer Fire Co.....	Lauraville.....	March 22	None
Truckers' Association.....	Baltimore Co....	March 27	25,000
Highland Savings Bank.....	Baltimore Co....	April 2	None
Henry D. Perky Food Co.....	Oread.....	April 9	1,250,000
Park Heights Water Co.....	Baltimore Co....	April 12	25,000
Lauraville Country Club.....	Baltimore Co....	April 14	None
Relay Fire Co. No. 1.....	Relay.....	April 16	None
Young Men's Republican Club, 12th District.....	Baltimore Co....	April 20	None
Lorraine Electric Railway Co.....	Baltimore Co....	April 23	25,000
Park Heights and West Arlington Permanent Building Asso.....	Baltimore Co....	May 2	250,000
Certificate of increased capital stock of Filston Farm.....	Baltimore Co....	May 3	250,000
Certificate of the payment in full of capital stock of the Filston Farm.....	Baltimore Co....	May 4	None
Bethany Baptist Church.....	Mt. Winans.....	May 8	None
Country Club.....	Baltimore Co....	May 18	40,000
Rockland Realty Co.....	Baltimore Co....	May 22	65,000
Eloise Outing Club.....	Baltimore Co....	June	None

BALTIMORE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock.
Manhattan Land Corporation....	Baltimore Co....		\$ 65,000
Minehaha Tribe, 91, I. O. Red Men.....	Glyndon.....	June 13	None
Mt. Zion Temple Association, St. David's Church of Roland Park	Baltimore Co....	June 26	None
Lauraville Improvement Asso....	Lauraville.....	June 28	10,000
Amendment to charter of Baltimore County Water and Electric Co.....	Baltimore Co....	June 29	None
Arlington Improvement Asso....	Baltimore Co....	July 9	None
Ebenezer M. E. Church of Sparrows Point.....	Sparrows Point..	July 20	None
Incorporation of Welcome Lodge, 107, K. of P.....	Randallstown...	July 21	None
Suburban Savings Bank.....	Baltimore Co....	July 30	None
Green Spring Valley Steeplechase Association of Maryland.....	Baltimore Co....	August 14	None
Increase of the capital stock Steiner Mantel Co.....	Baltimore Co....	August 21	Inc. 50,000
Howard Park Water Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Sept. 17	40,000
Frederick C. Schanberger Amusement and Exhibition Co.....	Arlington.....	Sept. 26	5,000
Increase capital stock Baltimore Veneer Panel Co.....	Arlington.....	Oct. 10	Inc. 50,000
Crushed Stone Co.....	Baltimore Co....	Oct. 16	3,000
Lazaretto Permanent Building and Land Association.....	Baltimore Co....	Oct. 23	520,000
F. B. Jenkins Co.....	Hyde P. O.....	Nov. 12	25,000
Evergreen Lawn Building and Savings Association.....	Baltimore Co....	Nov. 24	250,000
Violetville Permanent Building and Loan Association.....	Baltimore Co....	Nov. 26	100,000
Property-Holders' Conference of Plat No. 1 of Roland Park....	Baltimore Co....	Dec. 3	None
Total.....			\$3,201,000

CAROLINE COUNTY

Federal Trucking Co.....	Federalsburg....	March 1	\$ 1,000
Preston Improvement Asso.....	Preston.....	July 13	10,000
Union M. P. Church.....	Burrsville.....	August 2	None
Calvary M. P. Church.....	Grove.....	Oct. 25	None
Denton Carriage Works Co.....	Denton.....	Dec. 4	2,500
Total.....			\$13,500

CARROLL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Farmers' Fertilizer and Feed Co.	Westminster....	Jan. 9	\$20,00
The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasure Grove of the Carrollton Circuit (Amendment to charter).....	Pleasure Grove..	Feb. 1	None
Westminster Fertilizer Co.	Westminster....	Feb. 3	5,000
Mount Airy Milling and Grain Co.	Mount Airy....	March 1	5,000
The Democratic Advocate Co....	Westminster....	March 3	24,000
Rising Social Lodge No. 39, Independent Order Good Samaritans of New Windsor.....	New Windsor....	March 13	None
Church of God of Wakefield.....	Wakefield.....	March 24	None
Silver Run Telephone Co.....	Silver Run.....	April 26	1,500
Grace Reformed Church of Taneytown.....	Taneytown.....	May 31	None
Westminster Fertilizer Co.	Westminster....	June 2	Inc. 15,000
Taneytown Savings Bank.....	Taneytown.....	June 30	13,000
The Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	Taneytown.....	August 10	None
Alesia Free Methodist Church....	Alesia.....	August 28	None
Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends.....	Near Union B'ge	Nov. 20	None
The Granger's Mutual Storm Insurance Co.....	Westminster....	Nov. 30	None
Total.....			\$83,500

CECIL COUNTY.

Cedar Farm Co.....	Calvert.....	Feb. 24	\$6,000
Cecil County Water and Power Co	Rising Sun.....	March 5	10,000
Cecil Whig Publishing Co.....	Elkton.....	March 16	6,000
Deibert & Wilson Textile Manufacturing Co.....	Elkton.....	May 16	50,000
Roger Witworth Hardware Co....	Elkton.....	June 23	15,000
Clay, Brick, Sand, Paint and Kaolin Co.....	Elkton.....	June 25	50,000
Port Deposit Press Publishing Co	Port Deposit....	Nov. 12	1,000
Total.....			\$138,000

CHARLES COUNTY.

St. Joseph's Society.....	Pomfret.....	Feb. 6	None
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DORCHESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Record Publishing Co.....	Cambridge.....	Jan. 18	\$ 4,000
Union State Lodge No. 5817, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America.....	Hurlock.....	Feb. 2	None
The Hearn Co.....	Cambridge.....	April 2	40,000
The Hoopers Island & Golden Hill Telephone Co.....	Golden Hill.....	Oct. 12	2,500
Total.....			\$46,500

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Frederick Iron Works.....	Frederick.....	Jan. 3	\$25,000
The Braddock Building and De- velopment Co.....	Frederick.....	Jan. 15	40,000
The Braddock Heights Water Co.	Braddock.....	Jan. 15	10,000
The Urbana Pitless Wagon and Scale Co.....	Urbana.....	Feb. 3	125
The First Baptist Church.....	Frederick.....	Feb. 9	None
Eagles' Club.....	Frederick.....	Feb. 12	10,000
Maryland Brick and Supply Co...	Frederick.....	March 3	50,000
Key's Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Libertytown.....	Sept. 19	None
Reformed Church of Rocky Ridge	Rocky Ridge.....	March 8	None
The Brunswick Canning Co.....	Brunswick.....	March 23	20,000
The German Reformed Church of Wolfsville.....	Wolfsville.....	March 24	None
The Frederick County Horse Breeder's Association.....	Frederick.....	April 16	2,750
Catoctin Cornet Band of Wolf- sville.....	Wolfsville.....	May 5	None
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Wolfsville.....	Wolfsville.....	March 28	None
Farmers' Mutual Exchange.....	Myersville.....	March 26	10,000
Emmitsburg Broom Co.....	Emmitsburg.....	Oct. 18	5,000
Young Men's Christian Asso.....	Frederick.....	Oct. 25	None
The Baptist Church at Brunswick	Brunswick.....	Sept. 12	None
The Frederick Athletic Club.....	Frederick.....	Nov. 29	None
Emmitsburg Manufacturing Co....	Emmitsburg.....	Dec. 3	5,000
Total.....			\$177,875

GARRETT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Stoyer Mercantile Co.....	Stoyer.....	Jan. 12	\$7,500
Belgian Draft Horse Stock Co....	Oakland.....	Oct. 25	4,000
Yough River Oil and Gas Co.....	Oakland.....	Nov. 21	10,000
Ravenscroft Lumber Co.....	Oakland.....	Dec. 3	25,000
Total.....			\$46,500

HARFORD COUNTY.

		1904	
The Aberdeen Club.....	Aberdeen.....	May 13	None
		1906	
The Belair Shooting Association..	Belair.....	Feb. 3	None
Power and Light Co.....	Havre de Grace	March 11	\$50,000
The People's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	Harford County.	March 16	None
The Smith, Rouse and Webster Co	Belair.....	March 19	100,000
The Perryman Distributing Co...	Perryman.....	March 23	10,000
Cambria Brick Co.....	Harford County.	June 16	10,000
Farmers' Grain and Supply Co...	Belair.....	June 26	35,000
Aberdeen Academy.....	Aberdeen.....	July 18	None
The Somerset Canning Co.....	Belair.....	April 23	3,000
The Rush Acetyline Co.....	Belair.....	Dec. 6	25,000
The Coharie Lumber Co.....	Belair.....	Dec. 10	30,000
Total.....			\$263,000

HOWARD COUNTY.

The Elk Ridge Building and Loan Association.....	Elk Ridge.....	Feb. 12	\$200,000
Highland Savigs Bank.....	Highland.....	April 25	5,000
Total.....			\$205,000

KENT COUNTY.

The Family Steam Laundry.....	Chestertown.....	August 1	\$ 5,000
The Kent Traction Co.....	Kent County....	Sept. 12	200,000
Total.....			\$205,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Stock. Stock.
Board of Trustees of the Chevy Chase Baptist Church.....	Chevy Chase....	Feb. 9	None
The Barnesville Canning and Farmers' Supply Co.....	Barnesville Sta.	May 29	\$18,500
The Stewarttown Literary Social and Religious Society.....	Stewarttown....	Oct. 2	1,000
The Trustees of McDowell Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	Quince Orchard	Oct. 2	None
Total.....			\$19,500

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Wilcox Real Estate Co.....	Mount Airy....	Jan. 5	\$10,000
Hyattsville Volunteer Fire Department.....	Hyattsville.....	Feb. 5	None
Laurel Parsonage Board.....	Laurel.....	March 13	None
W. A. Shepherd Co.....	Hyattsville.....	June 15	5,000
S. F. Smith Co.....	Berwyn.....	June 18	10,000
The Citizens' Six per cent Loan Association.....	Brentwood.....	July 27	5,000
Brandywine Town Hall Asso.....	Brandywine....	August 24	1,500
Seabrook Town Hall Asso.....	Seabrook.....	Sept. 4	3,000
Forest Hill Cemetery.....		Sept. 13	None
New Era Cement Block Co.....	Berwyn.....	Nov. 27	5,000
Laurel Real Estate Co.....	Laurel.....	Dec. 4	5,000
Total.....			\$44,500

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

The Centreville Opera House Co...	Centreville.....	1905 June 24	\$10,000
The Centreville Light, Heat and Power Co.....	Centreville.....	1906 Oct. 24	25,000
Total.....			\$35,000

SOMERSET COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Crisfield Packet Co.	Crisfield.	1905 Dec.	\$ 3,200
Ta Ha Tribe, No. 122, I. O. Red Men.	Dame's Quarter.	1906 Jan. 20	None
The Somerset Packing Co.	Upper Fairmount.	April 27	5,000
Game Association.	Princess Anne.	June 2	None
S. S. Coston Co.	Crisfield.	August	15,00
Maryland Avenue Shirt Co.	Crisfield.	August 15	3,500
Union Methodist Episcopal Church.	Qumdocqua.	Sept. 10	None
Total.			\$26,700

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

The Southern Maryland Oil Co.	Valley Lee.	Sept. 12	\$1,700
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TALBOT COUNTY.

Peninsula Traction Co.	Easton.	March 2	\$50,000
Bay Hundred Traction Co.	Easton.	March 2	50,000
Easton and Cambridge Traction Co.	Easton.	March 2	50,000
Citizens' Savings Bank.	St. Michaels.	March 24	10,000
Talbot Packing and Preserving Co.	Easton.	July 7	10,000
The Adams Packing Co.	Trappe.	Sept. 15	2,500
Total.			\$172,500

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hagerstown Wooden Ware Manufacturing Co.	Hagerstown.	Jan. 22	\$14,000
The Jones Cold Stove Door Co.	Hagerstown.	Feb. 19	10,000
The Free Library Reading-Room of Boonsboro.	Boonsboro.	March 2	None
Hagerstown Realty Co.	Hagerstown.	March 26	3,000
The Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Hagerstown.	Hagerstown.	April 12	10,000

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Continued

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.		Capital Stock.
The North American College of Optics and Ocular Diagnosis...	Highfield.....	May	15	\$ 2,000
Hancock Shale Brick Co.....	Hancock.....	June	2	12,000
Potomac Fire Company No. 1 of Williamsport.....	Williamsport....	May	24	None
The Brotherly Love Congregation of Hagerstown.....	Hagerstown.....	June	11	None
The Cumberland Valley Spoke and Bending Co.....	Hagerstown.....	June	30	50,000
Hagerstown Incubator and Manufacturing Co.....	Hagerstown.....	Oct.	18	5,000
Hagerstown Macadam Co.....	Hagerstown.....	Nov.	10	1,500
Total.....				\$107,500

WICOMICO COUNTY.

National Cement Vault Co.....	Salisbury.....	1905		\$25,000
		Dec.	30	
Spring Hill Canning Co.....	Hebron.....	1906		3,000
		Feb.	21	
Packers' and Retailers' Canning Co.....	Salisbury.....	March	13	35,000
Salisbury Fruit and Produce Co..	Salisbury.....	April	21	5,000
Pine Bluff Sanatorium Co.....	Salisbury.....	May	7	10,000
White Haven Transportation and Improvement Co.....	White Haven....	May	11	2,000
L. D. Collier Drug Co.....	Salisbury.....	June	21	9,000
W. E. Sheppard & Co.....	Salisbury.....	August	4	30,000
Truckers' and Savings Bank of Pittsville.....	Pittsville.....	August	15	25,000
The Air and Steam Connection Co.	Salisbury.....	August	16	25,000
Total.....				\$169,000

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The Berlin Veneer Works.....	Berlin.....	June	18	\$10,000
Ocean City Printing and Supply Co.....	Ocean City.....	May	8	1,500
Total.....				\$11,500

IMMIGRATION.

The question of immigration is an all-important one in the State of Maryland at the present time. There has been a constant demand for farm labor throughout the State during the past year, of which there has been no diminution. It would not be altogether fair to say that the wages offered by our farmers are inadequate, but when compared with the earnings of laborers in the larger cities, or on railroad construction, there is little temptation for a man to surrender \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for \$10, \$12 and \$15 and his board per month, though many arguments can be advanced to prove that these wages on a Maryland farm, with steady employment, is much more satisfactory than the intermittent employment generally to be had in other occupations by the ordinary laborer, and it is not assuming too much to say that our Maryland farmers must, if they desire to secure competent farm-hands with families, offer higher remuneration and greater advantages than heretofore.

It has been heretofore stated that there was plenty of room in Maryland for immigrants. Indeed, our population scarcely half fills the State, and where excellent land for farming purposes can be bought from \$2 to \$10 an acre, with a climate hardly equaled in the country for evenness of temperature, with fish, oysters and all kinds of sea-food abundant, as well as splendid soil for the raising of great varieties of fruits and vegetables, we feel assured that if the proper steps were taken in the State, and a liberal appropriation made for the purpose, thousands of Europeans could be induced to settle here. This Department has heretofore recommended that such steps be taken, and at one time prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature for that purpose.

Since the decision by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the effect that the States may take steps to bring immigrants

to our shores, there remains no good reason why Maryland should not follow in the footsteps of her sister States in such efforts.

While immigration into the port of Baltimore has increased largely in the past two years, there is yet sufficient room for more, and when it is remembered that very few of those who do come into our port remain in Maryland, the reason for such effort as alluded to above becomes apparent.

In the following Table No. 1 will be found the total number of aliens admitted to the port of Baltimore, exclusive of transits, distributed according to the country from whence they came, while Table No. 2 shows the race and number of those destined to Maryland, or giving Maryland as their destination, and Table No. 3 shows the number of alien immigrants who landed at the port during the year 1906 and the countries from whence they came.

Table No. 1 is especially interesting as showing the sex, illiteracy, amount of money brought, total amount of money shown and those who have been in the United States heretofore. It is by far the most interesting table of the three.

It is rather discouraging, however, that of the 65,284 persons arriving in the port of Baltimore only 5,712 were destined to Maryland. The figures speak for themselves.

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS, AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

RACE OR PEOPLE.	SEX.		Total Admitted.	AGE.		ILLITERACY. 14 years and over.		MONEY.		Have been in the United States before.			
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 44 over.	45 and over.	Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	Aliens Bringing.				
									\$50 or over.		Less than \$50.		
African (black)	21	10	31	2	27	2			13	11	\$1,339	6	
Bohemian and Moravian.	1,670	1,056	2,726	615	1,976	135			298	1,546	62,833	55	
Bulgarian.	2,506	76	2,582	29	2,509	44	3		21	2,457	36,200	67	
Chinese.	2		2						2		350		
Croatian and Slovenian.	11,839	530	12,369	91	12,182	96		13	7,038	38	11,999	138,679	1,057
Dalmatian.	172	1	173		173						166	2,061	1
Dutch and Flemish.	6	8	14	5	7	2			4	3	636		
East Indian.	1		1									100	
English.	32	9	41	4	34	3			18	11	2,759	10	
French.	2	1	3		2				1	2	426	2	
German.	5,186	3,701	8,887	2,054	6,276	557		27	520	920	4,485	231,057	693
Greek.	41	1	42	1	41				15	5	35	938	2
Hebrew.	5,031	5,666	10,697	3,808	6,187	702		46	1,497	307	3,927	91,376	46
Irish.	1	1	2		1	1			2	2		850	1
Italian (North).	19	4	23	1	22	1			1	1	19	709	
Italian (South).	10	2	12	2	9	1			2	2	7	433	2
Lithuanian.	1,660	724	2,384	177	2,163	44		297	966	57	1,952	24,093	92
Magyar.	858	239	1,097	84	963	50		3	112	18	900	11,518	116
Polish.	10,858	4,159	15,017	1,590	13,111	316		407	4,740	232	11,973	162,039	806
Romanian.	3,825	211	4,036	32	3,844	160		12	1,419	19	3,858	53,766	171
Russian.	635	38	673	22	643	8		6	313	5	620	7,557	15
Ruthenian (Russniak).	1,129	314	1,443	55	1,346	42		12	725	9	1,310	15,969	192
Scandinavian.	8	8	16		15	1				5	10	761	3
Scotch.	2		2		2				2	2		180	2
Slovak.	2,307	655	2,962	206	2,668	88		20	560	30	2,517	39,086	555
Spanish.	4		4		4				2	2		457	2
Syrian.	2	2	4		2				1	2	2	28	
West Indian.	5	2	7		7					5	3	348	1
Other Peoples.	31	3	34	3	30	1			18	3	25	1,023	
Grand Total.	47,863	17,421	65,284	8,781	54,240	2,254		846	18,704	2,020	47,840	\$888,154	3,407

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS
ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE FROM JANUARY 1,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE, GIVING MARYLAND AS
THEIR DESTINATION, DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.

RACE.	No.	RACE.	No.
African (black).....	16	Lithuanian.....	274
Bohemian.....	407	Magyar.....	47
Bulgarian.....	52	Polish.....	1,301
Croatian and Slovenian.....	120	Roumanian.....	65
Dalmatian.....	1	Russian.....	197
Dutch and Flemish.....	4	Ruthenian (Russniak).....	92
East Indian.....	1	Scandinavian.....	5
English.....	18	Scotch.....	1
French.....	1	Slovak.....	124
German.....	986	Spanish.....	1
Greek.....	5	West Indian.....	6
Hebrew.....	1,981		
Italian (North).....	1	Grand Total.....	5,712
Italian (South).....	6		

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ALIEN
ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FROM JANUARY
1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, INCLUSIVE, DISTRIBUTED BY
COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

RACE.	No.	RACE.	No.
Austria.....	11,456	United Kingdom—	
Hungary.....	23,570	England.....	34
Bulgaria.....	1,200	Ireland.....	2
Denmark.....	5	Scotland.....	2
France.....	1		
German Empire.....	4,348	Total, Europe.....	65,226
Greece.....	3		
Italy.....	31	China.....	2
Netherlands.....	15	India.....	1
Norway.....	5	Other Asia.....	1
Roumania.....	108		
Russian Empire and Fin- land.....	23,796	Total, Asia.....	4
Spain.....	1	South America.....	6
Sweden.....	6	West Indies.....	48
Switzerland.....	3		
Turkey in Europe.....	620	Grand Total.....	65,284

The following table, as compiled by Mr. Louis T. Weis, Commissioner of Immigration, makes a comparison for the year 1904, 1905 and 1906 by months, showing the great increase of immigrants arriving at this port during that period.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January.....	843	3,112	1,192
February.....	1,125	7,167	4,094
March.....	4,876	10,467	6,914
April.....	4,529	11,957	11,439
May.....	6,381	5,763	8,706
June.....	6,089	9,073	5,262
July.....	1,812	3,731	4,521
August.....	2,678	2,684	4,407
September.....	2,641	2,687	4,994
October.....	1,847	3,600	4,502
November.....	2,389	1,313	5,367
December.....	4,096	2,522	4,701
Total.....	39,306	64,076	66,101

STATE REPORTS.

Under the provisions of the Act creating the Bureau of Statistics and Information, all of the State departments are required to furnish their annual report to this Department for the purpose of summarizing and furnishing the gist of the information to the general public. Owing to the fact that many of the departments do not make their reports until the middle of the year, it is impossible for us to fully comply with the law. It would be in the interest of the public and of the State itself if it could be so arranged that the fiscal year or report year of each department of the State government would be required to make its annual report at the same time. Of course, this would necessitate some change in the present method of keeping accounts of appropriations and of the work done, but it would be a simpler method of giving the condition of the State in all its work at a glance.

However, it is well to make a beginning, and with that end in view we present the following summaries of several of the State departments' reports, all of which are highly satisfactory.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. Gordon T. Atkinson, submits his report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1905, as follows:

Balance on hand September 30, 1905.....	\$1,516,881.78
Fund's Accounts.....	4,529,460.07

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., Dividend on Stock.....	33,000.00
Public Building Loan.....	141,000.00
State Tobacco Warehouse.....	251,055.02

The ordinary revenue of the State was \$4,104,415.05; disbursements, \$4,516,828.77; extraordinary receipts were \$425,055.02; leaving a balance in the treasury proper of \$1,529,513.08.

Sinking funds were increased during the year, as follows:

The net debt of the State on September 30, 1906, is reported only as \$838, 241 .41, as compared with \$3,087,869 13 on September 30, 1905.

The report covered all of the transactions of the State in selling its Baltimore and Ohio stock, and the consequent reduction of the debt of the State by wiping out the Insane Asylum loan and part of the penitentiary loan, and liquidating nearly one-half of the Consolidated loan of 1899, saving in interest alone the annual sum of \$76,760. It should also be remembered that the Northern Central Railroad Company annuity of \$1,500,000 would more than cancel the entire State debt. The Legislature of 1906 reduced the State tax from 23½ cents to 16 cents on each \$100, which tax is solely for the benefit of the public schools.

The assessed value of property for the State levy of 1906 is \$738,762,161.

There was distributed during the year to the public schools in the counties and the City of Baltimore the sum of \$1,105,405.69.

To epitomize the condition of the State's finance, in a word, the State debt could be practically wiped out and taxes only collected for the education of the children of the State, a most gratifying exhibit for the State, indeed.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Hon. Buchanan Schley, State Tax Commissioner, reports, January 1, 1906, that during 1905 the total amount of State taxes derived from all sources was \$842,802.07, as compared with \$634,888.18 in the year previous. This report shows that \$118,239.53 was received from the State taxes on real property; \$187,680.88 was received from franchise taxes and taxes on shares of stock, and \$536,881.66 was received from all other kinds of taxes on corporations, spirits, railroads, etc. The loss by the fire in Baltimore in the assessable basis has been gradually made up by the steady growth of corporations liable to taxation. The report gives the names of all the banks in the State, aggregate of their stock, assessable value of their

real property, amount of credits allowed for investments and mortgages held, as well as amount of State taxes due on shares of stock and assets. The report is comprehensive, containing a list of all those corporations of the State subject to taxation, or at least all of those on the books of the Tax Commissioner, and also shows the amount deposited in the several savings banks and institutions the first day of January, 1905.

It is unfortunate that we cannot review briefly the report of the Tax Commissioner for 1906, as it is not yet in print.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hon. M. Bates Stephens, Secretary of the Department of Public Education, in his fortieth annual report to the Governor, taking as his basis the census of 1900, gives a total population of persons from five to twenty years of age of 370,892, of which 230,876 are in the counties and 140,016 in the City of Baltimore. The report also shows the amount of school taxes contributed by each county and the City of Baltimore and the amount apportioned to each county and the City of Baltimore. The total receipts of the several county school boards from all sources amounted to \$3,486,235.86, of which the counties contributed \$1,867,876.09 and the City of Baltimore \$1,618,359.77.

The total disbursements were: To the counties, \$1,908,171.68, and to Baltimore City, \$1,445,815.97.

The total number of pupils reported in all the schools amounted to 206,437, of which 138,469 were in the county schools and 67,968 in the schools in Baltimore. The total number of schools reported in the State was 2,405, and the average time the schools were opened amounted to 9.6 months. There is a total of 5,244 teachers employed, of which 907 were males and 4,337 females; the average salary of teachers being \$513.67 per annum, and the cost of each pupil reckoned on enrollment is \$16.9 per annum.

Table H in the report shows 540 schools in the State devoted to the education of negro children, with a total of 781 teachers, and the highest number enrolled in any one term was 38,933.

The report recites fully the work of the Department for the year, giving a brief summary for each county and being well illustrated.

Superintendent Stephens also speaks of the extremely moderate Compulsory School Bill, which was defeated at the last session of the Legislature, and renews his recommendation that some legislation of this character should be passed. The report is comprehensive and interesting as dealing with the details of the work of the Board.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. B. F. Crouse, State Insurance Commissioner, on May 15, 1906, made his annual report, showing that seven new American fire insurance companies had been admitted to do business in the State during the year previous—one foreign company, four fidelity and casualty companies and three fraternal societies—while eight companies had withdrawn from business in this State. The total number of insurance and fraternal organizations authorized to do business in Maryland numbered 261.

The receipts for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1905, for the department amounted to \$267,898.50.

The total amount of premiums received by the companies on Maryland business for the year amounted to \$3,595,808.82, and the losses paid in Maryland by the fire insurance companies amounted to \$1,015,270.91. Premiums received on marine and inland insurances amounted to \$189,702.12, while the losses paid were \$112,538.42. Fidelity and miscellaneous companies received premiums amounting to \$808,826.62 on Maryland business, and paid losses amounting to \$301,802.13.

The Maryland life insurance companies received premiums on Maryland business amounting to \$1,032,649.51; companies from other States received \$7,209,373.10; insurance companies of foreign countries received \$22,965.81, and assessment associations of other States received \$2,151.93 on Maryland business, the total amount of all these being \$8,273,140.35, while the total loss paid in Maryland amounted to \$2,982,279.49.

The total amount of capital stock of the fire insurance companies in Maryland amounted to \$900,000; the admitted assets, \$1,893,701.24; surplus to policy-holders, \$61,266,981.91, and liabilities, less capital, \$626,719.33; total amount at risk of the Maryland companies in 1905 was \$107,067,651, and the amount of insurance written during the year was \$97,829,175.

The new life insurance effected on the lives of citizens in Maryland in 1905 amounted to \$23,322,966.80 for ordinary insurance and \$21,488,427 for industrial insurance.

The entire report sets forth the condition of all the companies of the State by name, and is a ready reference book for those interested in the subject or in the business.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary for 1906 was considered most satisfactory, and under the wardenship of Mr. John F. Weyler the institution is now considered one of the model prisons of the country. The receipts from all sources were reported as \$154,222.53, and the disbursements for all purposes \$110,221.39, the surplus returned to the State Treasury being \$44,001.14.

The building has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and a complete system of telephones, connecting all the shops and departments with the administration building, have been installed.

The warden reports that there was a total of 997 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 340 were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,337 persons during the year, divided as follows:

White Men.....	121
White Women.....	4
Colored Men.....	188
Colored Women.....	27

During the year 397 persons were either discharged or transferred, leaving 940 remaining in the prison November 30, 1906.

The industries conducted under contract system and the number employed by each contractor are as follows:

E. J. Blakesley, furniture and plumbers' marble, men.....	33
The Jones Hollowware Co., foundry, men.....	198
The Export Manufacturing Co., making shirts, men.....	367
The Export Manufacturing Co., making shirts, women.....	56
The Baltimore Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., men.....	231
Total.....	885

The convicts are reported to have earned for themselves by overwork during the year \$41,682.62.

A report of the chaplain and also the hospital work and the physician are very interesting.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Bulletin No. 1, Volume 2, of this department of the State government contains a catalogue for 1906 and 1907, also gives a historical review of the college and a map showing the location of the buildings. It describes the general aim and purposes of the college, which is equipped for a thorough education in agriculture and gives a four years' course, as follows:

Lecture course in Agriculture, Farm Crops, Soils, Farm Drainage, Fertilizers, Farm Machinery, Farm Management, Advanced Work in Crop Production, Advanced Work in Soils, Thesis and Research Work, Live Stock and Score-Card Practice, Principles of Breeding, Live Stock Management, Dairying, Stock Judging, Herd Book, Animal Nutrition, Physical Geology, as well as Horticulture; Botany and Vegetable Pathology, Entomology and Zoology, Chemistry, Veterinary Science, Physics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics, English and Civics, Languages, Public Speaking, Physical Culture and Military Training.

The College has an excellent library attached thereto, and the expenses for students are as follows:

Boarding Students.....	\$ 200.00
Scholarship Students.....	100.00
Day Students.....	40.00
Short Winter Course Students..... Per Week	4.00

There are special prices for students entering the college after November 1st.

The college is thoroughly up to date in all its work, well located, and the first term begins September 18 and 19.

Reports and bulletins of the college can be had on application to President R. W. Silvester, College Park, Md.

REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The report of this commission is made biennially, and, therefore, that of 1905 is the last to the Governor, and we have heretofore referred to it in previous reports. The following volumes and maps have been issued by the department up to date:

Report of State Highway Construction.

Report on the Physical Features of Maryland.

Fourth Report on the Highways of Maryland.

Miocene Deposits of Maryland.

Miocene Plats and Eocene Deposits of Maryland.

Pliocene and Pleistocene Deposits of Maryland.

County Maps of Caroline, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Worcester, Kent, Talbot, Somerset, Wicomico and Harford.

The topographic maps are very valuable, as they show all streams, roads and houses, as well as the relief of the land.

The report stated that the average production in recent years of mineral wealth has been about as follows:

Coal.....	\$ 5,500,000
Building Stone.....	1,160,000
Clay and Clay Production.....	1,435,000
Porcelain Materials	105,000
Lime and Cement (Agriculture and Building).....	505,000
Road Materials.....	175,000
Iron Ore.....	50,000
Mineral Waters.....	50,000
Miscellaneous.....	40,500
Total.....	<hr/> \$9,020,500

The division of highways of the department reports on the aid it has given the counties on repairing and building new roads, and the work of the department under the State Aid Road Law. Eighteen counties petitioned for 155 miles of road under the new law, and estimates had been furnished on 73.9 miles. At the time of the report of 1905, 17½ miles of new road had been turned over to the counties for acceptance. The average cost per mile of the work undertaken under the State Aid Act has been a little less than \$5,300.

The total receipts from March, 1905, to November, 1905, was \$27,363.47, and expended, per vouchers, \$20,695.58.

The report by Dr. William Bullock Clarke, Superintendent and State Geologist, is interesting, and copies of the various publications can be had on application to the department.

REPORT OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

The State Librarian, Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, reports for the year ended December, 1905, the addition of 2,826 volumes and 1,325 pamphlets to the State Library, also the purchase of a number of useful books for the library. She reports the addition of a number of proceedings of the Maryland Senate and Lower House from 1727 to 1766, contributed to the library by the Maryland Historic Society; the collection of unbound maps, dated as early as 1804. and the appointment of Mr. Edward G. Kenly as cataloguer and indexer to take the place of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, resigned. She also reports having had bound 596 volumes in buckram and sheep.

The Librarian recommends various reforms in the printing of the new Code and Journals and Documents and also recommends reducing the number of Journals and Documents to not more than 350 copies each, and her final and most important suggestion is that the Legislature pass an order regulating the distribution of stationery and supplies to prevent the customary waste.

OTHER REPORTS.

The Game Warden makes no report for 1906, nor does the Mine Inspector of the State, their reports being made to the Legislature in 1907.

The report of the Board of Medical Examiners gives a full summary of results of examinations held by the Board, with a review of the questions asked at the examination; also, a complete list of registered physicians of the State of Maryland by counties and city.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS.

The Annual Convention of the Officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States convened in Boston on July 25, and continued about one week. The convention was attended by about fifty representatives from the various States, and was interesting as indicative of the progress being made in the work of these Bureaus in the various States.

The Chief of the Bureau and his Assistant attended the convention from Maryland and participated in its work.

Hon. Charles Neill, National Commissioner of Labor and President of the Association, presided, with Hon. William R. Johnson as secretary.

The convention was entertained by the City of Boston and the Governor of the State, and more was learned by the various visiting officials by an inspection of the work of the Massachusetts Bureau than could have possibly been secured in any other way, Massachusetts having the oldest and best equipped Bureau in America, and the State being probably further advanced on the lines of labor legislation than other States.

Hon. Charles R. Pidgin is chief of the Massachusetts Bureau, and had under his employ taking the census and carrying on the work of the department at one time during the summer upwards of 1,400 people. The work is very thorough, going into all the details that appertain to the carrying out of industrial laws.

The convention met in the Senate Chamber of the State House, and continued for about one week. The principal subject for discussion at the meeting was the adoption of a uniform schedule for the cost of living to be adopted by the officials of all State Bureaus, so that uniform work could be done and comparison be made of the cost of living in the various States. The committee which had this matter in charge was continued, and is expected to make its final report of the schedule to be adopted at the meeting to be held in Jamestown during the coming summer.

A conference on the question of immigration, called by the National Civic Federation, took place in New York during the spring. This conference was attended by the Assistant in this Department, and subsequently a committee of 100 prominent men throughout the country and specialists organized a Department of Immigration in the National Civic Federation. This committee has had several meetings during the spring, and organized subcommittees on the various subjects pertinent to the question of immigration, with a view of having all the reports from these subcommittees discussed in the general committee by the Civic Federation and the formulation therein of certain recommendations to Congress upon the subject of immigration. The various subcommittees have had several meetings and the work is progressing.

The Annual Meeting of the National Civic Federation took place at the Park Avenue Hotel, on December 12th. At this meeting there was a very lengthy discussion of the employment of children of tender years in factories and workshops and the laws in the various States bearing on this subject. Prominent men from all over the country and students of social science made addresses, which were instructive and interesting. The Assistant of this Bureau attended such Conference on behalf of the Bureau.

On December 13-15th the National Child-Labor Committee held its third annual meeting in Cincinnati, and the Assistant represented the Bureau in such convention. The Beveridge-Parsons Bill was discussed and other child-labor legislation and enforcement of the same in the various States. This meeting was also addressed by prominent students and public men, and was presided over by Dr. Felix Adler, of New York.

The object of the attendance of the officials of the Bureaus on these various meetings was for the purpose of securing information and instruction as to the conditions that existed in the various States, and the method of enforcing remedial legislation enacted therein, as a guide for the Department in Maryland in carrying out the existing laws.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

APPROPRIATIONS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Appropriations and receipts available from March 1, 1906, to April 7, 1907, viz.:

1906

April 7, By amount available from March 1,	
1906	\$ 797 70
“ “ “ Appropriation	10,000 00
“ “ “ Appropriation for Printing.....	1,000 00
“ “ “ Interest on Deposit.....	8 81
“ “ “ From Governor's Contingent Fund on account of strike investiga- tion	147 93

Expenditures from March 1, 1906, to February 28, 1907:

To Chief's salary.....	\$ 2,500 00
“ Other salaries.....	4,799 93
“ Postage, Expressage and Telegrams.....	138 26
“ Stationery, Printing and Advertising.....	702 28
“ Annual Dues to National Association.....	10 00
“ Telephone Service.....	91 93
“ Ice and Towel Supply.....	22 24
“ Subscriptions to Newspapers.....	28 26
“ Traveling Expenses and Sundries.....	433 38
“ Office Furniture.....	73 75
“ Office Rent, including Janitor, Light and Heat	900 00
“ Investigation and settlement of strikes....	295 87
“ Balance	1,958 54

\$11,954 44 \$11,954 44

Appropriation and Expenditures under the Child-Labor Bill:

1906

Sept. 1, By Appropriation.....	\$8,000 00
Expenditures from Sept. 1, 1906, to Feb. 28, 1907:	
To Salaries.....	\$3,150 00
“ Rent	200 00
“ Printing, Stationery and Advertising.....	623 08
“ Furniture	163 20
“ Postage	60 09
“ Traveling Expenses and Sundries.....	210 25
“ Telephone, Ice and Towel Service.....	38 04
“ Balance	3,555 34

\$8,000 00 \$8,000 00



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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
OF MARYLAND

1907.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.

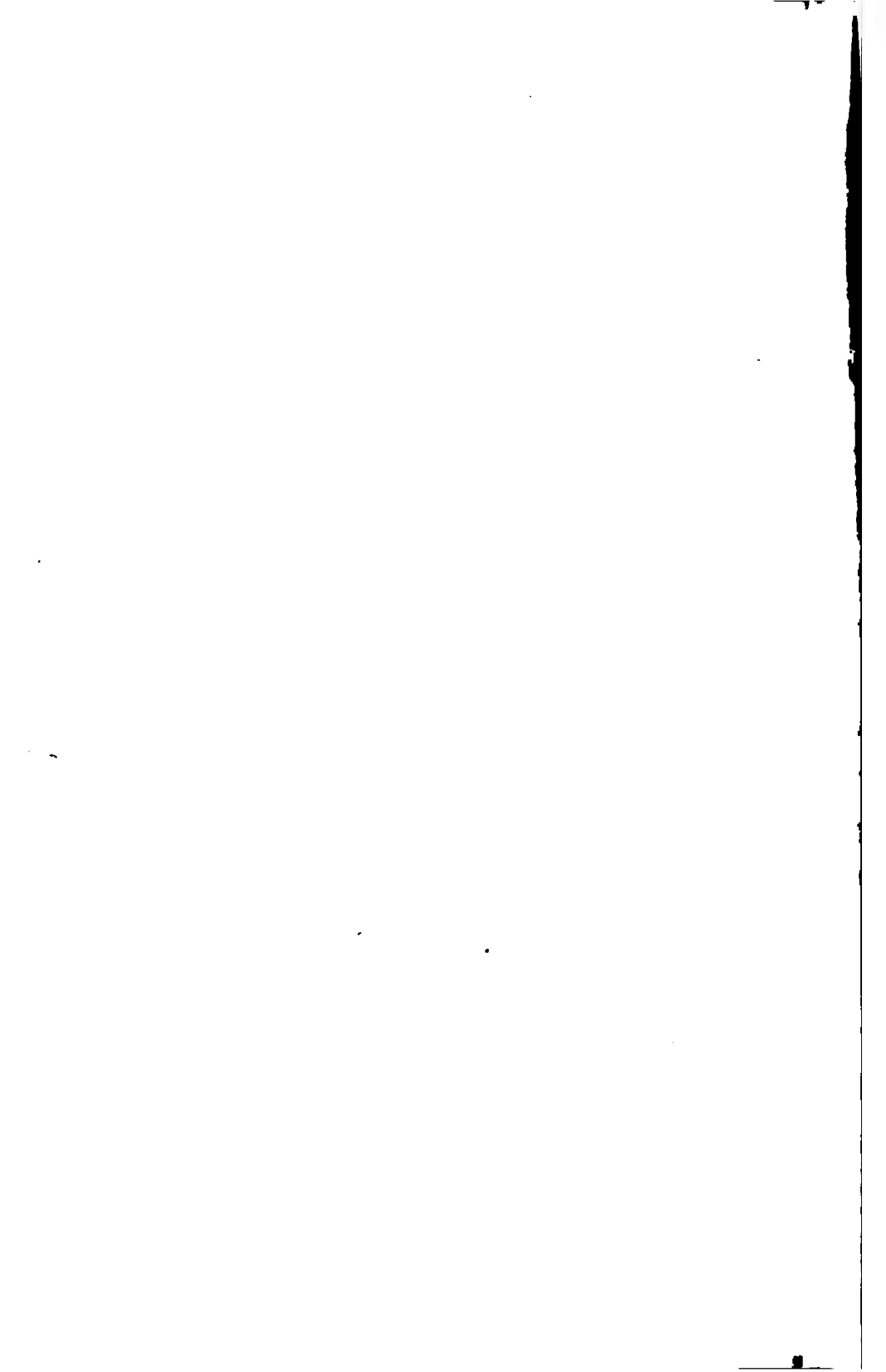
J. G. SCHONFARBER, Assistant.



100 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.



BALTIMORE:
GEO. W. KING PRINTING CO.
STATE PRINTERS,
31 SOUTH HOWARD STREET.
1908



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28, 1908.

To His Excellency,

Austin L. Crothers,

Governor of Maryland.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, for the year of 1907, as required by statute.

I wish particularly to congratulate Mr. J. G. Schonfarber upon the diligence with which he has gathered and prepared the data for this report.

Most respectfully,

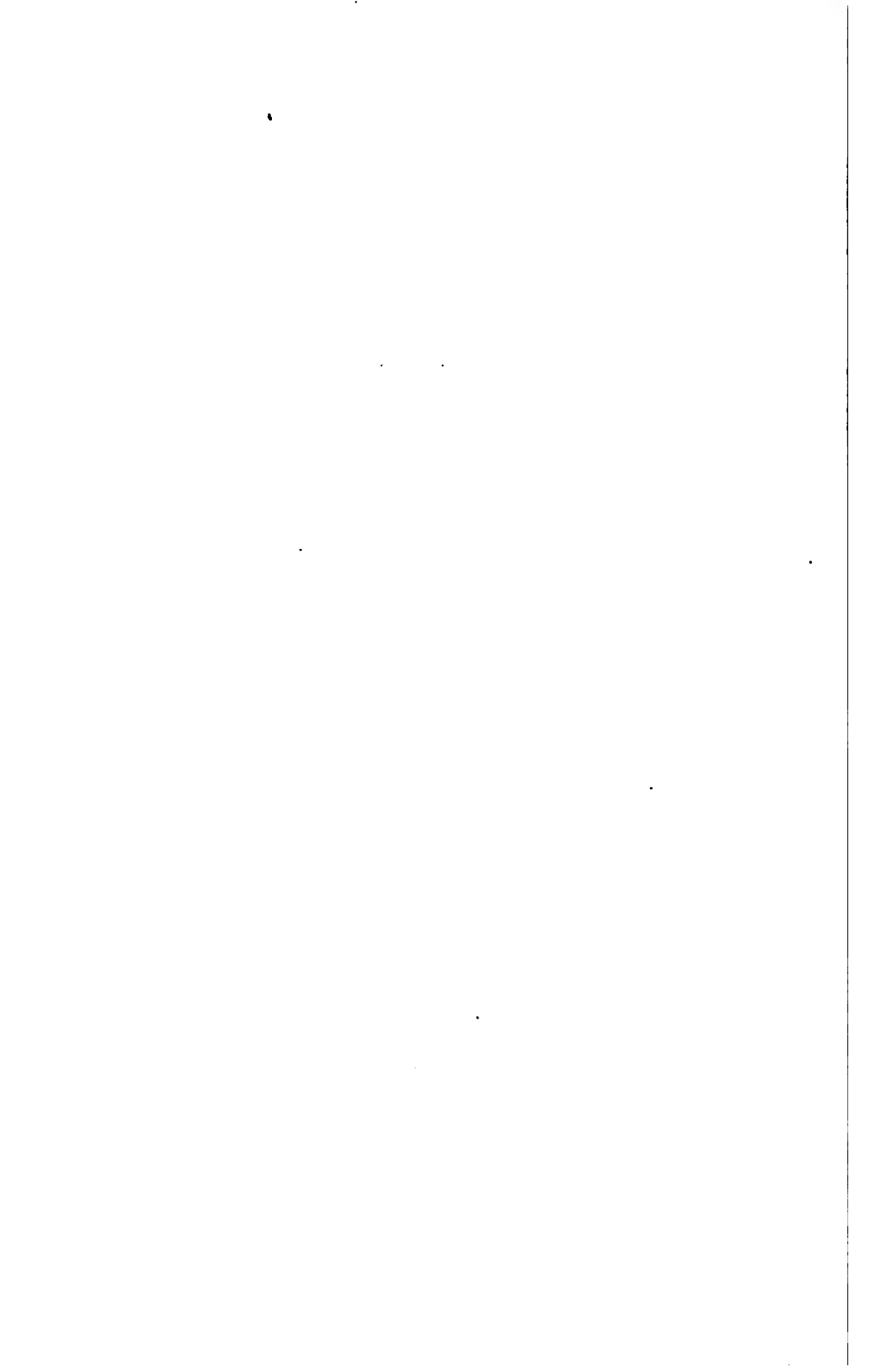
CHARLES J. FOX,

Chief.



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INTRODUCTION.

In submitting the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, and the fourth during my administration of the office, I feel a pardonable pride in the results as shown herein. While my predecessor in office undoubtedly broke the ground for much of the good work accomplished by the Bureau, I feel that during the last four years the State has more than been recompensed for its outlay of money by the splendid results accomplished by the work of the Department. This applies not only to the enforcement of the new laws, but to the perfecting of the system in the office. Of course, I well understand that there may be criticisms of the methods of the Department and the manner of performing its work, but I also feel that these criticisms arise more often from lack of knowledge of what has been accomplished and the failure of those who criticise to make inquiries into and understand the work that has been performed by those employed by the State in the performance of their duties. At all times we have courted inspection of our work, and welcome the suggestions and criticisms of those interested in the Department, but realizing that my duties not only call upon me for the enforcement of the laws, but also recognition of the fact that the intent of the Legislature was, and is, as far as possible, not to disturb the existing business conditions, which might nullify the efforts of our merchants and manufacturers in competing with those States where progressive laws were not enforced, and whose employers and employes were left absolutely free to do as they pleased, irrespective of the effect upon the community or its future citizenship. This is particularly so with reference to the enforcement of Chapter 192, Acts of 1906, known as the Child-Labor Law. As stated in the body of our report, we have not been as

vigorous in making arrests and enforcing the law as might have been hoped by enthusiasts and those who believe the conservation of childhood more important than material interests, yet an examination of the work done and the methods pursued will, I believe, justify our methods and satisfy the lawmaking power of the State that wisdom and judgment have been united with an earnest desire to bring about the best results in the enforcement of that law.

When it is understood that a force of six inspectors is expected to cover a population of 1,300,000 people, with upwards of 11,000 manufacturing and working establishments, and possibly 10,000 other kinds of business houses, the magnitude of the work may be comprehended. When this law was passed provision only was made for six child-labor inspectors. The office force was not increased, nor was the appropriation made justifiable for an increase of such force, and, therefore, in addition to performing all the routine work of the office, such as the Free Employment Bureau, the inspection of sweatshops and factories, under Chapter 101, Acts of 1902, the gathering of statistics in reference to strikes and lockouts, the gathering of information as to the condition of the industrial classes, and cost of living, the investigation into agricultural production and such other special work as may be possibly handled, added to the necessity of examining and passing upon the mental and physical ability of upwards of 20,000 children, besides attending to all the correspondence and answering the thousands of questions and letters asking information in regard to the State's resources and opportunities, I believe that when these things are comprehended, and the enormous amount of work thoroughly understood, that the most critical citizen will examine this report and say that we have endeavored to perform our duty to its fullest extent.

I have made the several recommendations in connection with the Child-Labor Law because experience teaches that the same can only be perfected gradually, and that the same experience guides me in asking for additional appropriation and additional inspectors.

Of course, it will be understood that sixteen months ago, when this law went into effect, there was probably no man or woman in the State of Maryland who was capable of saying just how or what should be done in enforcing the law. Indeed, it is doubtful if a single person who advocated its passage was able to explain what the effect of the law would be, and to what extent it would interfere with the business operations of our merchants and manufacturers. Experience only could tell us these things. My recommendations, therefore, are based on the sixteen months' experience in enforcing the law, and I trust they will be well considered by the Legislature of 1908.

By all means let the law be so amended as to eliminate the exemptions, and by raising the age limit to fourteen years, instead of twelve.

*age limit
raised*

The chapter devoted to the results of the inspections in 1907 will not only prove interesting as showing the number of children who are working, and who have been prevented from going to work, but also the average earnings and occupations of these children, and ought to be a guide, to some extent, at least, in the making of legislation for the future.

Other chapters in the book are devoted to the discussion of the cost of living and the earnings of the people. This is at all times an interesting subject, and not only fruitful of discussion, but should be the basis of all legislation for the betterment of the masses of the people.

A review of the few strikes that have taken place in 1907 gives evidence of the partial prosperity that the people have enjoyed, and a perusal of the reasons for these strikes may be a guide as to the necessity for further legislation in reference to arbitration and conciliation.

A review of the work of the Employment Agency in the Department, and of the employment offices throughout the City of Baltimore, ought to be sufficient reason for the enactment of legislation licensing all employment bureaus in the city, and requiring them to submit to supervision, either of

this Department or some other department of the State Government, in protection of those who must of necessity seek their aid.

One of the most important chapters in the book is devoted to the cost of production on the farm of certain fruits, grains and vegetables. Previous investigations into this subject have been widely commended, and nothing that the Department has done has so widely advertised the State as those chapters showing what can be produced on the farms of Maryland, and how profitable that production may be made by reason of the State's proximity to the seaboard, fertility of soil, and cheapness of living. This chapter, if spread broadcast through the farming districts of America and Europe would of itself bring enough immigrants into the State than would more than recompense Maryland for all of its outlay in this Department.

The Census of Buildings in Baltimore, as gathered, has already attracted the attention of the whole City of Baltimore, and will prove of great value to its merchants, its builders and its tax officials.

The usual review of the new incorporations of the State, their functions and capitalization, continues to be looked for and utilized in many ways.

Altogether, I feel satisfied that the year's work, as presented in this report, must prove satisfactory to the people of the State, and I am justified in again renewing my recommendation of two years ago to the Legislature, that the Department be authorized and instructed to take a census of the manufactures of the State, with a view of having the data and facts necessary for our various commercial bodies to utilize in advertising the State's advantages as a manufacturing centre. Such a census will place Baltimore City and the State of Maryland in their proper position among our sister States and cities as a commercial commonwealth and advantageous manufacturing centre, which place it does not occupy now.

It is most important that additional appropriation be made for the Department, and that an increase in the num-

ber of inspectors be made to successfully carry out the intent and instructions of the Legislature, and while recommending this increased appropriation, I beg leave to also add to it my earnest suggestion that all the laws affecting employers and employes, hours of labor, conditions of work, and other legislation of similar character be placed under the jurisdiction of this Department, and the said Department be instructed and ordered to enforce the laws now on the statute books and lying dormant.

I cannot urge too earnestly upon the Legislature the necessity for having more of the reports printed. The constant demand for these reports during the year exhausts the edition, and oftentimes we are compelled to refuse applicants from all over the country for copies of our reports. The aim of the law creating the Bureau is to give the widest publicity to the material it gathers, and while the newspapers have always been prompt in publishing the salient points of our reports, yet it is impossible for them to give more than passing notice to the important parts of the work. The detailed matter in reference to investigation into such subjects as the cost of production on the farm, which is the best material for advertising the State's resources, and other matters of like character, can only be placed in the hands of intending settlers through the distribution of the books. In the past eight years the Governors have had parts of our report translated into different languages and distributed throughout Europe, and in two publications by the Board of Public Works, acknowledgment has been made by the compilers thereof as to the value of our publications in assisting them in compiling the various books ordered by the Legislature for free distribution. In view of these facts, I renew my recommendation for the printing of additional copies of the report.

During the year this Department has received thousands of inquiries and letters of all kinds, asking for information as to the State's resources, its manufactures and its advantages. These have been answered, and there are many letters

of thanks on file in the Department from those who have received our replies.

In conclusion, I beg leave to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance given me in the various branches of the work by those connected with the office in every capacity, believing that their interest in the work is fully justified in the results presented in this report.

Results of Work in Enforcing the Child-Labor Law

The Present Law and Its Enforcement

As much misapprehension is extant as to the origin of the agitation for a law to prevent the employment of children of tender years in any gainful occupation, it may not be inappropriate to herein briefly state the history of such legislation in Maryland.

From the year 1886 until 1894 the labor organizations in the Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor continually demanded legislation of this character, and at the Session of the Legislature of 1894 Chapter 317 was enacted, providing that no child under twelve years of age should be employed in any mill or factory in the State of Maryland other than canned goods establishments. The penalty in that law was that should any employer violate the provisions of the Act they would, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$100, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the School Fund of the county or city in which the offense was committed. However, all the counties, except Allegany, were exempt from the provisions of the Act, and the Act itself remained a dead-letter upon the statute books, as no provision was made for its enforcement. This was about the only legislation, except a slight amendment in 1896, increasing the age limit to fourteen years, until the present statute was enacted in 1906, but in the year of 1901 the Bureau of Statistics and Information started a crusade for the enactment of proper legislation by publishing a short chapter in the Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau calling attention to the matter, and also to the report of Miss Florence Peirce, who had been working in behalf of the School Attendance Bill.

In the year following the Bureau made quite an extensive investigation into the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments in the City of Baltimore, and also into the employment of women and children in factories. During that year the agitation had been commenced by the publication of those investigations, and resulted in the Baltimore Branch of the Consumers' League employing Mr. Charles F. Ranft to make an investigation into the employment of women and children, under the supervision of and assisted by the inspectors of this Department during the summer months of 1903. This work attracted the attention of the entire community, and its publication in the Twelfth Annual Report was made the basis for the agitation that followed and resulted in the passage of the School Attendance Law and the present Act of the Legislature. Subsequently this work was followed up, not only by reports, but through the personal assistance of the employes of the Department, who appeared before all the societies of the city, whenever possible, explaining the need for this legislation.

Again, in 1905, the Department, in connection with a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with various philanthropic associations, notably the Consumers' League and the Federation of Women's Clubs, determined to make a partial investigation into the employment of children in factories, the inspectors in the Department at that time being specially engaged in enforcing the Sweatshop Law. The Consumers' League placed at the disposal of this Department Miss M. L. White, with the request that we make a special investigation into the conditions surrounding the children and their employment. This was really the first thorough investigation of the character, the places visited being divided into six groups, including shirts and clothing factories, tobacco factories, candy factories and bakeries, tin and metal goods, and a few miscellaneous industries. The publication of the results of this investigation in the Fourteenth Annual Report eventuated in the legislation now on the statute books, Chapter 192, Acts of 1906, the present Child-Labor Law.

The law prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age, and requiring all children between the ages of 12 and 16 years to secure a certificate to the effect that they were able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, was passed by the Legislature in 1906, to be effective from September 1st of that year, just sixteen months ago. In that time 19,923 working certificates have been issued to children applying for the same, and 2,596 children of record have been refused permits for various reasons, in addition to which at least 500 more were refused permits during the first rush of applicants, of whom no record was kept.

Very few persons can readily realize what this means. The applicants are of every nationality and color, and in many cases their parents, and even the children, could not speak enough of English to make themselves understood to the person examining them.

The physical work of examining this large number of people, administering an oath to each parent accompanying the child, making out the permit, making the record on the books and in the files of the office, was something hardly anticipated when the law was adopted.

The newspapers have told from time to time of the harrowing scenes enacted in the office during the first wild rush for certificates, and of the many pitiful cases of want referred to the Charity Organization Society by this Department for aid. This rush, however, did not continue in 1907, but there has been a steady stream of applicants from day to day for certificates, and the same will necessarily continue, as children arrive at the working age required by law.

No doubt criticisms have been passed upon the work of the Department because we have not been more drastic in the enforcement of the law. It is true that we have been lenient in many cases, but not because we have not had the enforcement of the law at heart, but rather because it was thought wiser to endeavor to educate the people up to the law by degrees, and, therefore, the small number of arrests that have been made.

That the law is accomplishing something for the children of our State goes without saying. In causing 2,596 children to go back to school, and become better equipped for life's struggles, is something that the lawmakers of the State can well be proud of. Of course, the full results of such legislation cannot be seen at once. It is in the more intelligent citizenship of the future that the good results of the law will be found.

After sixteen months' experience in enforcing the law, I beg leave to recommend that the following changes, if any, be made by the present Legislature:

am
FIRST. That the age limit at which children can be employed be fixed at fourteen years, instead of twelve years.

SECOND. Eliminating the proviso that children may be employed in the counties without permits from June 1st to October 15th.

THIRD. Making provision for paying the County Health Officer in each county for performing the work of issuing permits, as now provided by law.

FOURTH. Increasing the number of inspectors, so that more complete inspections of the State may be made, and increasing the appropriation therefor.

FIFTH. Requiring employers and business people of all kinds to answer proper inquiries and furnish information to representatives of the Department.

With these few amendments, we believe the law will be satisfactory to most advocates of anti-child-labor legislation.

During the year several of the inspectors and clerks in the office have visited eighteen of the twenty-three counties in the State, but only to a limited extent, as there were neither time nor appropriation available. The results of their visits are shown in the figures for the counties.

The law requires that the County Health Officers should issue permits to children, but this work, except in a few cases, has not been very well attended to, owing to the fact that most of the County Health Officers get small pay and are not disposed to do more work unless some recompense

is made therefor. However, some of the County Health Officers have evidenced great interest in the enforcement of the law, and have done excellent service in this cause of humanity. This is notably the case with Dr. C. R. Scheller, of Hagerstown; Dr. Guy Steele, of Cambridge; Dr. C. H. Brace, of Cumberland; Dr. J. Marshall Price, of Frostburg; Dr. C. R. Truitt, of Salisbury. The other Health Officers who have tried to do their duty in the premises are: Dr. William S. Welch, of Annapolis; Dr. C. R. Foutz, of Westminster; Dr. Levin West, of Brunswick; Dr. T. J. Smith, of Princess Anne; Dr. James O. Bullock, of Lonaconing; Dr. W. L. Lewis, of Kensington; Dr. Charles Farquhar, of Olney; Dr. A. G. Horine, of Brunswick; Dr. A. R. Miller, of Lewistown; Dr. Carpenter, of Midland; Dr. J. F. Somers, of Crisfield; Dr. A. N. Willis, of Pocomoke City; Dr. A. C. Trippe, of Easton; Dr. Paul Jones, of Snow Hill; Dr. F. G. Murray, of Mt. Savage; Dr. Enoch George, of Denton, and Dr. I. J. Woodward, of Havre de Grace.

There was no change made during the year in the rules adopted when the law first went into force. The test for reading is a simple fourth-grade reader used in the schools, and children were required to read simple sentences and then write a sentence not in the book. The physical ability of the child to do work is one of the hardest problems for the officials in the office to meet. An undersized child, apparently anaemic, or pale and weak looking, is often offered to the Department for a permit with the most earnest assertions by the parent that the child is strong and healthy and is naturally thin.

We are glad to report also that the cases reported to the Charity Organization Society for relief were very much less in number and need in the year of 1907 than for the same months of 1906, it being remembered that the law was only enforced four months in 1906.

The work and scope of the inspection to be made has been one of the most perplexing problems for those to solve who wished to get the greatest results for the time and money expended. Of course, if the inspectors were simply

told to go out and find where a child was working in violation of the law, without having to make any record as to character of place, work done by child, hours of labor, etc., there would be little to it other than walking around and making inquiries as to children, or having an employer arrested when found violating the law. But this is not what we believed to be our duty. To ascertain the real condition of the child-working population, we believed it well to find out what the child's environment was, and incidentally gather all the information possible about the manufactures and businesses of the city and State, so as to inform the public. With this end in view much valuable information has been gathered, utilized in various ways, and will be found in the succeeding pages. But to properly make inspections throughout the State more inspectors are needed. It is not enough that one or two visits a year be made to prevent violations of the law. Changes are constantly going on in the employment of children, and there should be a special inspector for Western Maryland and another for the Eastern Shore, whose duty it would be to constantly visit all places in those localities, and at the same time gather valuable information for the Department.

What little inspection has been done in the eighteen counties visited was done so hurriedly that good results did not always follow, as in some places the shops or factories would be closed or running short-handed, or some of the employes were absent on the particular day that the inspection was made. As the time of the inspection was limited, and in many cases taken up with issuing permits to those who had not had any opportunity to secure same, we are of the opinion that there are many violations of the law in the counties yet to be corrected.

The fifth recommendation of an amendment to the law made in this report is an essential one. Many persons resent the investigations made by the inspectors and refuse to give the necessary information as to number of persons employed, hours worked or wages earned. Of course, all such information is regarded as confidential by the Department, and we

do not in our reports or in any way divulge the name of the firm or person from whom the information is secured. The facts are used only in the general way evidenced in this report and there is no good reason why such information should be withheld. We therefore urge such amendment to the law as will compel answers to the Department representatives of all necessary questions to give us information.

My reasons for recommending an increase in the age limit at which children can work are twofold. First, very few children at the age of twelve years have passed through the third grade in the public schools, and even if they can read and write it is in such a limited degree that a few years' absence from study or neglect oftentimes leaves them almost as ignorant as before attending any school. Further, their minds and habits are so little developed that contact with older children or adults in factory, store and shop soon dulls their moral nature and stunts their physical growth. Secondly, twelve years of age is entirely too young for a child to go to work, on general principles. It is a lower age limit than which prevails in any of the progressive manufacturing States of the Union. Also, it is almost impossible for those examining the children to determine whether the parents are telling the truth about the child's age, as there is so little difference in stature between a child of ten or eleven years and one of twelve. It should be remembered that the absence of birth records in the State, and the large number of foreign-born, or offsprings of foreign-born, persons who present themselves to the office for permits to work for their children, that the requirement of the law that a certificate of birth be presented almost nullifies this provision of the law. We have, therefore, had to avail ourselves of the authority to administer oaths to parents or guardians as to the child's age. Again, where permits are issued to children of twelve years of age, it is much easier for them to give the certificates away to other children than those who secure them at the office, and who may be under age. Cases have come to our notice where boys have sold their certificates, and other cases where parents have brought children to the

copy of this report

office at different times, telling us each time that the boy was twelve years of age, when in fact one was eleven and the other twelve years of age.

As to the other recommendations made, the reasons therefor are obvious. Under the law now packers of fruits and vegetables on the boundary line of the City of Baltimore, or located in the counties, may employ children at any age from June 1st to October 15th, while those within the city limits can not. Indeed, all manufactories in the counties can employ children of any age between these dates. It is manifestly unfair to employers in the City of Baltimore who are in competition with county employers, and I cannot urge too strongly the amendment of the law in this particular.

We have made it a point from the beginning of the year to send to the Superintendent of the Public Schools having charge of the truant officers a list of all children who were refused permits at this office, with their age, address and cause of rejection, so as to enable that department and the school administration to follow up these cases and secure attendance of the children at public schools.

Owing to the inspections of factories and sweatshops enumerated in the law of 1902, Chapter 101, being made by different inspectors than those engaged in child-labor work, there are 517 children under 16 years of age enumerated in the "sweatshop" tables that do not appear in the child-labor report. Of these 127 are males and 390 females, and 28 males and 57 females are under 14 years of age. Most of these children are employed in the shirt factories located in the heart of the city, and would not materially affect the figures hereafter given under the head of child-labor inspection.

CURRENT WORK.

In reporting what has been done by the Bureau in 1907 in enforcing the law, and making comparison with the figures for 1906, it should be remembered that the Department commenced to issue certificates early in April, 1906, but dating the same from September 1st, otherwise the great rush could not have been met with any degree of success at all.

As stated above, there has been 9,634 permits to work issued to children in the State of Maryland since January 1st, 1907, as against 10,527 in 1906; but where there were only 11,827 inspections made in 1906, there were 20,625 inspections of all kinds reported in 1907, including factories, stores, workshops, offices, private dwellings, etc. Of course, it must be understood that many of the offices and private dwellings contained no children, and, therefore, will not appear in the tabulated statements that follow.

To be added to these first inspections there are 504 second or re-inspections in the various districts, the inspectors having from time to time endeavored to follow up cases where parties were notified of violations of the law, and having returned to see that they did not occur the second time.

ARRESTS MADE.

The number of arrests made during 1907 for violation of the Child-Labor Law numbered 42, of which 13 were fined from \$5 to \$10 and costs by the magistrates; 8 were dismissed on payment of costs and promise to obey the law; 20 were dismissed, and in one no decision was rendered. While the Department might have increased this number by indiscriminate arrests, yet on the whole the results were satisfactory. The magistrates in some cases may have been too lenient, but we have no doubt that with the adoption of the amendments to the law suggested in this report there will be few cases to try in the future, as the people are beginning to realize that when a law has been adopted it can be enforced.

The following summary shows the date of the arrest, the charge made, the magistrate before whom it was tried, and the disposition of the case:

District.	Date of Arrest.	Charge Preferred.	Disposition of Case.	Justice Before Whom Tried.
A	Feb. 1	Working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	Grannan.
D	Mar. 7	4 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
D	April 4	Working without permit...	\$10 and costs.....	Carr.
A	Mar. 21	Working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	McNally.
A	Mar. 21	2 working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	McNally.
A	May 27	Working without permit...	\$10 and costs.....	McNally.
C	June 20	Working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	Loden.
E	June 10	5 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Grannan.
D	July 10	Working without permit and under 12 years.....	\$5 and costs.....	Cox.
B	July 10	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Keplinger.
B	July 17	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Grannan.
C	July 22	Working without permit...	\$10 and costs.....	Cox.
E	July 28	Working without permit and under 12 years.....	Dismissed.....	Loden.
E	Mar. 22	3 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Loden.
E	Mar. 22	Working without permit...	No decision.....	Loden.
E	July 9	2 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Loden.
E	July 8	5 working without permit...	\$5 and cost.....	Loden.
E	July 12	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Loden.
E	July 12	Working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	Loden.
E	July 16	2 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Loden.
D	July 15	2 working without permit...	\$10 and costs.....	Cox.
E	July 25	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Goldman.
E	July 25	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Goldman.
E	July 26	Working without permit...	\$5 and costs.....	Goldman.
E	July 26	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Goldman.
A	Aug. 6	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Ocha.
A	Aug. 6	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Ocha.
D	Aug. 7	Working without permit...	\$10 and costs.....	Carr.
D	Aug. 8	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
D	Aug. 12	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
D	Aug. 12	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 12	2 working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 12	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 12	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 13	2 working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 13	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Beach.
E	Aug. 28	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Carr.
E	Aug. 27	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Carr.
E	Aug. 26	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Carr.
E	Aug. 28	Working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Carr.
E	Aug. 28	2 working without permit...	Dismissed on costs.....	Carr.
B	Nov.	Working without permit...	Dismissed.....	Grannan.

There was only one arrest made in the counties for violation of the law, and that was in Cumberland, Md.

PERMITS ISSUED.

We herewith present in tabulated form a comprehensive exhibit of the work done in the whole State in issuing permits to children. The most significant fact in connection therewith is the small number of colored children seeking permits, there being only 342 males and 71 females out of a total of 9,634. The most gratifying exhibit in Table No. 1 is that a much smaller number of females applied for permits under 16 years of age than males, there being only 3,681 of the former as against 5,953 of the latter who secured such permits in 1907. The proportion of permits given to females in 1906 was much larger than this. The table also shows that in the counties the number of males seeking permits was greater than females.

The largest number of permits were issued to males between the ages of 13 and 14 years, to the number of 1,945; the next largest number to males between 14 and 15 years of age, being 1,830, and the next largest number to males between 12 and 13 years of age, being 1,313. The figures also show that there are more children at work between the ages of 12 and 14 years than between 14 and 16 years of age, thus adding force to the demand for an increase of the age limit from 12 to 14 years.

Allegany County leads the other counties in number of permits issued, and Washington County the second largest number. But it must be remembered that hundreds of children securing permits to work in the mills and shops in Baltimore County are not shown in the table, as they are included in the figures for Baltimore City.

Also that in the number of permits issued is included 106 duplicate permits issued to children who lost, mislaid or destroyed their permits.

In this connection it may be said that the employers do not seem to realize the importance and protection to themselves that the safe custody of their employes' permits ensures to them, and in many cases of duplicates issued, the loss of the original permit is due to the carelessness of the firm employing the child. However, the larger employers of labor have readily and willingly adapted themselves to the law, and it can be safely said that the large manufacturing concerns and department stores have so arranged their affairs as to carefully conform to the law's requirements in most cases.

TABLE No. 1.
PERMITS ISSUED BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR IN MARYLAND FOR 1907.

LOCATION.	WHITE.				COLORED.												GRAND TOTAL.					
	Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 14.		Ages 14 to 15.		Ages 15 to 16.		Total White.		Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 14.		Ages 14 to 15.			Ages 15 to 16.		Total Colored.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Allegany County	92	24	111	29	142	48	90	33	435	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	436	134	
Anne Arundel County	3	1	5	4	7	3	3	3	5	18	13	4	7	4	3	3	3	13	8	31	21	
Baltimore County	2	3	1	1	9	1	2	3	14	8	8	4	7	4	3	3	3	13	8	13	9	
Baltimore City	1,059	722	1,591	1,091	1,447	907	623	400	4,720	3,120	42	9	103	19	95	22	66	10	306	60	5,026	3,180
Carroll County	1	3	1	6	4	14	1	9	7	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	9	32	
Caroline County	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	
Dorchester County	26	9	16	12	18	25	11	17	71	63	3	1	1	2	2	1	6	1	77	64	77	64
Howard County	9	12	5	8	9	11	2	5	25	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	36	26	36
Prince George's County	7	3	7	4	8	3	7	6	29	16	16	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	29	16	29	16
Somerset County	5	6	14	7	12	14	6	13	37	40	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	64	47	64	47
Talbot County	1	1	1	2	2	7	4	4	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	37	40	37	40
Wicomico County	13	8	15	12	15	12	17	14	60	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	161	161	161	161
Washington County	39	16	51	24	45	24	26	12	161	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	161	161	161	161
Worcester County	9	11	11	2	9	2	4	3	33	7	7	2	1	3	3	3	1	0	1	42	8	
Total	1,266	807	1,829	1,204	1,725	1,074	701	525	5,612	3,600	47	14	116	23	105	22	74	12	342	71	5,953	3,681

Table No. 2 shows permits issued to children in Baltimore City by months, age, sex and color, and is interesting as showing that when the schools close the children rush to work. During the month of June the largest number of permits to work were issued, with July next, and May, September and August next, in the order named. As seen in the previous table, the largest number of permits were issued to children between the ages of 13 and 14 years, and the next largest number to children between the ages of 14 and 15 years. Again, the remarkable figures with reference to negroes challenge attention, only 366 being recorded as securing permits. The figures are as follows:

TABLE NO. 1.

AGE AND COLOR IN MARYLAND FOR 1907.

MONTHS.	TOTAL BY MONTHS.	COLORED.										GRAND TOTAL.					
		Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 14.		Ages 14 to 15.		Ages 15 to 16.		Ages 16 to 17.							
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
January.....	447	30	28	76	61	91	56	51	33	42	9	103	19	95	22	66	10
February.....	389	24	21	70	39	75	62	46	27	1	1	6	2	5	2	9	1
March.....	484	34	38	86	64	105	50	51	31	7	1	1	7	7	1	8	
April.....	719	53	45	138	94	161	96	60	46	3	1	9	9	7	3	4	
May.....	897	143	95	184	99	145	98	57	38	5	1	14	4	13	4	4	
June.....	2,004	387	191	464	272	331	135	120	62	6	1	16	5	10	3	1	
July.....	1,266	201	150	259	177	195	126	63	40	4	3	17	2	12	2	9	4
August.....	553	71	42	96	74	92	70	41	22	6	1	13	1	12	1	11	
September.....	584	37	47	76	80	115	95	54	41	6	1	8	3	11	1	9	
October.....	364	22	19	61	67	56	52	36	37	1	1	6	3	7	4	1	
November.....	318	38	31	47	41	51	47	32	11	2	1	3	1	4	6	3	1
December.....	181	19	15	34	23	36	22	12	12	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	8,206	1,050	722	1,591	1,091	1,447	907	623	400	42	9	103	19	95	22	66	10

THE BUREAU OF

Male.

Female.

Table No. 3 shows the number of children who have been refused permits for several reasons given, the greatest number being those refused permits because they could not read and write; the next largest number being refused permits because they were too young, and in this connection it will be noted that children only nine years old were presented for permits at the office. A large number are reported as undeveloped and too small in stature, while others looked too delicate. Only two were sent to the infirmary on account of defective eyesight, and one as being deformed. This, too, is an improvement on the report for 1906. The largest number rejected were between the ages of 12 and 14 years, the total between these ages being 677, the next largest number rejected being between 14 and 15 years.

Altogether 1,550 were rejected in 1907, and it is to be hoped that the truant officers have secured nearly all of these as attendants at the public schools. With those rejected last year, it is thus seen that the law is having some effect, at least, in driving some of the more ignorant tots out of the grind for daily bread:

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

REASONS FOR REFUSAL OF PERMIT.	WHITE MALES.							WHITE FEMALES.							NEGRO MALES.					NEGRO FEMALES.					TOTAL BY AGES.										
	AGES—YEARS.							AGES—YEARS.							AGES—YEARS.					AGES—YEARS.					GRAND TOTALS.										
	9 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	No Age Given.	9 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	No Age Given.	9 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	No Age Given.	9 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	No Age Given.	9 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	No Age Given.
FREDERICK COUNTY.																																			
Too young.....	1																																		
Could not read.....																																			
Too small.....																																			
HOWARD COUNTY.																																			
Too young.....																																			
Could not read.....																																			
Too delicate.....																																			
Too small.....																																			
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.																																			
Could not read.....																																			
SOMERSET COUNTY.																																			
Too young.....	4	1																																	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																																			
Could not read.....																																			
WICOMICO COUNTY.																																			
Too young.....																																			
WORCESTER COUNTY.																																			
Too young.....	1	1																																	
Could not read.....																																			
Total.....	29	197	195	223	203	119	15	7	123	114	117	90	47	1	8	10	14	18	12	2	1	3	1	1	1,550	38	328	320	357	312	179	16			

EMPLOYMENT ENGAGED IN.

Of course, the number of children engaged in different occupations is of vital interest, as the character of many are molded by their environment and the adults they may come in contact with. In making inspections it has been the aim of the Bureau to find out in what capacity those children employed were engaged, and while the character of the business was easily ascertainable, the particular occupation of many of the children could not always be discovered. In stores they are employed in various ways, being errand boys, cash boys, bundle boys, sales girls or cash girls at different times, and those in offices are stenographers, clerks, typewriters, etc. In the counties the work performed by children in places inspected is mostly factory work, there being few stores or offices for their employment. Of course, in Baltimore City the classification in the tables that follow is only by retail, wholesale stores and offices, while those in the counties are consolidated with the number of children employed in the various industries.

According to Table No. 4 there are 2,188 males and 1,781 females under 16 years of age engaged in the manufacturing establishments and factories of various kinds inspected in Baltimore City. This number includes those under 14 years of age, who number 641 males and 571 females. Of these, the largest number are engaged in making bottle-stoppers, being 363, of which number 135 are males and 228 females, and of these 93 are under 14 years of age. The next largest number are engaged in the manufacture of shirts, there being 268 children reported under 16 years, of which 68 are under 14 years of age, and the next highest number are engaged in making candy, to the number of 246, of which 99 are under 14 years of age, and 88 of these 99 are females. Then follows the manufacture of cotton goods, with 227 children, of whom 80 are under 14 years of age, and 46 of these little ones are females. And so on down the list they go, taking the making of such goods as tobacco, tin cans, curled hair, buckles, glass bottles, wooden boxes, tinware, etc., many of which, owing to the nature of the material

used, must certainly prove injurious to the lungs and health generally of the children. The table of articles manufactured in establishments where children are employed is a long one, but it is typical of the industries in our city, and can be studied with much profit by the humanitarian who is anxious to take the little ones from the field of industry and put them on the playground or in the schoolroom.

WAGES OF CHILDREN.

By the figures gathered by the inspectors in visiting the various places of business and manufactory, wherever possible the weekly earnings of children were ascertained, and while we give the average wages ascertained in each district, we find that the general average for the whole city for children engaged in the manufacturing industries is \$3.79 per week, and for children employed in stores, offices, etc., \$3.32 per week.

Table No. 4 speaks eloquently to our lawmakers in favor of raising the age limit to 14 years instead of 12 years, and is as follows:

TABLE No. 4.
CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN BUILDINGS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY.

GOODS MADE WHERE CHILDREN WERE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Yrs. of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Artificial Flowers	1	9		3	1	6
Bottle Stoppers	135	228	41	52	94	176
Badges	1				1	
Boxes, Paper	13	84	4	29	9	55
Boxes, Wooden	177	1	67		110	1
Brushes	39	3	11	2	28	1
Buggy Tops	1		1			
Bread and Cake	33	3	7	1	26	2
Brass Work	15		4		11	
Buckles, Buttons, etc.	53	36	20	16	33	20
Belting	1	5		1	1	4
Bicycle Repairs		1				1
Baking Powder	8	18	5	7	3	11
Burlaps and Cotton Rags	4	6	1	2	3	4
Bricks	7		1		6	
Bottles	114	7	21		93	7
Baby Carriages and Chairs	14		10		4	
Baby Caps	1		1			
Bitters and Extracts	2				2	
Baskets	6		4		2	
Building Materials	1		1			
Boot and Shoe Uppers	2				2	
Brass Tools	1		1			
Book Binding	4	1	2		2	1
Bedding	7				7	
Bar, Office and Bank Fixtures	3				3	
Candy	32	214	11	88	21	126
Confectionery	2				2	
Carriages and Wagons	7		1		6	
Clothing	15	3	6	1	9	2
Cigars and Tobacco	8		2		6	
Carpentering	1				1	
Contractors	5				5	
Caskets	5	1	1		4	1
Children's Dresses		16		4		12
Carbonated Waters	1				1	
Canning, Fruits, etc.	2	3			2	3
Chairs	19		2		17	
China-ware	36	4	16	2	20	2
Coat Pads	5	143	1	47	4	96
Chemicals		6		1		5
Coffee Roasting	3	5	2		1	5
Copper Refining	13		1		12	
Carpets	8		4		4	
Curled Hair	64	10	26	6	38	4

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—T.

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.
A	Tenement...	Oct. 1	324 S. Bond	Coats	Back	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 15	309 S. Bond	Buttonholes	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 15	405 S. Bond	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 15	405 S. Bond	Pants	Front	Front	Third
A	Tenement...	Mar. 15	431 S. Bond	Pants	Back	Front	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 15	527 S. Bond	Pants	Front	Back	First
A	Tenement...	July 16	717 S. Bond	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 12	830 S. Bond	Pants	Front	Front	Second
A	*Tenement...	Feb. 28	830 S. Bond	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	June 26	308 S. Bethel	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 16	714 S. Bethel	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Shop	April 25	324 S. Broadway	Clothing	Front	Front	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 22	704 S. Broadway	Coats	Front	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	April 4	700 Boulden	Vests	Back	Front	First
A	Shop	Mar. 11	205 S. Caroline	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Tenement...	April 30	224 S. Caroline	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Shop	Mar. 20	244 S. Caroline	Pants	Front	Front	Third
A	Shop	July 8	244 S. Caroline	Pants	Rear	Front	Second
A	Shop	July 8	244 S. Caroline	Vests	Rear	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	Aug. 5	249 S. Caroline	Coats	Front	Front	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 18	1604 Canton Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	Second
A	*Tenement...	July 18	1604 Canton Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	July 18	1604 Canton Ave.	Pants	Back	Middle	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 18	1604 Canton Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	Third
A	Tenement...	Mar. 18	1605 Canton Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	*Tenement...	Mar. 15	1606 Canton Ave.	Coats	Front	Front	First
A	*Tenement...	May 13	1606 Canton Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	April 16	1733 Canton Ave.	Coats	Rear	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	Oct. 31	2328 Canton Ave.	Coats	Front	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	June 10	7 S. Castle	Coats	Front	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 25	125 S. Castle	Pants	Front	Back	Basement
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 25	207 S. Castle	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 8	7 S. Central Ave.	Coats	Front	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 28	104 S. Central Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Shop	Mar. 4	204 S. Central Ave.	Coats	Front	Front	Fourth
A	Shop	April 26	415 S. Central Ave.	Pants	Back	Front	Second
A	Shop	June 27	Central Ave. and Watson	Pants	Back	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 28	19 S. Collington Ave.	Vests	Back	Back	Second
A	Dwelling...	Oct. 22	233 S. Collington Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	Basement
A	Dwelling...	April 6	201 Clinton	Vests	Back	Back	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 28	516 S. Chapel	Pants	Front	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	April 4	834 Chesapeake	Vests	Front	Back	Basement
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	418 S. Dallas	Vests	Back	Back	Second
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	418 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 16	424 S. Dallas	Pants	Front	Front	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 28	510 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 28	510 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Front	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	516 S. Dallas	Pants	Front	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	518 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	520 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Dwelling...	June 6	521 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 12	628 S. Dallas	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 12	711 S. Dallas	Pants	Front	Front	Second
A	Dwelling...	April 5	116 S. Duncan	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	June 15	703 S. East Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	June 15	903 S. East Ave.	Vests	Back	Back	First
A	*Dwelling...	Mar. 27	1403 Eastern Ave.	Coats	Front	Front	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 18	1440 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Front	Back	Second
A	Tenement...	Nov. 7	1528 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Dwelling...	Mar. 18	1607 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Tenement...	April 3	2106 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Back	Front	Second
A	Tenement...	July 18	2106 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	First
A	Tenement...	Mar. 26	2106 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Back	Back	Second
A	Tenement...	Mar. 28	2343 Eastern Ave.	Pants	Front	Front	Third
A	Tenement...	Mar. 13	40 S. Eden	Pants	Front	Back	Third
A	Tenement...	April 15	215 S. Eden	Pants	Back	Front	First
A	Shop	Mar. 8	218 S. Eden	Pants	Back	Front	Third
A	Shop	April 11	235 S. Eden	Pants	Back	Back	First

BLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

Size of Workroom inspected.	Total Number of Cu- bic Feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic Ft. to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number Employed Not of Family.		Condition of Work- room.	General Sanitary
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
16x12x10	1,920	1,920	3	8	1								Clean	0
13x12x9	1,404	1,404	3	8	1								Clean	0
14x11x9	1,386	462	6	20	2	1							Clean	0
14x13x9	1,638	819			1								Clean	0
16x10x8	1,280	640	3	20	2								Clean	0
13x11x10	1,430	1,430	3	5		1							Clean	0
17x13x10	2,210	442	7	30	5						4		Clean	0
16x10x9	1,440	1,440	3	30	1								Clean	0
31x18x10	5,580	797	4	20	7						6		Clean	0
16x9x9	1,296	425	2	9	2	1							Clean	0
14x12x8	1,344	1,344	1	6	1								Clean	0
28x16x9	4,032	1,008			4						4		Clean	0
17x15x9	2,295	1,147			2						2		Clean	0
27x11x9	2,673	668			4						2		Clean	0
18x15x9	2,430	810	2	14	3						2		Clean	0
13x9x9	1,056	1,056	1	8		1							Clean	0
20x10x8	1,600	1,600			1								Clean	0
14x10x9	1,260	630			2						1		Clean	0
13x10x6	780	780	2	10	1						3	2	Clean	0
20x16x10	4,500	750			4	2		1					Clean	0
13x10x10														
13x10x10					3	2					2	2	Clean	0
20x16x10	4,500	900												
28x10x8	2,240	2,240	1	6	1								Clean	0
21x10x9	1,890	1,890	4	15	1								Clean	0
21x14x10	2,940	735	5	21	4						3		Clean	0
13x10x9	1,170	1,170			1								Clean	0
21x10x9	1,890	1,890	4	15	1								Clean	0
16x11x8	1,480	1,408	4	17		1							Clean	0
17x23x12	4,692	938	5	14	4	1							Clean	0
23x18x11	4,554	910			5						1		Clean	0
23x19x9	3,933	786	2	5	5						4		Clean	0
12x13x8	1,248	1,248	1	4	1								Clean	0
13x14x9	1,638	819	1	8	2								Clean	0
14x12x7	1,176	588	1	3		2							Clean	0
15x9x8	1,080	530	1	4		2							Clean	0
15x14x9	1,890	1,890	2	12	1								Clean	0
10x13x9	1,170	1,170	1	7	1								Clean	0
49x23x12	13,524	540			12	13					11	12	Clean	0
25x12x11	3,300	471			7						6		Clean	0
16x11x9	1,574	787			2						2		Clean	0
52x22x13	14,872	1,487			4						3		Clean	0
15x11x9	1,485	1,485	1	5		6							Clean	0
16x13x8	1,664	832	1	4		2							Clean	0
17x10x9	1,530	765	1	5		2							Clean	0
12x8x8	768	768	2	6	1								Clean	0
13x12x8	1,248	624	1	2		2							Clean	0
10x10x9	900	450	1	4	1								Clean	0
14x8x7	784	392	1	8	2			1					Clean	0
12x11x8	1,056	528	1	11	2								Clean	0
14x10x8	1,120	1,120	3	10		1							Clean	0
10x10x8	800	400			1	1							Clean	0
12x11x9	1,188	594	1	4	1								Clean	0
10x9x8	720	720	1	5	1								Clean	0
10x9x8	720	360	1	2	2			1					Clean	0
10x9x8	720	360	1	7		2							Clean	0
10x9x8	720	360			2								Clean	0
17x13x9	1,989	497	1	8	2	2							Clean	0
12x10x9	1,080	540	2	9	1								Clean	0
12x11x9	1,188	1,188	1	4		1							Clean	0
16x13x9	1,872	1,872	1	4		1							Clean	0
14x14x9	1,764	882	1	7		2							Clean	0
27x13x9	3,159	1,053	1	4	3						2	2	Clean	0
15x13x10	1,950	975	2	6	1		1						Clean	0
12x10x9	1,080	1,080	3	14	1								Clean	0
15x11x9	1,485	742	1	10	1		1						Clean	0
16x10x9	1,440	720			1		1						Clean	0
10x10x8	800	400	3	16	1		1						Clean	0
16x10x9	1,440	360			3		1				1	1	Clean	0
15x13x8	1,560	1,560					1						Clean	0
15x12x9	1,620	1,620	2	13	1								Clean	0
14x10x9	1,260	630	3	15	1		1						Clean	0
49x15x10	7,350	408			11	7					10	7	Clean	0
16x13x9	1,872	468			3	1					2	1	Clean	0

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—T

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.
A	Shop.....	July 3	734 E. Lombard.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	July 3	736 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 11	800 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 27	913 E. Lombard.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	Feb. 28	1002 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 18	1011 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 7	1028 E. Lombard.....	Coats.....	Rear.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Shop.....	June 27	1028 E. Lombard.....	Coats.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 4	1040 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Dwelling....	July 8	1134 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 8	1137 E. Lombard.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 1	1151 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 4	1157 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	April 19	1307 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Dwelling....	April 19	1311 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 1	1422 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	May 16	1609 E. Lombard.....	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 1	1703 E. Lombard.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 26	1818 E. Lombard.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	July 17	5 Lloyd.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	April 6	7 Miller's Al.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	June 4	8154 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	May 13	828 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	May 13	828 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 13	834 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Fourth.....
A	Shop.....	July 19	900 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
A	Shop.....	April 27	900 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 15	900 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 15	900 E. Pratt.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 15	900 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	July 19	900 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 15	900 E. Pratt.....	Buttonholes.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	April 11	912 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 18	1008 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	June 4	1013 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	July 18	1103 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 5	1105 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Oct. 1	1107 E. Pratt.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	July 25	1107 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	April 26	1107 E. Pratt.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 20	1107 E. Pratt.....	Coats.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Mar. 5	1108 E. Pratt.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Tenement....	June 4	1121 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 5	1407 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Dwelling....	April 11	1516 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Basement.....
A	Dwelling....	April 11	1516 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Basement.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 6	1517 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	April 19	1531 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 6	1604 E. Pratt.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Tenement....	April 19	1617 E. Pratt.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Shop.....	April 17	818 Ploverman.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 14	1025 Salisbury Al.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Dwelling....	Oct. 1	1722 Snyder's Ct.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	June 4	812 Stiles.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Dwelling....	July 16	1121 Stiles.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Basement.....
A	Dwelling....	June 10	1121 Stiles.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Basement.....
A	Dwelling....	June 10	1121 Stiles.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	June 10	1124 Stiles.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 11	247 S. Spring.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	Aug. 5	324 S. Spring.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Shop.....	Feb. 28	1114 Watson.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	April 5	37 S. Washington.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 26	226 S. Washington.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 28	701 Windsor.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
A	Dwelling....	Mar. 22	406 S. Wolfe.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....

BLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cu- bic Feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic Ft. to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number Employed Not of Family.		Condition of Work- room.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
56x15x11	9,240	710			8	5					8	5	Clean
56x15x11	9,240	1,027			5	4					4	4	Clean
33x31x10	10,230	930			3	8			1	1	2	8	Clean
16x10x12	1,920	640			3	3					3	3	Clean
45x14x 9	5,670	945			3	3					2	3	Clean
15x13x 9	1,755	877		11	2	2							Clean
13x 7x 7	637	637			1	1							Dirty
14x 8x 8	896	896	3	17	1	1							Clean
16x15x 9	2,160	1,080			2	2					2	2	Clean
16x15x 9	2,160	360			3	3					2	1	Clean
16x15x 8	1,920	960			2	2					2	2	Clean
16x15x 9	2,160	720			2	2					1	1	Clean
20x14x13	3,640	728			2	3					1	3	Clean
12x 8x 8	768	342			2	2			1				Clean
12x13x 8	1,248	624	1	3	1	1							Clean
85x10x 9	3,150	1,050	1	6	3	3					1	1	Clean
11x10x 8	880	440			1	1					1	1	Clean
19x10x 9	1,710	1,710			1	1							Clean
15x 8x 8	960	480	1	3	1	1							Clean
12x13x 8	1,248	1,248	1	6	1	1							Clean
15x10x 8	1,200	1,200			1	1					1	1	Clean
12x 9x 9	972	480	3	7	1	1							Clean
13x14x 9	1,638	409	1	6	3	3					2	2	Dirty
10x11x10	1,100	550	2	7	2	2							Clean
29x24x11	7,656	1,914			3	1					2	1	Clean
11x11x 8	968	968	2	4	1	1							Clean
10x 9x 9	810	405	4	15	2	2							Clean
13x11x 8	1,144	1,144	3	18	1	1							Clean
15x 9x 9	1,215	1,215			1	1							Clean
11x10x 8	880	440	2	10	2	2							Clean
36x12x 9	5,256	584			9	9					8	8	Clean
19x 8x 9													
14x11x11	1,690	845			2	2					1	1	Clean
16x12x10	5,340	762			5	2					4	2	Clean
19x18x10													
15x12x11	1,980	495			2	2					1	2	Clean
20x14x 8	2,240	448			5	5					4	4	Clean
14x11x11	1,584	528			2	2					1	1	Clean
19x18x11	3,762	940			2	2					1	2	Clean
17x11x 9	1,683	561	6	20	3	3							Clean
16x18x10	2,880	2,880	4	14	1	1							Clean
16x13x 9	1,872	1,872	3	12	3	1							Clean
14x13x11	2,002	500	6	21	3	1					2	1	Clean
18x 8x10	1,440	720	4	16	2	2							Dirty
34x24x11	8,976	1,296			5	2					4	2	Clean
32x23x 8	5,888	1,472			4	4					3	3	Clean
34x24x11	8,976	1,496			5	1					4	1	Clean
31x24x 9	6,696	744			5	4					4	4	Clean
11x14x 9	1,386	1,386			1	1					1	1	Clean
18x16x 9	2,592	2,592	3	13		1							Clean
24x18x 9	3,888	648	1	4	5	5					4	4	Clean
16x15x 7	1,680	1,680	1	4	1	1							Clean
16x15x 7	1,680	1,680			1	1							Clean
18x15x 6	1,620	810	1	7	1	1							Dirty
15x12x 9	1,620	810	3	13	1	1							Clean
17x13x 8	1,768	884	2	7	2	2							Clean
14x12x 9	1,512	1,512	2	6	1	1							Clean
34x13x10	4,420	4,420			1	1							Clean
18x11x 9	1,782	1,782			1	1					1	1	Clean
19x14x10	2,660	532			3	2					2	2	Clean
12x10x 9	1,080	540	1	5	2	2							Clean
15x11x 7	1,155	577	1	5		2							Clean
16x11x 7	1,232	616	1	4	2	2					1	1	Clean
14x12x 9	1,512	1,512	1	7	1	1							Clean
12x11x 8	1,056	1,056	1	10	1	1							Clean
12x 8x 8	968	968	1	4	1	1							Clean
5x 5x 8													
11x 8x 8	704	704	1	3		1							Clean
24x15x11	3,960	495			8	8					6	6	Clean
13x15x 9	1,755	877	2	7		2							Clean
16x15x 9	2,160	2,160	1	5	1	1							Clean
12x 7x 9	1,026	513	1	6	1	1							Clean
6x 5x 9													
8x12x 8	768	384	1	5		2							Clean

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—T

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.
A	*Dwelling....	Mar. 4	41 Lloyd.....	Coats and Suits	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 18	1008 E. Pratt.....	Skirts and Suits	Front.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	Mar. 18	1115 E. Pratt.....	Skirts and Suits	Front.....	Back.....	First.....
A	Tenement....	April 19	1607 E. Pratt.....	Ladies' Suits and Coats..	Back.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Factory.....	April 26	311 E. Baltimore.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Factory.....	April 26	607 E. Baltimore.....	Shirts and Overalls.	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
				Shirts and Drawers..	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth....
A	Factory.....	April 26	Baltimore and Frederick.		Front.....	Front.....	Second....
					Front.....	Front.....	Fourth....
					Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Factory.....	April 4	Chesapeake and O'Donnell.	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
					Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Factory.....	Aug. 6	108-110 S. Frederick....	Overalls and Shirts.	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Factory.....	Feb. 6	26 Market Space.....	Overalls and Shirts.	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Factory.....	April 9	739 E. Pratt.....	Overalls and Jumpers..	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Shop.....	June 26	12 S. Exeter*.....	Neckwear....	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Factory.....	Feb. 7	3 S. Holliday.....	Furs.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A	Factory.....	April 29	611 E. Baltimore.....	Underwear...	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
					Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
					Front.....	Front.....	Fourth....
A	Factory.....	Feb. 6	714 E. Baltimore.....	Underwear...	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
					Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
					Front.....	Front.....	Fourth....
A	Factory.....	May 9	3 S. Holliday.....	Underwear...	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....
A	Factory.....	April 10	503 E. Baltimore.....	Hats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Dwelling....	April 17	1137 E. Baltimore.....	Hats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second....
A	Tenement....	April 23	1431 Gough.....	Caps.....	Back.....	Middle..	Second....
A	Shop.....	July 30	1432 Gough.....	Caps.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second....
A	*Tenement...	April 8	1005 E. Pratt.....	Hats and Caps..	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
A-321	*21 Dwellings.. 91 Tenements.. 96 Shops..... 99 Factories.. 35		.	Coats..... 48 Pants..... 162 Clothing.... 12 Buttonholes. 4 Vests..... 25 Cigars..... 24 Cigarettes... 5 Ladies' Suits and Cloaks, 24 Overalls, Shirts, Jumpers & Drawers.. 7 Neckwear... 1 Furs..... 1 Underwear.. 3 Hats & Caps, 5	Front 259 Back... 99 Rear.. 17	Front 243 Back 126 Middle, 6	First... 121 Second.. 137 Third... 90 Fourth.. 13 Fifth... 2 Sixth... 1 Basement. 11

TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

[illegible]

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TAJ

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.	V
B	Shop.....	May 8	101 N. Exeter	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	First.....	
					Back.....	Back.....	First.....	
					Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 15	112 N. Exeter	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	July 8	126 N. Exeter	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	*Dwelling.....	July 11	130 N. Exeter	Clothing.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	July 8	132 N. Exeter	Coats.....	Rear.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 18	141 N. Exeter	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	July 8	146 N. Exeter	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Tenement.....	April 11	1931 Fairmount Ave.	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Dwelling.....	April 17	2613 Fairmount Ave.	Vests.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	June 20	616 E. Fayette.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....	
					Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 12	910 E. Fayette.....	Clothing.....	Back.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	July 5	910 E. Fayette.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Tenement.....	May 8	910 E. Fayette.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 12	910 E. Fayette.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	June 4	912 E. Fayette.....	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
					Back.....	Back.....	First.....	
B	Tenement.....	Jan. 21	1261 E. Fayette.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Dwelling.....	Aug. 29	1807 E. Fayette.....	Pants.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Dwelling.....	May 9	1801 Federal.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	
B	Dwelling.....	May 9	1813 Federal.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	
B	Dwelling.....	May 9	1818 Federal.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 27	215 Forrest.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 27	215 Forrest.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 14	130 N. Front.....	Vests.....	Back.....	Back.....	First.....	
					Back.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 5	130 N. Front.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 14	211 N. Front.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Oct. 1	211 N. Front.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	June 27	211 N. Front.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 14	417 N. Front.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
					Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Dwelling.....	July 17	1094 N. Front.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 14	1310 N. Front.....	Coats.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	June 21	217 N. Gay.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 13	301 N. Gay.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	April 26	512 and 514 N. Gay.....	Clothing.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	July 24	500 N. Gay.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	May 3	1308 N. Gay.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Tenement.....	Mar. 1	704 Greenmount Ave.	Coats.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	
B	Dwelling.....	May 13	526 N. Glover.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	
B	Dwelling.....	May 13	433 N. Glover.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Back.....	Basement.....	
B	Dwelling.....	June 10	535 N. Glover.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	June 21	3 Harrison.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 8	3 Harrison.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	July 11	118 N. High.....	Pants.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	Oct. 1	119 N. High.....	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 12	119 N. High.....	Coats.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 12	119 N. High.....	Pants.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Mar. 12	312 N. High.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....	
B	Factory.....	Feb. 20	317 to 321 N. High.....	Clothing.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Tenement.....	Feb. 20	408 N. High.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
					Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 14	1188 N. High.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Dwelling.....	April 22	1935 Jefferson.....	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	First.....	
B	Shop.....	June 4	808 E. Lexington.....	Vests.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	May 4	808 E. Lexington.....	Buttonholes.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	July 24	1112 Low.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 26	1117 Low.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 26	1117 Low.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	
B	Shop.....	Oct. 23	1117 Low.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	Feb. 26	1117 Low.....	Coats.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Shop.....	July 26	1117 Low.....	Clothing.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	
B	Dwelling.....	April 17	220 Madeira.....	Vests.....	Back.....	Front.....	First.....	

[illegible]

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—TABLE

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.	8 Ins
B	Factory.....	Nov. 13	26 N. Glover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	3
B	Dwelling.....	June 4	1701 Harford Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Factory.....	Oct. 15	2101 Jefferson and Chester.	Cigars.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....	2
B	Dwelling.....	Nov. 13	33 N. Luzerne.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Basement.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 21	2223 McElderry.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 24	1106 Montford Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Tenement.....	June 14	1515 E. Monument.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	June 14	1522 E. Monument.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 2	1619 E. Oliver.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 18	1935 Orleans.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Tenement.....	July 25	2005 Orleans.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 25	2046 Orleans.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Basement.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 15	1534 N. Patterson Pk. Ave.	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Nov. 11	1606 N. Port.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 22	952 N. Washington.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 24	1524 N. Washington.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 9	919 N. Wolfe.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	First.....	1
B	Shop.....	July 18	452 Aisquith.....	Coat Pads.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Third.....	4
B	Shop.....	Feb. 27	452 Aisquith.....	Coat Pads.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Third.....	4
B	Dwelling.....	June 5	1418 E. Biddle.....	Fur.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Nov. 15	2815 E. Fayette.....	Garments.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Nov. 15	2815 E. Fayette.....	Overalls.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	2
B	Factory.....	Oct. 14	834 Greenmount Ave....	Shirts and Overalls.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	June 4	1338 Wirt.....	Overalls.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	2
B	Dwelling.....	July 9	1746 Ashland Ave.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	June 19	215 N. Caroline.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Tenement.....	May 4	101 N. Exeter.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Tenement.....	July 26	270 N. Exeter.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	1
B	Tenement.....	Oct. 2	247 N. High.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Back.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	July 16	1809 Fairmount Ave.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....	1
B	Shop.....	Feb. 7	600 E. Fayette.....	Cloaks & Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....	4
B	Dwelling.....	June 2	1624 E. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Aug. 29	1643 E. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Aug. 29	1643 E. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Aug. 29	1643 E. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....	1
B	Shop.....	June 10	1816 E. Fayette.....	Cloaks and Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....	1
B	Shop.....	June 10	1816 E. Fayette.....	Cloaks and Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....	1
B	Shop.....	June 10	1816 E. Fayette.....	Cloaks and Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 24	2326 E. Madison.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 19	945 N. Patterson Pk. Ave.	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Basement.....	1
B	Dwelling.....	Oct. 19	945 N. Patterson Pk. Ave.	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Second.....	1
B-218	Dwellings.....106			Coats.....78	Fr't. 185	Fr't. 159	First.....104	
B-218	Tenements.....28			Vests.....43	Back. 50	Back. 76	Second. 98	
B-218	Shops.....77			Pants.....35	Rear. 13	Middle 3	Third... 33	
B-218	Factories... 7			Clothing..... 5			Fourth. 5	
B-218				Buttons..... 1			Basem't 13	
B-218				Cigars.....36				
B-218				Artificial Flowers... 1				
B-218				Caps..... 1				
B-218				Coat Pads... 2				
B-218				Furs..... 1				
B-218				Overalls... 3				
B-218				Ladies' Suits and Cloaks. 12				

TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

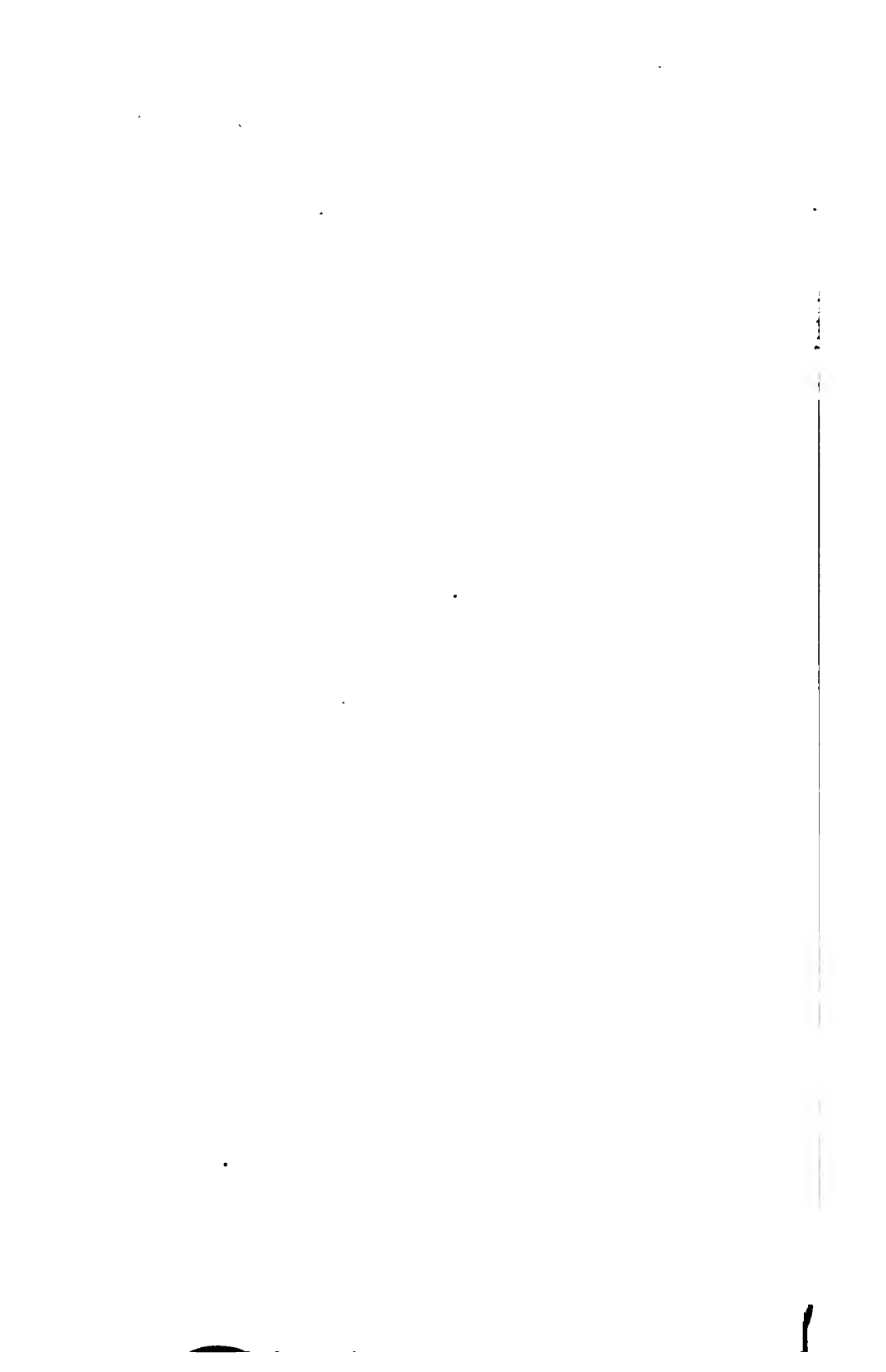
Size of workroom inspected.	Total Number of Cu- bic Feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic Ft. to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number Employed Not of Family.		Condition of Work- room.	General Sanitary
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
5x11x 9	3,515	1,171			3									
3x19x10	3,307	1,102	1	4	3						2		Clean	0.
3x17x10											3		Clean	0.
3x12x12	4,382	438			10		1				10		Clean	0.
2x13x 7	790	790	1	2	1				1				Clean	0.
2x 6x 8	624	624	1	5	1								Clean	0.
4x 8x 9	1,032	1,032	1	6	1								Clean	0.
2x10x 8	969	969	2	4	1								Clean	0.
3x12x 9	1,404	1,404	1	4	1								Clean	0.
1x 9x 8	836	836	1	2	1								Clean	0.
1x12x 9	1,242	1,242	1	1	1								Clean	0.
1x11x 9	1,449	1,449	2	11	1								Clean	0.
7x13x 6	1,392	696	1	4	2						1		Clean	0.
4x12x 9	1,458	729	1	5	2						1		Clean	0.
3x12x 9	1,406	1,406	1	4		1							Clean	0.
3x 8x 8	829	829	1	2	1								Clean	0.
4x12x 8	1,400	1,400	1	2	1								Clean	0.
1x12x 9	1,188	542	1	4	1	1							Clean	0.
1x14x 8	4,592	2,296			2						2		Clean	0.
2x13x 9	4,914	702			4	3					2	2	Clean	0.
3x12x 8	1,248	1,248	1	4	1								Clean	0.
2x13x8	1,326	663				2							Clean	0.
7x11x 8	2,484	1,242	1	3		2					1		Clean	0.
5x36x 9														
3x14x 9	9,672	456			5	14	1				5	14	Clean	0.
5x13x 9														
3x23x 8	4,774	682			1	6			2		1	6	Clean	0.
5x14x 9	1,890	630	1	4	2	1							Clean	0.
2x12x 7	1,079	539	1	6	1	1							Clean	0.
3x 9x 8	1,224	1,224	1	7	1								Clean	0.
4x15x 9	1,890	945	2	6	2						1		Clean	0.
3x15x11	2,640	1,320	3	20	1	1							Clean	0.
3x13x 8	1,352	1,352	5	16	1								Clean	0.
3x15x 7	1,325	1,325	1	7	1								Clean	0.
3x27x10	12,960	1,296			9	1					7	1	Clean	0.
2x10x 8	969	484	1	3	2						1		Clean	0.
3x11x 7	775	387			2						2		Clean	0.
4x14x 9	1,764	882	1	5	1	1						1	Clean	0.
5x13x 9	1,872	624			3						3		Clean	0.
5x13x 8	1,664	832			2						2		Clean	0.
3x16x 9	1,872	468			4						4		Clean	0.
5x11x 9	1,485	475			3						3		Clean	0.
5x13x10	2,080	1,040			2						2		Clean	0.
2x43x 7	3,763	3,763	1	6	1								Clean	0.
4x 8x 9	1,008	504	1	6	1	1							Clean	0.
		Under 400 cu. ft., 6	175	740	766	504	20	16	2	4	600	393	Clean 230 Dirty 9	0.1 Red

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—T

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.
C	Factory.....	June 13	117 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	200 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	200 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	200 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	200 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	200 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Sixth.....
C	*Dwelling.....	June 13	223 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 12	311 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 12	311 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 12	311 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 11	410 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Back.....	Middle.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 11	410 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Back.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 7	706 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 8	729 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	Aug. 8	1701 S. Hanover.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	*Dwelling.....	June 27	901 Leadenhall.....	Cigars.....	Rear.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	May 21	820 Light.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	June 3	1636 Light.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	June 3	1636 Light.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	May 10	113 Mercer.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	May 10	113 Mercer.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	May 10	113 Mercer.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 28	28 S. Paca.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 28	28 S. Paca.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 28	28 S. Paca.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	July 3	500 S. Paca.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	*Dwelling.....	June 17	605 S. Sharp.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	*Dwelling.....	June 17	701 S. Sharp.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	*Dwelling.....	July 19	137 E. West.....	Cigars.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Shop.....	May 29	319 W. German.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Shop.....	May 29	319 W. German.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	504 S. Hanover.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	July 5	42 S. Paca.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	July 5	42 S. Paca.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	June 26	27 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 26	27 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts and Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Seventh.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	211 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	211 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 11	308 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	June 11	308 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 11	308 S. Hanover.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	Paca and German.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Back.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	Paca and German.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 27	Paca and German.....	Shirt Waists.....	Front.....	Back.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 13	40 S. Howard.....	Kimonoes and Skirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	June 13	40 S. Howard.....	Kimonoes and Skirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 13	40 S. Howard.....	Kimonoes and Skirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 13	40 S. Howard.....	Kimonoes and Skirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 10	115 Hopkins Place.....	Kimonoes and Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	June 10	115 Hopkins Place.....	Kimonoes and Waists.....	Front.....	Back.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 10	115 Hopkins Place.....	Kimonoes and Waists.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	First.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Factory.....	June 17	115 S. Hanover.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Third.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Back.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fourth.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Fifth.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Middle.....	Sixth.....
C	Factory.....	July 2	32-38 S. Paca.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Sixth.....
C	Factory.....	June 15	306 S. Sharp.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Sixth.....
C	Factory.....	July 23	Fort Ave. and Charles.....	Shirts.....	Front.....	Front.....	Second.....
C	Dwelling.....	June 20	26 E. Heath.....	Overalls.....	Back.....	Back.....	Second.....

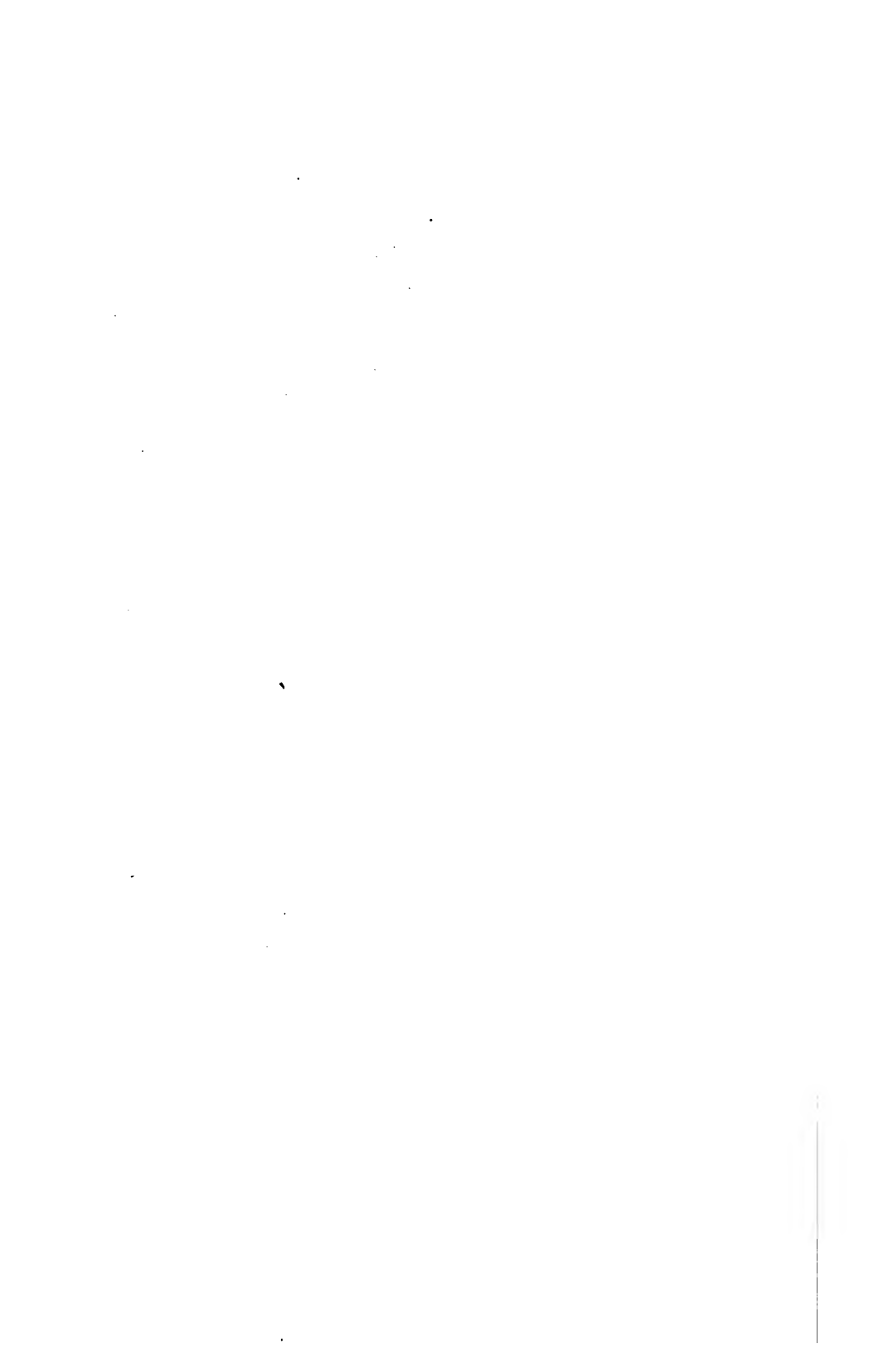
BLE 3.—DISTRICT C.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cu- bic Feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic Ft. to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number Employed Not of Family.		Condition of Work- rooms.	General Sanitary Condition.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
15x15x11	2,475	825	.....	.....	3								Clean	O.
83x52x11	47,478	420	.....	.....	30	80	1		1		3	80	Clean	O.
83x52x11	47,478	7,912	.....	.....	6						6		Clean	O.
58x19x15	18,030	901	.....	.....	20						20		Clean	O.
58x19x15	18,030	901	.....	.....		20						20	Clean	O.
83x52x11	47,478	386	.....	.....	3			14		2	3	20	Clean	O.
83x52x14	60,424	1,188	.....	.....	15	120					15	120	Clean	O.
16x20x13	3,900	1,950	.....	.....	2	19					2	19	Clean	O.
22x13x11	3,148	3,148	.....	.....	1						1		Clean	O.
19x16x10	3,040	202	.....	.....	15						15		Clean	O.
19x16x10	3,040	276	.....	.....	11						11		Clean	O.
14x12x 7	1,236	412	.....	.....	3						3		Clean	O.
6x 5x 2			.....	.....									Clean	O.
18x16x 9	2,592	1,296	.....	.....		2		1				2	Clean	O.
14x12x 9	1,512	504	.....	.....	3		1				3		Clean	O.
22x 9x10	1,980	1,980	.....	.....	1								Clean	O.
19x15x11	3,135	3,135	.....	.....	4								Clean	O.
14x15x 8	1,680	1,680	.....	.....	1								Clean	O.
11x11x 9	1,089	1,089	.....	.....	4								Clean	O.
12x18x10	2,160	2,160	.....	.....	2								Clean	O.
13x14x10	1,820	910	.....	.....	3						2		Clean	O.
40x40x10	16,000	2,666	.....	.....							3		Clean	O.
40x40x10	16,000	1,777	.....	.....		3						3	Clean	O.
40x40x10	16,000	432	.....	.....	33	4					33	4	Clean	O.
93x28x14	36,594	522	.....	.....	35	35		14		5	35	35	Clean	O.
93x28x14	36,594	1,219	.....	.....	10	20			1		10	20	Clean	O.
93x28x14	36,594	1,045	.....	.....	2	33					2	33	Clean	O.
8x16x 9	1,152	576	.....	.....	2								Clean	O.
20x13x10	3,380	1,128	.....	.....	3								Clean	O.
26x13x10	3,380	1,690	.....	.....	2								Clean	O.
13x14x 9	1,638	1,638	.....	.....	1								Clean	O.
30x16x11	5,280	1,056	.....	.....	4	1					4	1	Clean	O.
48x15x11	7,920	3,960	.....	.....	2						2		Clean	O.
48x15x11	7,920	1,584	.....	.....	1	4					1	4	Clean	O.
48x13x16	9,984	3,328	.....	.....	1	2					1	2	Clean	O.
128x22x13	36,608	1,026	.....	.....	12	7					12	7	Clean	O.
97x18x11	1,920	1,371	.....	.....		14		1				14	Clean	O.
97x18x12	20,952	4,190	.....	.....	4	1					4	1	Clean	O.
97x18x10	17,460	4,365	.....	.....		4						4	Clean	O.
136x62x12	101,184	2,800	.....	.....	11	24		7		1	11	24	Clean	O.
136x67x12	109,344	2,542	.....	.....	17	26					17	26	Clean	O.
136x67x12	109,344	546	.....	.....		200		11		2		200	Clean	O.
136x67x12	109,344	1,682	.....	.....	5	60					5	60	Clean	O.
65x23x13	19,435	747	.....	.....	1	25					1	25	Clean	O.
85x24x13	26,520	4,420	.....	.....	2	4		3			2	4	Clean	O.
85x24x13	26,520	1,060	.....	.....		25						25	Clean	O.
85x22x10	18,700	3,740	.....	.....	4	1					4	1	Clean	O.
85x24x13	26,520	1,320	.....	.....		16						16	Clean	O.
85x22x10	18,700	1,038	.....	.....		18						18	Clean	O.
74x19x13	17,278	1,234	.....	.....	4	10	1				4	10	Clean	O.
74x17x14	17,812	440	.....	.....	2	23					2	23	Clean	O.
74x19x15	20,090	5,272	.....	.....	4						4		Clean	O.
75x27x16	32,240	871	.....	.....	33	4	2				33	4	Clean	O.
136x27x16	58,752	1,725	.....	.....	5	29					5	29	Clean	O.
211x27x14	79,758	2,054	.....	.....	25	2					25	2	Clean	O.
211x27x16	91,152	828	.....	.....	3	107				1	3	107	Clean	O.
136x32x12	52,224	2,270	.....	.....	6	17		3		2	6	17	Clean	O.
106x26x16	44,066	2,204	.....	.....	5	15	5	6	3	2	5	15	Clean	O.
123x54x15	100,130	3,120	.....	.....	32		3				32		Clean	O.
127x54x15	102,870	2,571	.....	.....	40		3			1	40		Clean	O.
130x54x14	98,260	677	.....	.....	5	140	3		2		5	140	Clean	O.
130x55x14	100,100	12,321	.....	.....		80		3		1		80	Clean	O.
52x26x13	17,576	585	.....	.....		30		1				30	Clean	O.
52x26x13	17,576	1,255	.....	.....	3	11	1		1	1	3	11	Clean	O.
130x28x13	47,320	591	.....	.....	2	78	2	8	1	5	2	78	Clean	O.
105x28x14	41,160	1,327	.....	.....	9	22					9	22	Clean	O.
130x52x13	87,880	976	.....	.....	62	28	4		4		62	28	Clean	O.
130x28x14	87,360	4,368	.....	.....	2	18		2				18	Clean	O.
104x23x12	28,704	717	.....	.....		39						39	Clean	O.
84x22x15	29,920	698	.....	.....	1	40	1	2		2		40	Clean	O.
12x11x 8	1,056	1,056	.....	.....	1						1		Clean	O.



District.

Primer.



DETAILS OF INSPECTION.—

District.	Tenement-House, Dwelling or Factory Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street Location.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room in Building.	Floor on Which This Workroom is Located.
E	*Tenement...	July 8	202 Richmond.....	Clothing.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	July 8	207 Richmond.....	Clothing.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	July 8	236 Richmond.....	Clothing.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Shop.....	Oct. 22	15 E. Saratoga.....	Coats.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Shop.....	May 16	665 W. Saratoga.....	Coats.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory.....	Oct. 28	333 W. Baltimore.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Factory.....	Oct. 24	115 E. Baltimore.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Dwelling...	Aug. 8	1337 Division.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Middle...	First.....
E	Tenement...	Aug. 7	626 N. Eutaw.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Factory.....	July 19	424 W. Franklin.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory.....	July 17	525 W. Franklin.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory.....	July 17	525 W. Franklin.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Middle...	Second.....
E	Factory.....	July 17	525 W. Franklin.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	Second.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 27	939 Linden Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 27	939 Linden Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	*Dwelling...	Aug. 9	823 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	Aug. 9	827 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	Aug. 6	908 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	Aug. 5	955 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Dwelling...	July 25	1231 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	Dwelling...	July 26	1222 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	July 23	1522 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	*Dwelling...	Aug. 12	427 Robert.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	Factory....	May 15	659 W. Saratoga.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Factory....	May 15	659 W. Saratoga.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Back.....	Third.....
E	Factory....	May 15	659 W. Saratoga.....	Cigars.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory....	May 15	661 W. Saratoga.....	Cigars.....	Back....	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory....	May 22	304 W. Baltimore.....	Cloaks and Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Factory....	May 22	304 W. Baltimore.....	Cloaks and Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory....	June 6	308 W. Baltimore.....	Cloaks and Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Factory....	June 6	308 W. Baltimore.....	Cloaks and Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Fourth.....
E	Factory....	June 6	308 W. Baltimore.....	Cloaks and Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Fifth.....
E	Shop.....	July 26	311 N. Charles.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Factory....	June 13	427 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Factory....	June 13	427 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 1	507 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back.....	Second.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 1	601 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back.....	First.....
E	Dwelling...	July 13	605 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Back....	Front...	Third.....
E	Dwelling...	July 13	605 N. Eutaw.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Factory....	May 16	9 W. Fayette.....	Ladies' Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Fourth.....
E	Factory....	May 16	9 W. Fayette.....	Ladies' Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Fourth.....
E	Factory....	Aug. 9	21 W. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Fifth.....
E	Factory....	Aug. 9	21 W. Fayette.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Fifth.....
E	Dwelling...	June 28	316 N. Howard.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Back....	Front...	Third.....
E	Shop.....	Feb. 13	523 N. Howard.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Back....	Front...	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	Aug. 5	527 N. Howard.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Back....	Back....	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	July 3	830 N. Howard.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back....	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	July 3	830 N. Howard.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Factory....	June 10	618 W. Lexington.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	Aug. 1	1214 N. Liberty.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 1	1923 Linden Ave.....	Ladies' Coats.....	Front...	Back....	Second.....
E	Shop.....	Aug. 1	1923 Linden Ave.....	Ladies' Coats.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Shop.....	July 28	304 W. Madison.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back....	Third.....
E	Shop.....	July 28	304 W. Madison.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....
E	Tenement...	Aug. 1	710 Madison Ave.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back....	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	July 1	1213 McCulloh.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....
E	Dwelling...	July 1	1213 McCulloh.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Back....	Second.....
E	Shop.....	July 22	1811 Pennsylvania Ave.....	Ladies' Suits.....	Front...	Front...	First.....
E	Factory....	May 24	411 W. Baltimore.....	Neckwear.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....

TABLE 5.—DISTRICT E.—Continued.

Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cu- bic Feet in Work- room.	Number of Cubic Ft. to Each Person in This Workroom.	Families in Building.	Number of Persons in Families.	Total Number of Persons Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number Employed Not of Family.		Condition of Work- place.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
32x13x 9	4,680	1,170	2	5	4						2		Clean.
13x 8x 9											1		Clean.
28x12x10	3,360	1,680	1	2	2						1		Clean.
39x14x 9	4,914	2,457	1	8	2						1		Clean.
19x15x11	3,135	623			5						4		Clean.
38x28x10	10,640	818			10	3					9	3	Clean.
43x13x17	9,503	1,187			8						8		Clean.
18x60x11	11,880	536			19	3					19	3	Clean.
14x14x 8	1,568	1,568			1								Clean.
12x12x 9	1,350	1,350	2	8	1	1					1	1	Clean.
23x17x11	4,301	716			5						5		Clean.
19x17x10	3,230	407			8						1		Clean.
16x15x10	2,400	2,400			1		1				1		Clean.
13x11x 8	1,144	1,144			1						1		Clean.
11x 9x 8	792	792			1						1		Clean.
21x 8x 8	1,344	448			3						3		Clean.
17x11x 8	1,406	498			3						3		Clean.
14x12x 8	1,392	464	1	4	2						2		Clean.
19x 8x 8	1,248	1,248	1	4	1								Clean.
13x 7x 9	819	409	1	3	2						1		Clean.
12x11x 9	1,188	594	1	6	2								Clean.
16x13x 8	1,664	1,664	1	4	1								Clean.
13x11x11	1,573	786	1	4	1	1							Clean.
10x 4x 6	283	283	1	4	1								Clean.
15x 9x 8	1,080	540	1	6	2								Clean.
16x13x10	2,080	520				4					1	4	Clean.
15x12x10	1,800	360				5		1			5		Clean.
15x11x10	4,690	312			2	13		1			2	13	Clean.
19x16x10													Clean.
17x14x 8	1,904	380			1	4					1	4	Clean.
30x13x11	4,290	715				6						6	Clean.
19x16x10	3,040	434			7		1				7		Clean.
88x28x10	24,640	6,160			4								Clean.
88x29x10	25,520	2,552			6	4					6	4	Clean.
87x25x13	28,275	5,655			4	1					3	1	Clean.
87x25x13	28,275	7,068			4						4		Clean.
24x16x10	3,840	3,840			1								Clean.
60x29x13	20,620	2,945			2	5					2	5	Clean.
60x29x13	20,620	1,586			12	1					12	1	Clean.
21x18x10	3,780	3,780			1						1		Clean.
10x 9x 7	630	630			1								Clean.
14x11x 9	1,386	1,386	1	2	1						1		Clean.
37x15x10	5,550	1,387			2	2					2	2	Clean.
72x17x10	12,560	1,570			8						7		Clean.
20x 4x 4													Clean.
71x64x12	54,528	1,363				40						40	Clean.
64x36x12	48,648	6,949			6	1					3	1	Clean.
50x35x12													Clean.
31x17x 8	4,216	2,108	1	4	2								Clean.
15x15x 9	2,025	506			4						4		Clean.
10x13x 9	2,223	2,223		4	1								Clean.
16x12x10	1,920	1,920	1	7	1						1		Clean.
16x15x10	2,400	600			4								Clean.
42x25x10	10,500	1,310			6	2					5	2	Clean.
16x14x 8	1,792	896	1	5	2						1		Clean.
18x11x10	1,980	1,980				1						1	Clean.
16x14x10	2,240	2,240			1								Clean.
13x12x 9	1,404	1,404			1								Clean.
15x14x 9	1,890	1,890				1						1	Clean.
12x14x10	1,680	1,680	2	4	1								Clean.
16x16x10	2,560	640	1	3	2	2					2	2	Clean.
17x15x 9	2,295	1,147			2								Clean.
23x10x 8	1,840	920			1	1		1			1		Clean.
39x21x 9	7,371	737			2	8					1	8	Clean.



TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE WHERE CHILDREN WERE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Yrs. of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cigar Boxes.....	4	3	3	1	1	2
Cereals.....	1		1			
Chewing Tobacco.....		3				3
Cut Plug Tobacco.....	106	19	35	4	71	15
Cakes and Crackers.....	8	36	4	28	4	8
Castings.....	11		7		4	
Cured Hams.....	2				2	
Cotton Duck and Belting.....	1	17		4	1	13
Cotton Duck and Rope.....	105	122	34	46	71	76
Cotton Duck.....	61	69	22	23	39	46
Chewing Gum.....	2	22		7	2	15
Decorating.....	1		1			
Drugs.....	3	9		3	3	6
Dresses.....		3		1		2
Dyeing and Cleaning.....	1	4		2	1	2
Dies.....	5	1			5	1
Electrical Work.....	12		5		7	
Electrotyping.....	2				2	
Embroidery.....	2	12	2	6		6
Engraving.....	3				3	
Elevators.....	2				2	
Furniture.....	58		16		42	
Flavoring Extracts.....	1	4		2	1	2
Fertilizers.....	4	1	2		2	1
Fancy Goods.....	19	20	4	7	15	13
Floral Designs.....	1				1	
Gas Meters.....	13		5		8	
Gas Fixtures.....	6				6	
Go-carts and Reed Goods.....	27		8		19	
Galvanized Buckets.....	2		1		1	
Gold Leaf.....	1				1	
Game Boards and Tables.....	2		1		1	
Horse Shoes.....	4		1		3	
Harness.....	16	3	3	1	13	2
Hair Tonic.....	1		1			
Hats.....	5	1			5	1
Hats, Straw.....	19	40	6	7	13	33
Hat Frames.....	1				1	
Iron Safes.....	2		1		1	
Ice Cream.....	5		1		4	
Job Printing.....	90	11	11	4	79	7
Jewelry.....	12		1		11	
Kimonos.....		1				1
Labels.....	58	1	11		47	1

TABLE No. 4.—Continued.
CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE WHERE CHILDREN WERE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Yrs. of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lithographing.....	4	2	1		3	2
Leather Goods.....	5		1		4	
Millinery.....	7	12	1	2	6	10
Machinery.....	7		1		6	
Monuments and Tombstones.....	1				1	
Mouldings and Screens.....	6		4		2	
Mirrors.....	1				1	
Newspapers.....	16		1		15	
Neckwear.....	2	4		1	2	3
Net and Twine.....	8	51	7	37	1	14
Optical Goods.....	1				1	
Overalls.....	1	3			1	3
Oiled Clothing.....	1	2			1	2
Oils and Greases.....	1				1	
Ornaments.....	11	32	6	9	5	23
Ornamental Glass.....	1				1	
Paints, Oils, etc.....	4	2		1	4	1
Picture Frames, etc.....	39		17		22	
Perfumery.....	2	3			2	3
Plumbing.....	14		2		12	
Plaster Casts.....	1				1	
Paper Bags.....	12	16	1	1	11	15
Pottery.....	3	2	3			2
Pianos.....	19		4		15	
Plated Ware.....	3		1		2	
Painting.....	1				1	
Paper-Hanging.....	1				1	
Plumbers' Supplies.....	5		2		3	
Pipes.....	5		1		4	
Patterns.....	1		1			
Printers' Rollers.....	1				1	
Pickles.....	1				1	
Repairing and Cleaning.....	4		1		3	
Roofing and Spouting.....	6		1		5	
Rugs.....	1				1	
Ranges and Stoves.....	10		2		8	
Repairing Cars.....	12		2		10	
Rubber Stamps and Printing-Presses.....	5	2	2	1	3	1
Skirts.....	1				1	
Silverware.....	8				8	
Sheet Iron and Metal Goods..	22	2	4		18	2
Shirt Waists.....		1				1

TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE WHERE CHILDREN WERE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Yrs. of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Shirt Waists and Shirt Waist Suits.....		5				5
Stationery.....	9	1	2		7	1
Show Cards.....	1				1	
Shoes.....	26	10	6	3	20	7
Stereotype Cuts.....	1				1	
Structural Iron Work.....	2				2	
Signs.....	2	1	1		1	1
Shirts.....	61	207	18	50	43	157
Sash Doors and Blinds.....	4				4	
Spices and Extracts.....	2	17	1	9	1	8
Syrups.....	1				1	
Snuff.....	7	12	2	5	5	7
Show Cases and Barroom Fixtures.....	6		1		5	
Stencils and Rubber Stamps.....	1				1	
Soaps, etc.....	2	1	1		1	1
Solder.....		4		2		2
Shirts, Drawers and Overalls.....	2		1		1	
Stone Cutting.....	1				1	
Tiling.....	2				2	
Tacks and Nails.....	9		3		6	
Tin Cans.....	102	65	37	21	65	44
Trunks.....	7		2		5	
Tinware.....	60	41	11	5	49	36
Tables.....	5		1		4	
Toys.....	2		2			
Tool Grinding.....	1				1	
Type.....		1				1
Tin Stoppers and Paper Pie Plates.....		1				1
Twine and Lamp Wicks.....	20	44	12	12	8	32
Umbrellas.....	28	28	6	4	22	24
Upholstering.....	1				1	
Veneering.....	9		1		8	
Whiskey.....	1				1	
Window Shades.....	5		2		3	
Wire Springs.....	1				1	
Wood Mantels.....	4		3		1	
Wood Carving.....	1				1	
Grand Total.....	2,188	1,781	641	571	1,547	1,210

Table No. 5 shows the number of children employed in stores and offices inspected in Baltimore City by districts. The total number under 16 years of age employed is 1,313 females and 458 males, and the total number of children under 14 years is 287 males and 71 females. Of course, the largest number is shown as employed in retail stores, numbering a total of 1,306, of which 445 are females; while 156 are employed in wholesale houses, of which 5 are females, and 309 are employed in offices, of which 8 are females. The largest number employed is shown to be in District E, where the retail stores abound. The figures in this table are by no means startling, and it is only to be regretted that the number employed under 14 years of age is so large.

TABLE NO. 5.

**CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES
AND OFFICES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN BUILDINGS
INSPECTED, BY SEX AND AGE.**

PLACES WHERE CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED.	Total Number of Children Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Total Number of Children Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.		Number of Chil- dren Employed Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.		Total Number of Chil- dren in					
							Whole- sale Stores.		Retail Stores.		Offices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
DISTRICT A—												
Wholesale Stores.....	20		4		16		20					
Retail Stores.....	57	25	15	4	42	21			57	25		
Offices.....	35		3		32						35	
DISTRICT B—												
Wholesale Stores.....	12	2	2		10	2	12	2				
Retail Stores.....	99	42	22	6	77	36			99	42		
Offices.....	6		1		5						6	
DISTRICT C—												
Wholesale Stores.....	63	1	12		51	1	63	1				
Retail Stores.....	33	9	10	3	23	6			33	9		
Offices.....	31		10		21						31	
DISTRICT D—												
Wholesale Stores.....												
Retail Stores.....	89	44	22	16	67	28			89	44		
Offices.....	5	1			5	1					5	1
DISTRICT E—												
Wholesale Stores.....	56	2	11		45	2	56	2				
Retail Stores.....	541	320	132	42	409	278			541	320		
Offices.....	220	7	34		186	7					220	7
DISTRICT F—												
Wholesale Stores.....												
Retail Stores.....	12	3			12	3			12	3		
Offices.....												
DISTRICT G—												
Wholesale Stores.....												
Retail Stores.....	30	2	9		21	2			30	2		
Offices.....	4				4						4	
Total.....	1313	458	287	71	1026	387	151	5	861	445	301	8

Table No. 6 shows that the number of children employed at various occupations in the places visited by the inspectors in the counties of Maryland, the total number under 16 years of age being 728 males and 444 females, of which 182 were males and 108 females under 14 years of age. The largest number of children found at work was in Allegany County, with Washington County second. It will be seen that the largest number of children employed in any single industry in the counties is in coal mining in Allegany, but it should be remembered, as heretofore stated, that most of the mills in Baltimore County are reported in Baltimore City figures. Washington County leads with 28 females under 14 years of age, and Allegany with 52 males under 14 years of age. The figures in full are as follows:

TABLE No. 6.
 CHILDREN EMPLOYED AT VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN PLACES
 INSPECTED IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND,
 BY SEX AND AGE.

OCCUPATIONS AND PLACES IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Y'rs of Age.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
ALLEGANY COUNTY—						
Printing.....	2				2	
Making Bricks.....	36				36	
Tinplate.....	20		7		13	
Beer Brewing.....	15		2		13	
Silk Thread.....	33	77	10	22	23	55
Rail Making.....	8		2		6	
Machinery.....	3		1		2	
Glassware.....	34	1	13	1	21	
Dyeing.....	1		1			6
Decorating Glass.....	1	2			1	2
Flour Milling.....	1				1	
Medical Preparations.....	1				1	
Bread and Cake Baking.....	1				1	
Coal Mining.....	110		14		96	
Retail Stores.....	8				8	
Messenger Service.....	3		2		1	
Total.....	277	86	52	23	225	63
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—						
Oyster and Crab Packing.....		2		1		1
Wheelwright.....	1				1	
Printing.....	3				3	
Barber.....	1				1	
Retail Stores.....	23		4		19	
Total.....	28	2	4	1	24	1
BALTIMORE COUNTY—						
Cotton Duck.....	10	6	4	2	6	4
Cotton Towels, etc.....	10	8	2	1	8	7
Woolens.....	23	29	2	3	21	26
Silk.....		8				8
Total.....	43	51	8	6	35	45
CARROLL COUNTY—						
Retail Stores.....	3				3	
Making Shirts.....		14		2		12
Woolens.....	9	11	2	5	7	6
Total.....	12	25	2	7	10	18

TABLE No. 6.—Continued.
CHILDREN EMPLOYED AT VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN PLACES
INSPECTED IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND,
BY SEX AND AGE.

OCCUPATIONS AND PLACES IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Y ^r s of Age.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
DORCHESTER COUNTY—						
Making Shirts.....	2	28	1	3	1	25
Tin Cans.....	11		1		10	
Baskets.....	5				5	
Total.....	18	28	2	3	16	25
FREDERICK COUNTY—						
Printing.....	4				4	
Canning Fruits and Vege- tables.....	8				8	
Making Brushes.....	6		1		5	
Retail Stores.....	9		1		8	
Total.....	27		2		25	
CECIL COUNTY—						
Damask Cloth.....	1	3	1			3
HARFORD COUNTY—						
Boxes and Shooks.....	5		2		3	
Damask Cloth.....	6	7	1	1	5	6
Underwear.....		5		1		4
Tin Cans.....	12		4		8	
Total.....	23	12	7	2	16	10
HOWARD COUNTY—						
Cotton Duck.....	19	23	9	6	10	17
Cotton Cloth.....	50	40	30	10	20	30
Total.....	69	63	39	16	30	47
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—						
Cotton Duck.....	9	10	4	1	5	9
Night Robes.....	2	10	1		1	10
Total.....	11	20	5	1	6	19
SOMERSET COUNTY—						
Shirts.....	1	23		14	1	9
Shirts and Overalls.....		6		3		3
Boxes.....	9		8		1	
Shoes.....	1				1	
Retail Stores.....	11	1			11	1
Messenger Service.....	2				2	
Lunchroom.....	1				1	
Total.....	25	30	8	17	17	13

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED AT VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN PLACES
INSPECTED IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND,
BY SEX AND AGE.

OCCUPATIONS AND PLACES IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE EMPLOYED.	Children Employed Under 16 Years of Age.		Children Employed Under 14 Years of Age.		Children Employed Between 14 and 16 Y'rs of Age.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
TALBOT COUNTY—						
Shirts.....		8		1		7
WASHINGTON COUNTY—						
Beer, etc.....	1				1	
Bicycles and Automobiles..	17		1		16	
Couches and Bed Springs..	3		1		2	
Furniture.....	8				8	
Gloves, etc.....	1	5	1			5
Hosiery.....	36	54	25	16	11	38
Pipe Organs.....	4		1		3	
Printing.....	2	13		7	2	6
Silk Ribbons.....		6		1		5
Skirts and Waists.....		5		2		3
Tables.....	34		12		22	
Underwear.....	17	20	6	2	11	18
Wheels, Spokes, etc.....	5		3		2	
Wooden Boxes.....	1				1	
Total.....	129	103	50	28	79	75
WICOMICO COUNTY—						
Bundling Wood.....	7				7	
Shirts.....	2	10	1	3	1	7
Total.....	9	10	1	3	8	7
WORCESTER COUNTY—						
Wooden Dishes, etc.....	2	3			2	3
Baskets, etc.....	51				51	
Shirts.....	1				1	
Whips.....	1				1	
Retail Store.....	1		1			
Total.....	56	3	1		55	3
Grand Total.....	728	444	182	108	546	336

728
1172

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS IN CITY BY DISTRICTS

For convenience of inspection we have divided the city into districts, corresponding with the boundaries of the districts utilized in making inspections of sweatshops and factories under the "Sweatshop" Law, as follows:

District A.—Both sides of Baltimore Street, South to the Basin, and East side of South Street to the Eastern city limits.

District B.—From Baltimore Street, North to North Avenue, and from North Street East to the Eastern city limits.

District C.—South of Baltimore Street to the Harbor, and West of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D.—West of Fremont Avenue to the Western city limits, and North from the South line of the city limits to North Avenue.

District E.—From North Avenue to Baltimore Street, both sides, and from North Street West to Fremont Avenue.

District F.—North of North Avenue, West of North Street to the Western city limits.

District G.—East of North Street to Eastern city limits, and North of North Avenue to city limits.

DISTRICT A.

Number of places visited—1,672.

Character of buildings—Factories 171, dwellings 205, tenements 5, stores 1,226, yards 6, warehouses 13, banks 5, offices 41.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufacturing 381, wholesale 108, wholesale and retail 87, retail 895, other businesses 201.

Total number of persons employed—Males 10,393, females 2,573, of whom there were under 16 years of age, 581 males and 370 females; under 14 years of age, 185 males and 129 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—in manufacturing industries \$3.62; in stores, offices, etc., \$3.03 per week.

Degree of intelligence of children engaged—In manufactures only fair, in stores, etc., very good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 3 hours in 3 places, 4 hours in 3 places, 5 hours in 5, 6 hours in 14, 7 hours in 10, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 8 hours in 51, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 17, 9 hours in 97, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 14, 10 hours in 128, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 11 hours in 7, 12 hours in 17, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 13 hours in 6, 14 hours in 1, 15 hours in 1. Those engaged in stores and like places work— $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1 place, 3 hours in 10, 4 hours in 4, 5 hours in 9, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 3, 6 hours in 13, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 7 hours in 15, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in 11, 8 hours in 69, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 19, 9 hours in 118, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 26, 10 hours in 135, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 4, 11 hours in 63, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 10, 12 hours in 160, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 13, 13 hours in 113, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 8, 14 hours in 121, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 12, 15 hours in 118, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 15, 16 hours in 88, $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 9, 17 hours in 65, $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 9, 18 hours in 47, $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2.

General sanitary conditions reported—In manufacturing places, bad 1, good 380. In stores and other places, fair.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT A.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bottle Stoppers.....	40	23	18	7
Buckles.....	1	1	1	1
Belting.....		4		1
Bread and Cake.....	2	1	1	
Bicycle Repairs.....		1		
Baking Powder.....	8	18	5	7
Burlap and Cotton Bags.....	4	6	1	2
Caskets.....	5	1	1	
Children's Dresses.....		11		4
Carbonated Water.....	1			
Canning Fruits, etc.....	2			
Candy.....	6	84	1	37
Chairs.....	13	1	1	
China-ware.....	36	4	16	2
Coat Pads.....	2	54	1	19
Chemicals.....		6		1
Coffee Roasting.....		5		
Copper Refining.....	13		1	
Elevators.....	1			
Furniture.....	37		9	
Flavoring Extracts.....	1	4		2
Fertilizers.....	4	1	2	
Harness.....	1			
Iron Castings.....	1			
Dyeing and Bleaching.....	1	4		2
Job Printing.....	2			
Machinery.....	2			
Millinery.....	2	4	1	
Oiled Clothing.....	1	2		
Oils and Grease.....	1			
Paper Boxes.....		25		11
Paper Bags.....	4			
Printing and Lithographing.....	3		1	
Paints.....	1			
Roofing & Spouting.....	2			
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	3			
Shoes.....	7	4	2	1
Spices and Extracts.....	2	17	1	9
Stoves and Ranges.....	7		1	
Syrups.....	1			
Tacks.....	7		3	
Tin Cans.....	74	57	27	19
Trunks.....	2		2	
Tinware.....	2			
Tin Plates and Tops.....	1	8		
Upholstering.....	1			
Veneering.....	9		1	
Wood Mantels.....	4		3	
Wooden Boxes.....	152		63	
Total.....	469	345	163	125

DISTRICT B.

Number of places visited—3,754.

Character of buildings—For manufactures: dwellings 653, factories 335, tenements 74; stores 2,633, offices 19, warehouses 1, yards 26, elevators 1, banks 6, market stalls 6.

Character of business places inspected—Manufacturing 1,062, retail stores 2,181, wholesale 75, wholesale and retail 58, other businesses 378.

Total number of persons employed—Males 12,695, females 3,809, of whom there were under 16 years of age 371 males and 233 females, and under 14 years of age 78 males and 61 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.50, in stores, offices, etc., \$3.10 per week.

Degree of intelligence of children engaged—In manufactures fair only, and in stores fair.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 2 hours in 6 places, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 3 hours in 4, 4 hours in 7, 5 hours in 3, 6 hours in 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 7 hours in 6, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 8 hours in 157, $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 21, $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 1, 9 hours in 247, $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 4, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 35, $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 6, 10 hours in 249, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 7, 11 hours in 17, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 12 hours in 75, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 13 hours in 49, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 14 hours in 97, 15 hours in 7, 16 hours in 1, and 45 places are reported to work from 5 to 14 hours. In stores and offices the hours of work are—2 hours in 1 place, 3 hours in 1, 4 hours in 3, 5 hours in 1, 6 hours in 2, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 7 hours in 14, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 8 hours in 87, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 16, 9 hours in 283, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 18, 10 hours in 391, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 7, 11 hours in 112, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 4, 12 hours in 380, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 3, 13 hours in 323, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 5, 14 hours in 651, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 3, 15 hours in 179, 16 hours in 112, 17 hours in 71, 18 hours in 15, and in 7 places from 8 to 15 hours.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT B.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Artificial Flowers.....	1	9		3
Brass Work.....	14		4	
Books.....	2		1	
Bricks.....	3			
Bread, Cakes and Pies.....	9	2	2	1
Bedding.....	7			
Bar, Office and Bank Fixtures.....	3			
Brushes.....	1			
Cotton Duck and Belting.....	1	17		4
Chairs.....	2			
Candies.....	3	52	2	15
Coat Pads.....	2	23		11
Contracting.....	3			
Children's Dresses.....		5		
Chewing Gum.....	2	22		7
Furniture.....	13		3	
Floral Designs.....	1			
Gas Meters and Ranges.....	1		1	
Gold Leaf.....	1			
Game Boards and Tables.....	2		1	
Horseshoes.....	1			
Hat Frames.....	1			
Ice Cream.....	3		1	
Job Printing.....	42	8	6	2
Leather Goods.....	5		1	
Labels.....	36	1	4	
Mirrors.....	1			
Millinery.....	1	8		2
Machinery.....	2			
Ornamental Glass.....	1			
Oyster and Fruit Packing.....		3		
Perfumery.....	1			

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT B.—
Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pipes.....	5	.....	1	.....
Patterns.....	1	.....	1	.....
Plated Ware.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Paper Boxes.....	1	16	.....	4
Picture Frames.....	2	.....	2	.....
Pants.....	1	1	1	.....
Pianos.....	10	.....	1	.....
Printers' Rollers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Repairing, Dyeing and Scouring...	1	.....	1	.....
Rubber Stamps and Printing- Presses.....	5	2	2	1
Shoes.....	17	6	4	2
Silverware.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Solder.....	.....	4	.....	2
Shirt Waists and Shirt Waist Suits.	.....	5	.....	.....
Stationery.....	8	1	2	.....
Shirts, Drawers and Overalls.....	2	.....	1	.....
Tin Cans.....	14	2	8	1
Toys.....	2	.....	2	.....
Tinware.....	2	.....	1	.....
Tool Grinding.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tacks and Nails.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Type.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tin Stoppers and Paper Pie Plates.	.....	1	.....	.....
Umbrellas.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wagons and Carriages.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wooden Boxes.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Wood Carving.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	254	189	53	55

DISTRICT C.

Number of places visited—1,949.

Character of buildings—For manufactures: factories 334, dwellings 174, tenements 4; stores 1,359, offices 59, yards 12, warehouses 3, banks 3.

Character of business places—Manufacturing 513, retail stores 888, wholesale stores 291, wholesale and retail stores 56, other businesses 201.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.74; in stores, offices, etc., \$3.40 per week.

Total number of persons employed—Males 18,342, females 4,327, of whom there were under 16 years of age 677 males and 343 females, and under 14 years of age 194 males and 127 females.

Degree of intelligence of children—In manufactures fair, in stores, etc., good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 2 hours in 1 place, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 4 hours in 3, 7 hours in 2, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 8 hours in 59, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 18, 9 hours in 145, $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 30, $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 2, 10 hours in 138, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 4, 11 hours in 13, 12 hours in 40, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 13 hours in 17, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 3, 14 hours in 21, 15 hours in 4, 16 hours in 2, 17 hours in 3, 18 hours in 1. In stores, offices, etc.—6 hours in 2 places, 7 hours in 8, 8 hours in 40, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 20, 9 hours in 137, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 25, 10 hours in 201, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 11, 11 hours in 58, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 6, 12 hours in 158, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 7, 13 hours in 100, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 9, 14 hours in 227, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 9, 15 hours in 145, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 5, 16 hours in 106, $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 5, 17 hours in 53, $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 18 hours in 31, $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 19 hours in 64.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT C.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brushes.....	23	1	9	1
Bitters and Extracts.....	2			
Boxes (Paper).....	11	35	4	13
Bottles.....	39	3		
Baskets.....	1		1	
Bread and Cake.....	4			
Bricks.....	2			
Building Materials.....	1		1	
Boot and Shoe Uppers.....	2			
Brass Tools.....	1		1	
Bookbinding.....	2		1	
Cigar Boxes.....	4	3	3	1
Candy.....	2	12	1	5
Cereals.....	1		1	
Chewing Tobacco.....		3		
Cut-Plug Tobacco.....	106	19	35	4
Cakes and Crackers.....	8	36	4	28
Castings.....	3		2	
Chairs.....	4		1	
Coffee Roasting.....	3		2	
Cured Hams.....	2			
Clothing.....	2		1	
Dies.....	3	1		
Drugs.....	2	5		3
Elevators.....	1			
Furniture.....	7		4	
Go-Carts and Reed Goods.....	27		8	
Horseshoes.....	1		1	
Harness.....	12	3	3	1
Job Printing.....	18		3	
Labels.....	22		7	
Lithographing.....	1	2		
Machinery.....	2		1	
Machine Belting.....	1	1		

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT C.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Net and Twine.....	8	51	7	37
Ornaments.....	11	32	6	9
Pottery.....	3	2	3	
Pianos.....	9		3	
Platedware.....	2		1	
Picture Frames.....	26		11	
Paper,Bags.....	1	2		
Paints.....	2			
Painting.....	1			
Plumbing.....	9		2	
Ranges and Stoves.....	3		1	
Roofing and Spouting.....	1			
Snuff.....	7	12	2	5
Shirts.....	2			
Show Cases and Barroom Fixtures.....	3		1	
Straw Hats.....	19	35	6	7
Sheet-Metal Goods.....	21	2	4	
Stencils and Rubber Stamps.....	1			
Safes.....	2		1	
Tinware.....	53	32	10	5
Trunks.....	5			
Tin Cans.....	2	2		
Tables.....	5		1	
Umbrellas and Parasols.....	15	25	4	4
Window Shades.....	3		2	
Wagons.....	2		1	
Wire Springs.....	1			
Wooden Boxes.....	7		1	
Total.....	544	319	161	123

DISTRICT D.

Number of places visited—1,799.

Character of buildings—Factories 141, dwellings 354, tenements 1, stores 1,238, offices 21, warehouses 2, yards 40, stables 2.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufactures 496, retail stores 1,126, wholesale stores 12, wholesale and retail stores 13, other businesses 152.

Total number of persons employed—Males 10,694, females 3,178, of whom there were under 16 years of age 456 males, 363 females, and under 14 years of age 141 males and 118 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.83; in stores, offices, etc., \$2.39.

Degree of intelligence of children—In manufactures ordinary, in stores, offices, etc., good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 6 hours in 1 place, 7 hours in 1, 8 hours in 57, 8½ hours in 3, 9 hours in 103, 9½ hours in 8, 10 hours in 120, 10½ hours in 1, 11 hours in 23, 12 hours in 41, 13 hours in 21, 13½ hours in 1, 14 hours in 54, 15 hours in 21, 16 hours in 21, 17 hours in 4, 18 hours in 1. In stores, offices, etc.—3 hours in 1 place, 4 hours in 2, 6 hours in 2, 7 hours in 2, 7½ hours in 2, 8 hours in 9, 8½ hours in 3, 9 hours in 95, 9½ hours in 3, 10 hours in 95, 10½ hours in 7, 11 hours in 83, 11½ hours in 1, 12 hours in 158, 12½ hours in 3, 14 hours in 241, 14½ hours in 3, 15 hours in 226, 16 hours in 145, 16½ hours in 2, 17 hours in 47, 18 hours in 15, 19 hours in 2.

Sanitary conditions—In manufactures, 6 bad, 10 fair, 480 good.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT D.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Buttons, Buckles and Slides.....	52	35	19	15
Brushes.....	14	2	2	1
Bread and Cake.....	8		2	
Boxes, Wooden.....	12	1	3	
Bricks.....	2		1	
Bottles.....	75	4	21	
Baby Carriages and Chairs.....	14		10	
Castings.....	7		5	
Coat Pads.....	1	66		17
Cigars and Tobacco.....	4		1	
Candies.....	8	49	4	24
Carpets.....	8		4	
Curled Hair.....	63	8	25	6
Fancy Goods.....	19	20	4	7
Galvanized Buckets.....	2		1	
Hats.....	3			
Horseshoes.....	1			
Job Printing.....	2			
Machinery.....	1			
Monuments and Tombstones.....	1			
Mouldings and Screens.....	6		4	
Paints.....		2		1
Picture Frames.....	7		2	
Paper-Hanging.....	1			
Plumbers' Supplies.....	5		2	
Show Cases.....	3			
Shoes.....	1			
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	1			
Soaps, etc.....	2	1	1	
Shirts.....	14	129	2	31
Repairing Cars.....	11		2	
Repairing and Cleaning.....	1			
Roofing and Spouting.....	1			
Tin and Sheet Iron Work.....	2	1		
Tin Cans.....	3		1	
Wagons and Carriages.....	2			
Total.....	357	318	116	102

DISTRICT E.

Number of places visited—2,652.

Character of buildings—Factories 402, dwellings 335, tenement 1, stores 1,605, offices 220, apartments 2, stables 17, garages 4, libraries 2, banks 18, yards 25, studios 4, warehouses 16, college 1.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufacturing 738, wholesale stores 120, wholesale and retail stores 84, retail stores 1,181, other businesses 529.

Total number of persons employed—Males 21,180, females 9,746, of which number there were under 16 years of age 1,165 males and 682 females, and under 14 years of age 251 males and 125 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.77; in stores, offices, etc., \$3.34.

Degree of intelligence of children engaged—In manufactures only fair, and in stores, etc., good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 6 hours in 2 places, 7 hours in 19, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 5, 8 hours in 121, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 43, $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 1, 9 hours in 181, $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 2, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 41, $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 2, 10 hours in 122, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 7, $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours in 1, 11 hours in 14, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 12 hours in 28, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 13 hours in 2, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 14 hours in 5, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 15 hours in 3, 16 hours in 3, 17 hours in 1, 18 hours in 1. In stores, offices, etc.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1 place, 3 hours in 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 5 hours in 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 6 hours in 13, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 4, 7 hours in 40, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 34, 8 hours in 158, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 78, 9 hours in 363, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 74, 10 hours in 249, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 42, 11 hours in 74, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 12, 12 hours in 181, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 14, 13 hours in 37, $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 13, 14 hours in 111, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 14, 15 hours in 95, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 4, 16 hours in 77, $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 17 hours in 22, $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 18 hours in 20, $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 20 hours in 1.

General sanitary conditions—In manufacturing places 25 bad, 76 fair, 609 good.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT E.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Badges.....	1			
Boxes, Paper.....	1	8		1
Brushes.....	1			
Babies' Caps.....	1		1	
Buggy Tops.....	1		1	
Bread and Cakes.....	10		2	
Brass Work.....	1			
Candy.....	13	17	3	7
Confectionery.....	2			
Carriages.....	1			
Clothing.....	12	2	4	1
Cigars and Tobacco.....	3		1	
Carpentering.....	1			
Contractors.....	2			
Decorating.....	1		1	
Drugs.....	1	4		
Dresses.....		3		1
Electrical Work.....	12		5	
Electrotyping.....	2			
Embroidery.....	2	12	2	6
Engraving.....	3			
Furniture.....	1			
Gas Meters.....	12		4	
Gas Fixtures.....	6			
Horseshoes.....	1			
Harness.....	3			
Hair Tonic.....	1		1	
Hats.....	2	1		
Hats, Straw.....		5		
Job Printing.....	26	3	2	2
Jewelry.....	12		1	

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT E.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Millinery.....	4			
Newspapers.....	16		1	
Neckwear.....	2	4		1
Optical Goods.....	1			
Overalls.....	1	3		
Picture Frames.....	4		2	
Paints, Oils, etc.....	1			
Perfumery.....	1	3		
Plumbing.....	2			
Plaster Casts.....	1			
Repairing and Cleaning.....	2			
Roofing and Spouting.....	2		1	
Rugs.....	1			
Seals and Stamps.....	2			
Skirts.....	1			
Silverware.....	6			
Sheet Iron.....	1			
Shirt Waists.....		1		
Stationery.....	1			
Show Cards.....	1			
Shoes.....	1			
Stereotype Cuts.....	1			
Structural Iron Work.....	2			
Signs.....	2	1	1	
Shirts.....	45	78	16	19
Tiling.....	2			
Umbrellas.....	12	3	2	
Whiskey.....	1			
Window Shades.....	2			
Total.....	253	148	51	38

DISTRICT F.

Number of places visited—355.

Character of buildings—Factories 33, dwellings 53, stores 259, offices 2, yards 7, bank 1.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufactures 86, retail stores 219, wholesale stores 1, wholesale and retail stores 2, other businesses 47.

Total number of persons employed—Males 3,579, females 1,808, of which there were under 16 years of age 212 males and 242 females, and 69 males and 82 females under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$4.32; in stores, offices, etc., \$4.57 per week.

Degree of intelligence of children—In factories and stores only fair.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 8 hours in 12 places, $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 9 hours in 19, 10 hours in 27, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, 11 hours in 4, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 12 hours in 5, 13 hours in 5, 14 hours in 7. In stores, etc.—7 hours in 1 place, 8 hours in 1, 9 hours in 1, 10 hours in 24, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 11 hours in 5, 12 hours in 68, 13 hours in 17, 14 hours in 54, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 5, 15 hours in 41, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 2, 16 hours in 31, $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 17 hours in 7, 18 hours in 5, 19 hours in 1.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT F.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cotton Duck.....	61	69	22	23
Cutting Stone.....	1			
Cotton Duck Rope.....	105	122	34	46
Ice Cream and Dairy.....	2			
Plumbing.....	1			
Railway Cars.....	1			
Tin Cans.....	9	4	1	1
Twine and Lamp Wicks.....	20	44	12	12
Total.....	200	239	69	82

DISTRICT G.

Number of places visited—333.

Character of buildings—Factories 34, dwellings 49, stores 239, offices 5, yards 6.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufactures 83, wholesale 2, retail 214, other businesses 34.

Total number of persons employed—Males 987, females 284, of which there were under 16 years of age 38 males and 6 females, and 10 males under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.78, and in stores, offices, etc., \$3.45 per week.

Degree of intelligence of children—Good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 8 hours in 9 places, 8½ hours in 2, 9 hours in 26, 9½ hours in 2, 10 hours in 11, 11 hours in 3, 11½ hours in 3, 12½ hours in 1, 13 hours in 6, 14 hours in 4. In stores, offices, etc.—6 hours in 1 place, 8 hours in 2, 9 hours in 5, 9½ hours in 1, 10 hours in 19, 11 hours in 18, 12 hours in 41, 13 hours in 37, 14 hours in 67, 15 hours in 32, 16 hours in 19, 17 hours in 3, 18 hours in 4, 19 hours in 1.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES IN DISTRICT G.

INDUSTRIES.	Number Em- ployed Under 16 Years of Age.		Number Em- ployed Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Books and Pamphlets.....		1		
Cigars.....	1			
Carriages.....	1			
Curled Hair and Bristles.....	1	2	1	
Kimonos.....		1		
Pickles.....	1			
Total.....	4	4	1	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Number of places visited—31.

Character of buildings and places—Factories 14, yard 1, mines 9.

Character of business in places inspected—Factories 15, coal mines 9, stores 6, office 1.

Total number of persons employed—Males 4,256, females 546, of which number there were under 16 years of age 276 males and 86 females, and under 14 years 52 males and 23 females.

Average weekly earnings of children 16 years of age—In manufacturing and mining \$4.46 per week, and for stores and mercantile establishments \$3.00 per week.

Degree of intelligence in all classes—Very good.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 8 hours in 2 places, 9 hours in 3, 10 hours in 17, 10¼ hours in 1, 10½ hours in 1. In stores, etc.—9 hours in 2 places, 9½ hours in 2, 10 hours in 3.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Number of places visited—19.

Character of buildings—Factories 4, stores 12, offices 3.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufactures 2, retail stores 12, other businesses 3.

Total number of persons employed—Males 77, females 40, of which number there were under 16 years of age 28 males and 2 females, and under 14 years of age 4 males and 1 female.

Degree of intelligence of children—Only fair.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In factories \$2.33, and in stores, etc., \$2.20 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 8 hours in 1 place, 9 hours in 1, 10 hours in 2. In stores, etc.—9 hours in 2 places, 10 hours in 10, 10½ hours in 1, 11 hours in 2, 12 hours in 3, 14 hours in 2.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Number of places visited—5.

Character of buildings—Mills 5.

Character of business in places inspected—Cotton, silk and woolen mills 5.

Total number of persons employed—Males 458, females 335, of whom there were under 16 years of age 43 males and 51 females, and under 14 years, 8 males and 6 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years—\$4.72.

Hours of labor required per day—10 hours in 5 places.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Number of places visited—6.

Character of buildings in places inspected—Manufactures 3, stores 3.

Total number of persons employed—Males 182, females 122, of which number there were under 16 years of age 12 males and 25 females, and 7 females under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$3.75, and in stores, etc., \$2.00 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 10 hours in 2 places, 11 hours in 1. In stores—10 hours in 1 place, 11 hours in 1, 12 hours in 1.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Number of places visited—2.

Character of buildings—Factories 2.

Character of business—Manufactures 2.

Total number of persons employed—Males 2, females 50, of whom there were under 16 years 1 male and 3 females, and 1 male and 1 female under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children—\$2.37 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—9 hours in 1 place, 9½ hours in 1.

CECIL COUNTY.

Number of places visited—1.

Character of building—Factory 1.

Character of business—Manufacturing 1.

Total number of persons employed—Males 25, females

25, of which number there were under 16 years of age 1 male and 3 females, and 1 male under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children—\$2.56 per week.

Hours of labor per day—10 hours.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of places visited—7.

Character of buildings—Factories 7.

Character of business—Manufacturing 7.

Total number of persons employed—Males 97, females 251, of whom there were under 16 years of age 18 males and 28 females, and 2 males and 3 females under 14 years of age.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—\$2.90 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—9½ hours in 3 places, 10 hours in 3, 10½ hours in 1.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Number of places visited—23.

Character of buildings—Factories 5, dwellings 18.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufacturing 5, retail stores 18.

Total number of persons employed—Males 451, females 243, of whom there were under 16 years of age 46 males and 37 females, and under 14 years of age 16 males and 21 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$2.83, and in stores \$2.34 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 10 hours in 5 places. In stores—10 hours in 12 places, 18 hours in 1.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Number of places visited—4.

Character of buildings—Factories 4.

Character of business—Manufacturing 4.

Total number of persons employed—281 males and 168 females, of whom there were under 16 years of age 23 males and 12 females, and under 14 years of age 7 males and 2 females.

Average weekly earnings of children—\$4.72.

Hours of labor required per day—9½ hours in 1 place,
10 hours in 2, 10½ hours in 1.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Number of places visited—2.

Character of buildings—Mills 2.

Character of business—Manufacturing 2.

Total number of persons employed—Males 222, females 528, of which number there were under 16 years of age 39 males and 63 females, and under 14 years of age 39 males and 16 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years—\$3.32.

Hours of labor required per day—10 hours in 1 place,
10½ hours in 1.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Number of places visited—2.

Character of buildings—Mill 1, factory 1.

Character of business—Manufactures 2.

Total number of persons employed—Males 150, females 173, of whom there were under 16 years of age 11 males and 20 females, and under 14 years of age 5 males and 1 female.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—\$3.33.

Hours of labor required per day—9½ hours in 1 place,
10 hours in 1.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Number of places visited—22.

Character of buildings—Factories 7, dwellings 13,
offices 2.

Character of business in places inspected—Manufactures 7, retail stores 13, offices 2.

Total number of persons employed—Males 91, females 292, of whom there were under 16 years of age 25 males and 30 females, and under 14 years of age 9 males and 18 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years of age—In manufactures \$2.41, and in stores, etc., \$2.22.

Hours of labor required per day—In manufactures, 8 hours in 2 places, 9 hours in 3, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 10 hours in 1. In stores, etc.—9 hours in 1 place, 10 hours in 2, 11 hours in 2, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 12 hours in 1, 13 hours in 3, 14 hours in 5.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Number of places visited—1.

One factory, employing 2 males and 53 females, of whom 8 females were under 16 years of age, and 1 female under 14 years. They worked 10 hours per day.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Number of places visited—18.

Character of places inspected—Factories 18.

Total number of persons employed—Males 1,499, females 683, of whom there were under 16 years of age 130 males and 103 females, and 50 males and 28 females under 14 years.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years—\$3.45 per week.

Hours of labor required per day—9 hours in 2 places, 10 hours in 12, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1, 11 hours in 2.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Number of places visited—4.

Character of places—Factories 3, offices 1.

Total number of persons employed—Males 55, females 145, of whom there were under 16 years of age 9 males and 10 females, and 1 male and 3 females under 14 years.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years—\$2.75.

Hours of labor required per day—10 hours in 2 places, 5 hours in 1.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Number of places visited—5.

Character of places visited—Factories 4, retail stores 1.

Total number of persons employed—Males 145, females 52, of whom there were under 16 years of age 56 males and 3 females.

Average weekly earnings of children under 16 years—
\$3.02.

Hours of labor required per day—10 hours in 3 places,
10½ hours in 1, 13 hours in 1.

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF REFERRED TO AND INVESTIGATED BY THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Pursuant to the promise made by the Charity Organization Society to this Department to investigate and relieve any cases of want and suffering that might be brought to our notice when refusing working permits to children who might not come up to the requirements of the law, we have referred to the secretary of that organization 53 cases, and have received reports from the various agents of the Society in regard to 44 cases. The table that follows contains a report from each district as to the disposition of said cases by the Society's agents, and we take this opportunity of saying that we believe these agents have at all times endeavored to fully live up to the promise of the organization. On behalf of those whom we have referred to them, the Department is glad to extend its thanks and appreciation to the agents in the various districts for their prompt attention and thorough investigation.

It will be seen by the tabular statement that in nine cases was help extended, and in some of them for quite a length of time.

One case referred to them was located in Virginia, and, therefore, we did not anticipate a report thereon.

We have no hesitancy in saying that it is possible that many of those who complained in the office about the need of aid may be found upon investigation to really not need aid, and this may account for the small amount of money expended by the Federated Charities in relieving these families who complained to the Department of the need of aid. Following the table we give a brief outline of the report of the agent in some of the cases investigated.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Date.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group.	Occupation of Each Member.	Earnings of Each Member of Family.	Wages of Child, Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Furnished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished to Janu-ary, 1908.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.	Remarks.
	Adults.	Children.									
Mar. 9	3	5	21, 18, 15, 7.	Sews. Barber. Barber's apprentice. Barber's apprentice. Barber's apprentice. Sews.	\$1.00 12.00 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.00	\$1.67	Cannot read or write.	None	None	Yes.	

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Jan. 10											Not found at address given.
Jan. 10											Not found at address given.
Jan. 21	1	4	13, 11, 7, 17.	Box Factory. Finishers.	\$2.50	\$3.00	Cannot read or write.	\$1.60 and rent	Jan. 23 to May 13	Yes	Reported to Hebrew Society. Secured permit on second application.
Jan. 26											
Feb. 26	2	4	15, 13, 18.				Cannot read or write.				
Mar. 4	2	6	40, 38, 16, 14, 9, 7, 4, 2	Carpenter. Finishers.	8.00		Cannot read or write.	None	None	No.	
Mar. 19	1	5	40, 19, 16, 14, 8, 4.	Packing House. Furniture Co.	Irregular 4.00	None	Under else.	None	None	Yes	
Mar. 23	1	2	36, 15, 8.	Packing-house. Shucks.	1.00	6.00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No	
Apr. 5	1	5	52, 20, 19, 15, 14, 9.	Packing-house. Shucks. Iron Foundry Caretaker.	1.00		Cannot read or write.	None	None	No	Secured permit on second application.
Apr. 24	11	3	11, 9, 7.			None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No	Moved to country.
June 4											
Sept. 7	2	5	38, 37, 13, 12, 6, 2.	Laborer.		None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No	

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—Continued.

Mar.	8	1	5	16, 15, 14, 13, 6.	{ Scrubs F. O. Gas Co. Sews. Clerk. Keeps house. Chesapeake Belt Co. Crown, Cork & Seal Co.	{ \$ 5.00 3.00 5.00 6.50 5.00 4.00 3.50	None	Under age	None	None	No
June	6	1	4	16, 14, 12, 10, 8.			None	Under age	None	None	No
Aug.	23	1	5	16, 14, 11, 4, 7.			None	Under age	\$2.25		No

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

June	25	2	5	40, 32, 14, 12, 9.	{ None (paralyzed). Factory sewing. Washing. Worked in grocery Inside work.	{ \$5.00 1.00 3.00 3.00	None	Cannot read or write. Cannot read or write.	None	None	No
Mar.	5	1	5	46, 15, 13, 12, 9, 6.			\$3.00	Physically deficient.	None	None	Yes
July	18	2	6	20, 15, 12, 10, 5, 3.	{ Huckster. Button Factory.	{ 2.50 1.50	None	Physically deficient.	{ 75c. and Xmas Dinner \$3.03	{ Twice None	No
Sept.	4	1	4	70, 22, 12.	{ Whatever she can get. Street-car conductor. Laborer. Factory sewing and washing. Fly-screen factory.	{ 6.00 7.00	None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No
Mar.	4	2	5	50, 46, 15, 12, 9, 6, 1.				Cannot read or write	{ 1 pair shoes	{ Once	Yes

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Mar.	1	2	5	41, 38, 16, 14, 13, 9, 6.			None	Physically deficient.	None	None	No
Mar.	23	1	5	40, 17, 11, 10, 5, 3.			None	Under age	None	None	No
Jan.	4	1	7	45, 19, 18, 14, 13, 11, 7, 4.			\$2.25	Cannot read or write.	None	1 mo.	No
June	24	1	6	33, 14, 12, 11, 10, 5, 3.			2.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No
July	9	2	4	36, 36, 12, 9, 5, 3.			None	Physically deficient.	\$4.00	5 mos.	Yes
Aug.	16	1	9	{ 40, 19, 17, 15, 13, 11. 9, 8, 6, 2.			.50	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No
Nov.	20	2	4	40, 38, 19, 16, 14, 12.			None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	No

CANTON DISTRICT.

Date.	No. in Family		Ages of Family Group.	Occupation of Each Member.	Earnings of Each Member of Family.	Wages of Child Refused Permit.	Reason Permit Was Refused.	Amount of Help Furnished Weekly.	Length of Time Help Furnished.	Total Amount Furnished to January, 1908.	Is there a Friendly Visitor.	Remarks.
	Adults.	Children.										
Jan. 7	1	2	42, 40, 15, 11...	Laborer.....	\$1.50	\$2.50	Cannot read or write.	\$4.50	Jan. 1 to Apr. 6	\$28.50	No	
Feb. 20	1	4	38, 13, 12, 10, 8...	Washing.....	2.60	4.00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No	
Feb. 27	2	3	55, 53, 17, 14, 9...	Dye-house.....	9.00	4.00	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No	
Apr. 30	1	4	17, 14.....	Laborer.....	3.00	None	Physically deficient	None	None	None	No	
June 4				Day's work.....								
June 13	1	6	38, 10, 9, 8, 6, 2, 1...	Packing-house.....	3.00	1.50	Under age.	None	None	None	No	Moved to country.
July 16	1	5	50, 28, 25, 13, 12, 5...	Scrubs.....	3.00	2.50	Under size.	None	None	None	No	
July 23	2	4	45, 41, 17, 15, 12, 8...	Cash girl.....	2.50	None	Physically deficient.	None	None	None	No	
Nov. 20	2	4	20, 19, 16, 13.....	Shirt factory.....	3.50							
Nov. 25	1	4	44, 17, 13, 11, 4.....	Day's work.....								
				Balto, Bargain House.....								
				Shirt factory.....								
				Shucks.....								
				Shucks.....								
				Odd jobs.....								

LOCUST POINT DISTRICT.

Jan. 5	1	4	17, 13.....		\$6.00	None	Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No	
Jan. 31			{ 48, 38, 8 children from 1 to 16 years..... }		{ 3.50 4.00 2.00 }	None	Under age.	75c. 3 pr. shoes, and help as needed.	No time given.	None	Yes	
Feb. 13	1	7	15.....	National Enamelling Co.....	{ 4.00 3.00 }		Cannot read or write	Helped by various societies to amount given.	5 mon.	No amt given	Yes	
July 3			12, 13..				Cannot read or write under age.	None	None	None	No	
Nov. 14							Cannot read or write.	None	None	None	No	

REPORTS OF AGENTS OF CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

January 26. Case referred to Hebrew Society.

January 27. Widow, with four children, occupied one small room, and was supported by the mother, who was engaged in oyster-shucking.

February 6. Family burdened by an installment debt of \$200; doubtful whether the family is deserving of help.

February 7. Father of this family suffering from tuberculosis. Family seems to have been supported largely by man's relatives.

February 7. Case of a widow; clothing and shoes furnished so that children may be kept at school. Does not seem to be a case demanding regular pension.

February 15. Mother and seven children, oldest 16 years of age; father died of tuberculosis; boy, 8 years old, has spinal trouble; family been helped by St. Vincent de Paul Society, who seems to have been giving continuous relief. Mother not able to run sewing machine constantly or do washing. One daughter got \$2.50 per week, and is now earning \$4 per week; two boys earning \$3 each per week, but as one of them was refused a permit there is now but \$7 income.

February 21. Girl, 14, refused a permit; family consists of man, woman and three children; came from Columbus, Ohio; man practically helpless because of difficulty with his eyesight; occupy two rooms at \$2.50 per month. The family were helped.

February 23. Family deserted by husband; man returned to family, but continued to neglect and abuse wife. Took boarders, and one boy worked in shirt factory, earning \$4 per week, but since the permit was refused has been going to school.

March 7. Family are willing to help if woman will move into better street and dismiss the man who boards with her. Woman deserted by her husband; both families taken care of.

March 9. Family composed of man, wife and five children; man earning \$1.66 per day, oldest child earning \$15

per month. They are able to live on this amount, but man had been sick and ran behind in rent and store bill. Refused assistance.

March 9. Widow, with five children; oldest girl earning \$3 and boy \$5 per week; woman earning \$25 per month, but kept at home by sickness. Refused aid.

March 11. Widow and four boys; three of them make at least \$5 a week each, and daughter earns about \$2 per week; needed no assistance.

March 21. Widow, with five children; girl, 14 years, refused permit because she could not read English; boy, 19 years of age, earning \$4 per week; boy, 16 years, gave up work because he did not like the job. Owned the house, the expenses of which are \$19 per year; rents second floor for \$1 per week. Did not need immediate assistance.

March 21. Widow, with one child; lack of management on part of mother is all that makes the house forlorn. No help given.

March 25. Family in good condition; woman has granddaughter, aged 2 years, with her. Youngest child has evidenced signs of throat and lung trouble; tuberculosis nurse asked to visit same. No necessity for aid.

March 26. Widow, with three children; oldest, boy, 15. Did not need assistance.

April 5. Polish family of mother and five children. No aid furnished, as three of the older children were able to go to work and promised to do so.

April 23. Woman and five children; husband had left her and secured divorce; oldest boy earning \$4 per week. Father contributed \$5 per week, but had failed to pay regularly. Society took up legal side of the law and furnished aid.

April 24. Grandmother and three grandchildren; son-in-law pays \$6 per week board, but proposes to leave her. Aid will be rendered.

May 1. Girl, 15 years of age, refused permit. She and her parents, who are disabled, depend on married daughter, who keeps a saloon, but the latter is unable to assist other

than support her mother. Aid was rendered until the packing-house was opened, when the girl could go to work in packing-house.

May 18. Boy refused permit; mother and three children living with a man, who gives \$6 a week to support family. Mother says she will have to work in packing-house if boys go to school.

June 20. Mother and six children; father had deserted them, though he had plenty of money; subsequently father murdered mother and committed suicide.

July 8. Family consists of man, wife and two children; have been often assisted by Association; man a chronic invalid, with paresis; one girl incorrigible; one child sent to the Eudowood Sanitarium by the Charity Organization Society; mother has tuberculosis. During the winter the Federated Charities furnished food and fuel. Mother seems unwilling to co-operate in keeping the child at the sanitarium. Relief was withdrawn, and again Eudowood was offered for one child and Epileptic Home at Havre de Grace for the other, and hospital care for man and wife, all of which were refused. Owing to newspaper publication mother received considerable aid. On last visit woman refused assistance.

July 3. Widow, with six children; no assistance needed.

July 18. Family of mother, father and four children, all seemingly delicate. Monthly expense of the family about \$15. The Society becomes responsible temporarily. Father is just recovering from tuberculosis of the glands.

August 21. Widow and two children, one earning \$4 and the other \$3.50 per week. At time of agent's visit did not need help, but promised, if necessary, to give her school pension.

September 25. Family of man and wife and five children; Polish. Father earning \$39.66 monthly. No assistance given.

November 16. Widow, broken arm, living in two rooms; one son, refused permit. Aid given.

November 21. Man, wife and four children; man abusive and wife had to leave him; family went boarding at different places; needed no assistance. Girl refused permit.

November 29. Polish family of man, wife and four children; boys from 20 to 13 years of age, the latter of whom was refused permit. No reason for aid, as family could easily support themselves.

Two cases were referred to the National Child-Labor Committee, who reported as follows:

May 21. Case in Cumberland. Husband insane; family receiving \$2.50 per week from Committee.

March 29. Family in Highlandtown, of mother and five children. No need of relief, as mother earns \$2.50, one boy earns \$3, and brother boards with family, and another owns house where they live.

FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

The feature of the work of factory inspection for the year 1907 by the Department has been its extension so as to cover a number of other industries, heretofore neglected because of lack of funds and not having enough inspectors to do the work. This course has heretofore been necessary because of the great need of getting the clothing shops and factories, generally regarded as "sweatshops," in a clean and sanitary condition, and run according to law. While the act generally known as the "Sweatshop" Law included in its provisions eleven different industries, when it was first urged for passage in the Legislature it was generally understood that the aim of the law was to break up the numerous little manufactories and shops in private dwellings and in connection with the home of the workers, where clothing and other things were manufactured, oftentimes in filth and amidst disease. Three years of persistent effort by the Department has brought the conditions surrounding the manufacturing of clothing in this city up to a very high standard, and a glance at the results of the inspections made during the current year will disclose a remarkable difference between the conditions that exist at the present time and those that existed in 1902. There were upwards of 800 rooms in 1892 that were reported either very dirty or only in an ordinary condition, meaning that they could not be classed as cleanly or fit to be used as factories. In 1907 there are only fifteen rooms reported by the inspectors as dirty or unfit for use as manufactories. The figures speak for themselves, both as to conditions and the work of the Department.

With the great change brought about in the clothing industry, both by inspection and the rapidly changing condi-

tions inaugurated by the large concerns in the city, who are concentrating their work under one roof, the Department was enabled to devote more attention to the miscellaneous industries named in the law, and, therefore, there will be found gradual changing conditions in the making of cigars, shirt waists, ladies' and children's clothing, and other articles purchased by the general public in ready-made form.

In 1906 an effort was started to correct the evil that has grown up in the manufacture of women's garments under the advertised title of "Ladies' Tailors," or "Tailor-Made Garments for Ladies." This work is done almost exclusively by men, who make a trade of it, just as the garments for men are made by custom tailors, with, however, this difference, that often suits are manufactured and made up in surroundings entirely unfit for such work. Many shops have come to notice wherein the conditions are almost as bad as some of the sweatshops were previous to the enforcement of the law. The families, as a rule, live in the house where the tailors work, and where some of our most fashionable ladies have their garments made. Usually the parlor of a house is used as a reception-room, while other portions of the dwelling are used for living purposes and for working purposes, the family of the man who rents the establishment having ready access to the workshop, and intermingling with the employes. The Department has attempted to correct what evil it found in some of these establishments by compelling them to comply with the law, believing that the law is intended for them as well as other clothing-workers. In consequence of the attempt to enforce the law, we are told by many that it does not apply to them, and demands may be made in the next Legislature to so amend or change the law as to allow the manufacture of all ladies' garments to be exempt from the provisions of the statute. We are sure that if the members of the Legislature thoroughly investigate the subject they will agree with the Department in its interpretation and application of the law to these establishments, which interpretation has so far been upheld by the Courts.

For the purpose of the work of the Department, as heretofore published, the city is divided into districts in the following manner:

District A—Both sides of Baltimore Street, south to the Basin, and east side of South Street to the Eastern City limits.

District B—From Baltimore Street north to North Avenue, and from North Street east to the Eastern City limits.

District C—South of Baltimore Street to the Harbor, and west of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D—West of Fremont Avenue to the Western City limits, and north from the southern line of the City limits to North Avenue.

District E—From North Avenue to Baltimore Street, both sides, and from North Street west to Fremont Avenue.

District F—North of North Avenue, west of North Street, to the Western City limits.

District G—East of North Street to Eastern City limits, and north of North Avenue to City limits.

WORK OF CURRENT YEAR.

In 1907 there were issued 916 permits of all kinds to manufacturers, with a total number of 1,646 first and second inspections, as against 1,852 inspections in 1906. The fact that there were a less number of inspections made under the "Sweatshop" Law in 1907 than in 1906 is due to the efforts of the several factory inspectors being to some extent devoted to the enforcement of the Child-Labor Law, and again accentuating the need for more inspectors in the Department, so as to completely perform the work intended to be accomplished by the Legislature. However, it will be seen that the number of permits issued covered proportionately a larger number of persons authorized to work than was authorized in 1906 under a larger number of permits issued.

Heretofore we have segregated clothing from all other industries in our reports of the work of the inspectors, but this year, the work having become general, we include in the

tabulated statement the reports of the inspectors and in the summary the results of the entire work.

Under the 916 permits issued it will be seen that 18,690 persons were authorized to work, manufacturing seventeen different articles or parts of articles, in the various districts enumerated above. The figures for factories, shops, tenements and dwellings are as follows:

TOTAL PERMITS ISSUED AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE AUTHORIZED TO WORK THEREUNDER.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.		Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Authorized to Work.
Districts—A.....		180	3,614
B.....		103	1,479
C.....		130	9,301
D.....		8	183
E.....		104	3,002
F.....		2	240
Total.....		527	17,819
TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.			
Districts—A.....		172	394
B.....		130	286
C.....		23	50
D.....		33	48
E.....		31	93
Total.....		389	871
Grand Total.....		916	18,690

It will be seen by the above table that the largest number of permits was issued in District A; the largest number of people authorized to work was in District C, representing the central part of the city, where many of the large modern manufacturing establishments have been built, the employes, heretofore scattered all over the city, having been gathered in and concentrated to manufacture the goods under one roof, with clean surroundings and healthy environment. The next largest number of permits issued was in District B, where much of the manufacturing is being done in household apartments. Another significant

fact disclosed by the above table is that of the 916 permits issued, 527 were for shops and factories and only 389 for tenements and dwellings. The meaning of these figures is that gradually household labor in the manufacture of articles has been displaced by modern manufacturing establishments, and the continuance of this movement means freedom and privacy for the household, and a more gradual return by the foreign element in the community to the standard home-life of the American people.

The second table shows where the permits were issued for and what they were issued to manufacture. The largest number being for pants, the second largest number for coats, and the third largest number being for cigars. Thus it is understood as showing the necessity for a rigid inspection of all places where cigars may be manufactured, as many of these articles are now being put together in households and in private dwellings, bringing this undesirable commodity too close to the growing children, who become familiar with its use. The figures to manufacture goods by districts are as follows:

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

TO MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Coats.....	36	45	12	....	19	....
Pants.....	61	19	10	1	12	....
Vests.....	14	18	....	....	....	....
Ladies' Suits.....	12	10	5	1	19	....
Clothing.....	9	3	17	....	17	....
Cigars.....	22	4	28	4	24	....
Hats and Caps.....	2	....	13	....	1	....
Shirts and Overalls.....	11	2	16	2	5	2
Neckwear.....	2	....	3	....	2	....
Underwear.....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Buttonholes.....	3	1	2	....	1	....
Furs.....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Coat Pads.....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Artificial Flowers.....	....	2	4	....	....	....
Shirt Waists.....	....	....	15	....	3	....
Kimonos, etc.....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Suspenders.....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total.....	177	106	131	8	104	2

PERMITS ISSUED FOR TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.

To MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.				
	A	B	C	D	E
Coats.....	20	37	2	1	4
Pants.....	106	21	7	23	4
Vests.....	11	26	.....	2	.....
Ladies' Suits.....	15	9	.....	2	14
Clothing.....	3	1	2	1	2
Cigars.....	15	31	10	2	4
Hats and Caps.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Shirts and Overalls.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Buttonholes.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Furs.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Shirt Waists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	174	129	23	32	30

While the detailed tables at the end of this chapter will show the work of the inspectors from day to day, and the conditions found in the various places visited, for the purpose of the casual reader we summarize the same in a brief way, so that comparison may be made with previous figures, thus:

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN CITY.

DISTRICTS.	1907	1906	1905	1904
A.....	614	413	430	387
B.....	600	595	613	605
C.....	170	146	125	177
D.....	64	53	54	57
E.....	197	113	84	47
F.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	191	279	63
Total.....	1,646	1,511	1,585	1,336

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS.

Districts—A.....	321
B.....	218
C.....	93
D.....	39
E.....	102
F.....	1
Total.....	774

TOTAL NUMBER OF SECOND INSPECTIONS.

Districts—A.....	293
B.....	382
C.....	77
D.....	25
E.....	95
Total.....	872

In making these first inspections 774 buildings were visited, divided up in character as follows:

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FACTORIES.	SHOPS.	TENEMENTS.	DWELLINGS.
A.....	35	99	96	91
B.....	7	77	28	106
C.....	52	14	3	24
D.....	2	3	10	24
E.....	39	29	11	23
F.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	136	222	148	268

The buildings visited on first inspection were located facing the street, in the back or rear, as follows:

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	FRONT.	BACK.	REAR.
A.....	259	99	17
B.....	185	50	13
C.....	152	17	3
D.....	31	9	1
E.....	113	14	3
F.....	2		
Total.....	742	189	37

It is gratifying to know that the shops are gradually being shifted to front buildings, thus insuring more light, air and ventilation, because if the building faces the street and the rooms in the building are located in the front, as is largely noticeable by the figures, it shows better environment, easy access and egress in case of fire, and purer air for those who are compelled to work therein. This is further accentuated by the figures in the following table, which shows the largest number of rooms used for manufacturing located in the front of the building, as follows:

LOCATION OF WORKROOMS IN BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	SIDE.	FRONT.	MIDDLE.	BACK.
A.....	...	243	6	126
B.....	...	159	13	76
C.....	...	24	9	1
D.....	1	22	1	17
E.....	...	101	3	26
F.....	...	2		
Total.....	1	551	32	246

Another thing which is gratifying in the extreme is the change of location of the workrooms in these buildings. Heretofore most of them have been on the third, fourth and fifth floors, or in the basements, but the constant enforcement of the law is gradually changing this, until now we find by the figures which follow that most of them are located on the first and second floors of the buildings inspected, thus:

FLOOR ON WHICH WORKROOM IS LOCATED.

DISTRICTS.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Basement.
A.....	121	137	90	13	2	1				11
B.....	104	93	33	5						13
C.....	34	52	38	25	8	7	4	2	1	1
D.....	23	13	3	1						1
E.....	31	45	34	14	3	2		1		
F.....	1	1								
Total.....	314	341	198	58	13	10	4	3	1	26

As heretofore stated, the condition of the workrooms and the sanitary condition of the premises have been wonderfully improved, and the figures that follow show that there are only fifteen dirty rooms of the total number inspected, and eighteen premises where the sanitary conditions are reported bad:

CONDITION OF WORKROOMS.

DISTRICTS.	CLEAN.	DIRTY.
A.....	369	6
B.....	239	9
C.....	172	....
D.....	41	....
E.....	130	....
F.....	2	....
Total.....	954	15

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	BAD.
A.....	313	8
B.....	208	10
C.....	93	..
D.....	38	..
E.....	103	..
F.....	1	..
Total.....	756	18

As compared with 1906, when there were 53 rooms reported where there was less than 400 cubic feet of clear space for each person, this year there are only 20 so reported, as follows:

ROOMS WHEREIN THERE IS LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE FOR EACH PERSON WORKING THEREIN.

Districts—A.....	10
B.....	6
C.....	1
E.....	3
Total.....	20

The figures that follow show that there was a total of 9,469 persons employed in the buildings inspected, and that there were 674 families living in these buildings, with 2,900 persons in these families, and 8,585 of these persons were not of the families living in these buildings:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BUILDINGS INSPECTED.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	1,102	1,007
B.....	766	504
C.....	1,897	2,961
D.....	41	69
E.....	574	428
F.....	12	78
Total.....	4,392	5,047

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

Districts—A.....	378
B.....	176
C.....	30
D.....	47
E.....	43
Total.....	674

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILIES IN THE BUILDINGS.

Districts—A.....	1,619
B.....	740
C.....	142
D.....	198
E.....	201
Total.....	2,900

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED NOT OF FAMILY.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	809	913
B.....	600	393
C.....	1,848	2,854
D.....	22	41
E.....	498	417
F.....	12	78
Total.....	3,889	4,696

The enforcement of the Child-Labor Law has practically eliminated the entirely ignorant child, or the foreign-born child who cannot read and write English, from these places of industry, while it has also had a tendency to reduce the number of children legally entitled to work in these same places. The figures that follow show that only 522 children out of the large total of 18,690, working in the various industries reported on, were under sixteen years of age. Of course, this does not mean all of the industrial establishments in the city, nor does it mean all of the establishments

of various kinds reported on in the city, but refers only to the places inspected:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER SIXTEEN
YEARS OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	29	75
B.....	20	16
C.....	68	273
D.....	.....	3
E.....	10	23
F.....	2	3
Total.....	129	393

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER FOURTEEN
YEARS OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
A.....	4	9
B.....	2	4
C.....	21	31
D.....	.....	1
E.....	1	12
Total.....	28	57

The various articles reported as being manufactured are principally clothing, and of this the largest number of rooms was devoted to the manufacture of pants, coats and clothing generally, in the order named. One of the great changes taking place in the industries inspected, it will be noticed, is that of ladies' garments, sixty establishments of which are reported on, and this is hardly one-half of such places in the city. The figures speak for themselves:

ARTICLES MADE OR PARTIALLY MADE.

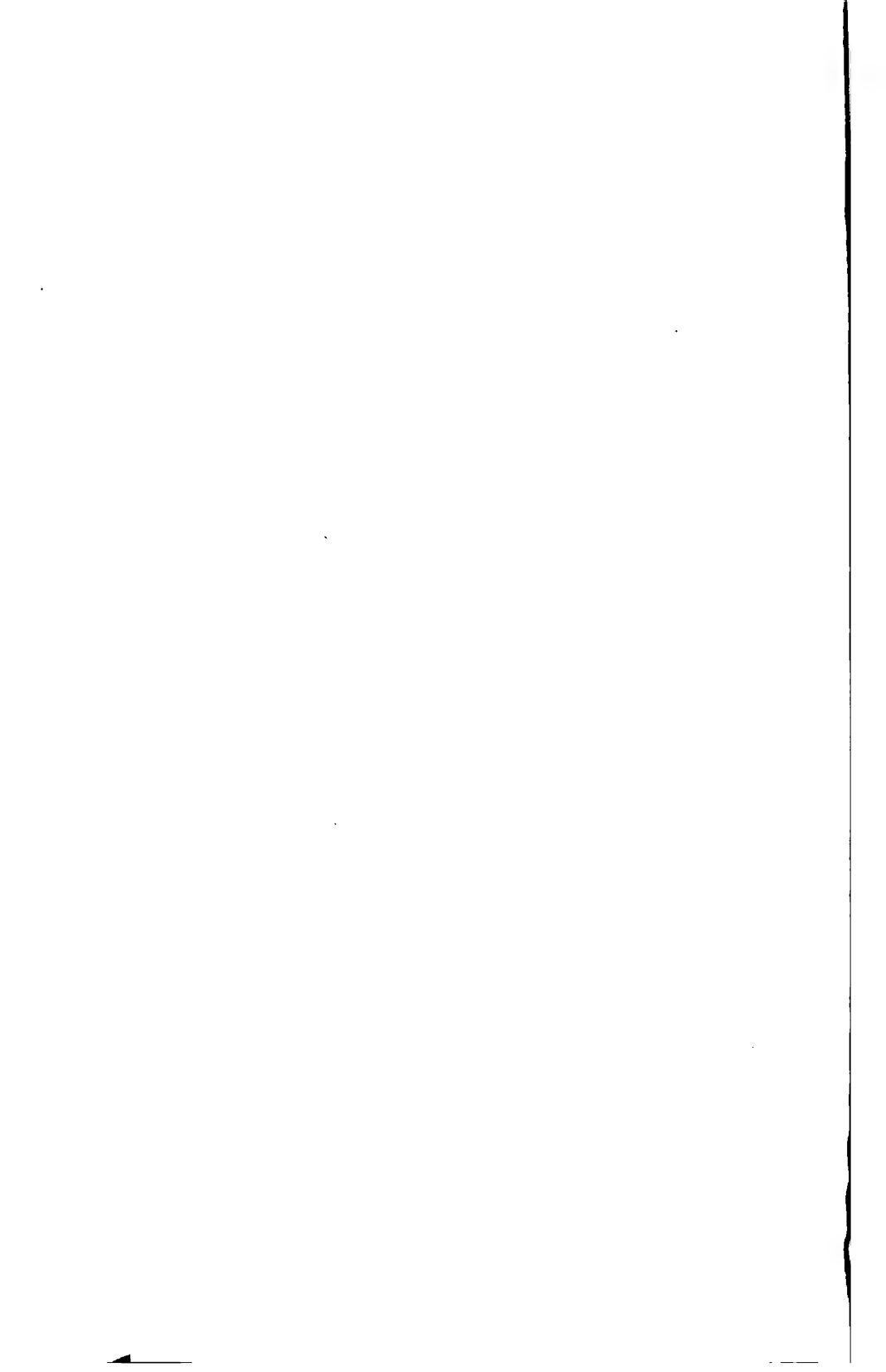
Districts.	Coats.	Pants.	Vests.	Clothing.	Buttonholes.	Suits, Cloaks and Skirts.	Hats and Caps.	Drawers, Shirts and Overalls.	Furs.	Wrappers and Kimonos.	Shirt Waists.	Underwear.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Artificial Flowers.	Coat Pads.	Suspenders.	Neckwear.
A.....	48	162	25	12	4	24	5	7	1			3	24	5				
B.....	78	35	43	5	1	12	1	3	1				36		1	2		
C.....	11	12		11	3	3	8	8		2	5	3	26		1	2		
D.....	1	27	2	4	1								4					
E.....	17	10		27	1	21	1	3	1		2	17					1	2
F.....								1										
Total.....	155	246	70	59	10	60	15	22	3	2	7	23	90	5	2	4	1	2

During the year 1907 twenty-eight arrests have been made on charges preferred by the inspectors, and the cases tried in the Criminal Court. In 11 of these cases fines and costs were imposed; in 5 cases, by consent of the Department, a stet was entered on payment of costs; 9 cases were dismissed by the Department on promise of immediate change of conditions and because of the circumstances surrounding the cases; one case was stotted by the State's Attorney, in one case warrant withdrawn, and in another case the bail of the party arrested was forfeited. This is a very much less number than in 1905 and 1906, and an indication of gradual compliance with the law, as well as a better diffused knowledge of the requirements of the Legislative Act among the foreign-born citizens, who, to a considerable extent, control the clothing manufacturing of the city. The persons arrested and the disposition of their cases were as follows:

M. Seeloff—Fined \$25 and costs.....	Feb. 13
H. Solomon—Warrant withdrawn by Office.....	Feb. 19
L. Schmayer—Dismissed by Office.....	Feb. 26
M. Zaccaro—Dismissed by Office.....	Feb. 27
N. Canter—Dismissed by Office.....	Feb. 27
G. Kaufman—Dismissed by Office.....	Feb. 27
S. Finkelstein—Dismissed by Office.....	Feb. 27
A. Gross—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 4
H. Berger—Dismissed by Office.....	Mar. 1
A. Cohen—Stet on costs.....	Mar. 3
H. Brasner—Fined \$20.60.....	Mar. 13
J. Peites—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 13
I. Berger—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 15
C. Rosenberg—Bail forfeited.....	Mar. 15
J. Harnck—Dismissed by Office.....	Mar. 15
N. Wolf—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 18
L. Miller—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 18
M. Legum—Fined \$5 and costs.....	Mar. 21
S. Fink—Fined \$5 and costs.....	April 3
W. Kancki—Stet on costs—\$12.70.....	April 4
H. Kletzner—Fined \$5 and costs.....	April 8
J. Friedlander—Stet on costs.....	April 10
L. Bratman—Dismissed on costs—\$1.70.....	April 15
G. Kirman—Dismissed on costs—\$1.70.....	April 19
M. Schermer—Fined \$5 and costs.....	June 6
N. Parkus—Stet on costs.....	July 24
S. Sparack—Stet on costs.....	Sept. 20
P. Baron—Stet by State's Attorney.....	Oct. 2

Forty-nine places marked with an asterisk in the detailed tables indicates that this number of dwellings had store fronts, and the Department allowed them to be used for manufacturing purposes.

The following tables show by districts, date and location the various places inspected, and while dry reading, may prove interesting as giving to the student figures for comparison, and also show the total amount of work done by the inspectors:



EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

During the days of prosperity there is very little need for employemnt agencies. If there be a demand for help, that help will readily find the vacant places without the assistance of a third party. Newspapers are the readiest means of communication between employers and employes. But it is when there is a break in the rush and turmoil of business activity—when factories go on half-time, when merchants economize and building operations stop, that the laborer, the mechanic and the workers generally tramp the streets and seek every means of communication possible with a job. During 1904, 1905 and 1906 and the first part of 1907 there seemed to be very little need for employment agencies in the City of Baltimore, except for two kinds of help, viz., domestic and farm labor. The former has of late been in demand everywhere. The scarcity of domestic help has been probably due to the entrance into the field of manufacturing of all kinds of women and children, who find more freedom and higher wages in the ten-hour day in factory or mercantile establishment than they do in the domestic drudgery from six in the morning until eight or nine at night. Farm help in this State is always desirable at certain seasons of the year and at moderate wages, but the demands for farm labor have not been readily met in our State, and as a rule good farm help finds more remunerative employment in the West. These reasons have led up to the condition referred to, when the sudden break in the prosperity of the country threw into the field of idleness large numbers of men in the latter half of 1907, and consequently applications for employment at the Free State Employment Agency and other agencies

throughout the city have increased. This increase of applications for work has led this department to again make a brief inquiry into the conditions of the employment agencies throughout the city, with a view of finding out whether any legislation was needed in reference to these business agencies, and why it was needed.

Briefly stated, the reasons for public control or the licensing of these establishments are: First, as they cater to the poorest class of citizens, and those to whom the dollar expended to secure a position is bread and meat for a week, and who are not able to protect themselves against the tricks and rapacity of the unscrupulous or careless agent; and, secondly, because, to secure a correct index to the prosperity of the community, it is necessary to have records kept of the idle applicants for work. Added to these reasons may be the additional one that the city is seeking new sources of revenue, and, as this is a legitimate business, it is just as right that it should be legalized by license as any other business in the community.

The inspectors in this department were furnished with blanks to visit all employment agencies that could be found in the city, and ascertain, if possible, the character of business done, the character of the people carrying on the business, and the cost to an applicant of such work. The result of this investigation is given in the following table, and we are safe in saying that there are nearly 150 of these agencies of all kinds scattered throughout the city, though we were able to secure returns only from forty-three. But, as they are typical of all the rest, a glance at the figures and an analysis of the same will give a very clear idea of the condition of the business in this city:

TABLE NO. 1.

DATE OF OPENING OF OFFICE.	COLOR OF PERSON CARRYING ON THE BUSINESS.	SEX OF PERSON CARRYING ON THE BUSINESS.	CHARACTER OF HELP SECURED.	CHARGE FOR REGISTERING APPLICANTS.	CHARGE FOR POSITIONS.	CHARGE FOR SECURING HELP.	POSITIONS RE- PORTED HAVING BEEN SECURED IN 1907.
1892	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female only.	25c. and 50c.	None	\$1.00	None
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female only.	None	50c.	1.00	50c.
1880	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female.	None	50c.	1.00	None
1907	Black.	Male.	Domestic—male and female.	None	50c. and 1.00	50c. and 1.00	None
1900	Black.	Female.	Domestic—male and female.	None	50c.	1.00	50
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female.	50c.	None	1.00	None
1893	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female.	50c.	None	1.00	None
1897	White.	Female.	Domestic—female only.	None	\$1.00	1.00	None
1897	White.	Female.	Domestic—female.	None	1.00	1.00	None
1905	White.	Female.	Domestic—female.	None	50c. and 1.00	1.00	None
1905	Black.	Female.	All classes.	50c.	None	1.00	300
1870	White.	Male.	Seam and farm labor.	None	50c. to 1.00	50c.	None
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female.	None	50c.	50c.	None
1905	Black.	Female.	Domestic—male and female.	None	\$1.00	1.00	50c.
1892	Black.	Male.	Domestic—male and female.	None	50c.	1.00	None
1903	Black.	Female.	Domestic—male and female.	None	\$1.00	1.00	None
1897	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	None	None	1.00	None
1897	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	\$1.00	None	1.00	None
1904	Black.	Male.	Domestic.	None	\$1.00	1.00	None
1902	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	50c. and 1.00	None	1.00 and 2.00	100
1824	White.	Male.	Farm labor.	None	\$1.30	50c. to 3.00	1500
1904	White.	Male.	All classes.	None	1.00	None	None
1907	White.	Male.	All classes.	None	1.00	None	None
1907	White.	Male.	All classes.	\$1.00	None	None	240
1900	White.	Male.	100 per cent. of first month's wages	None	None	None	None
1897	White.	Male.	Domestic.	None	\$1.00	\$1.00	None
1902	White.	Female.	Domestic.	None	\$1.00	\$1.00 to 2.00	150
1896	White.	Female.	Domestic.	None	1.00	\$1.00	309
1896	White.	Female.	All classes.	10c.	50c. to 1.00	1.00	25
1895	White.	Male.	Domestic only.	None	50c. to 1.00	1.00	190
1906	White.	Female.	Domestic and mercantile.	10c.	40c.	\$1.00 to 1.50	175
1906	White.	Female.	Domestic.	None	\$1.00	\$1.00	None
1906	White.	Female.	Domestic.	25c.	50c.	1.00	390
1900	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	None	None	1.00	None
1903	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	50c.	50c.	50c.	None
1905	Black.	Male.	Domestic—female.	50c.	None	\$1.00	None
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic—female.	50c.	None	1.00	None
1897	White.	Female.	Domestic—female.	None	2.00	2.00	None
1882	White.	Male.	Farm and vessel labor.	None	50c.	1.00	None
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	None	None	1.00	None
1906	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	None	50c.	1.00	1500
1876	White.	Male.	Farm and vessel labor.	None	\$1.00 to 2.00	\$1.00	None
1894	Black.	Female.	Domestic.	None	\$1.00	All he can get	None
1901	Black.	Male.	Domestic.	All he can get	All he can get	All he can get	None

Almost every housekeeper has been up against the problem of obtaining and retaining good servants at one time or another, and so the reliability and trustworthiness of the employment agencies, to which many have turned (to their sorrow), are matters of great public concern. A large proportion of the agencies in Baltimore are of the sort that supply domestic help only.

There are about 150 employment agencies in Baltimore. Among them they cover the field of domestic, farm and vessel and contract labor. Contract labor, it should be explained, consists usually of unskilled hands, such as the day laborers used in digging ditches or building railroads. This class is the rank and file of labor and usually it is recruited from the recent immigrants to this country.

Many of the establishments refuse to give information about themselves. The number already heard from is representative, however, as it includes a fair proportion of each sort, and many of the more reputable concerns.

Of the 43 agencies that have reported, 24 are conducted by colored persons and 19 by white persons. Nineteen of the colored agencies are conducted by women, and 10 of the white agencies are in the hands of members of the fair sex. Few of them have a settled place of business. Most of them are conducted as private enterprises by individuals, who carry on their transactions in their homes.

Four of the 43 agencies conduct a farm and vessel labor business, 34 carry on an exclusively domestic business and 5 cater to all classes of trade. The 4 farm and vessel agencies form a distinct class. They have all been established for a number of years and all have regular equipped offices down town.

Of the other 39 agencies, there is only 1 that has been in existence for more than 10 years. This is one conducted by a colored man. It has been in existence, it is said, since 1880.

There are several ways in which employment agencies charge for their services. Usually they ask for a sum of money from both employer and employe when the two have

been brought together. If they do not charge one party directly, they usually ask a registration fee of him. Sometimes they ask both registration and service fees. The Young Men's Christian Associations of the city make one single charge of employer or employe, and return 75 per cent. if satisfaction is not given.

Of the 43 agencies that report there are 12 that charge for registration. Eleven of these ask sums varying from 10 to 50 cents for this little formality. One, which is run by a negro, asks "Anything I can get."

For securing a position, 39 of the 43 agencies charge the applicant sums varying from 50 cents to \$1. One charges 10 per cent. of the first month's wages. One (the same affable negro mentioned in the preceding paragraph) asks "All I can get." One charges the employes nothing.

For securing help (bringing labor to capital), 39 of the 43 ask sums varying from 50 cents to \$2. Three charge nothing and one "All I can get."

Few employment agencies keep a record of their business. Of the 43 only 12 have any sort of system of book-keeping at all, and in many cases this is very crude.

Many of the smaller employment agencies can be summed up in the spirit of the words of the negro: "I charge all I can." Some of them, indeed, are simply illustrations for "doing" the public for as much as they can. The majority are run by negro women of no education, who cannot even afford a regular office in which to carry on their business.

The modus operandi of most of these agencies is this: They find a position for a woman and then they charge both the woman and the individual who employs her as much as they dare. As the woman leaves their house they say, "Come down and see me soon, dear. I want to see how you are getting on."

Nine times out of ten the servant does pay the employment woman a visit after a while, and then the following colloquy takes place:

"How do you like your new place?"

"Oh, I think it's fine, but"——

Every servant has some grievance that she can only too easily be led into speaking of. The wash may be too large, or the food is not good, or something like that. On the whole, the servant may be very well satisfied with her position, but there are just some little things that she does not like. She will mention the little things when the employment woman asks her about herself. After she has done speaking the agent will look around.

"Well, I have heard of the very thing for you. I can get you just the place you want now. Do you want to take it?"

The conversation usually ends up, of course, in the servant agreeing to change her home. This means another fee for the employment agent from the servant and another from the servant's new mistress.

Another trick that is used by many of the more obscure employment agents in this city is this: To send the servant to our bureau to obtain employment, and then when we find her a home to charge the servant and her new mistress for it.

We have positive proof that such a scheme as this has been tried many times. Girls have come to our counter here and told us that such and such an employment agent had sent them to us, and we have received letters from householders complaining of persecution by various agencies because of servants they had accepted from us.

We have never been able to find out how many women act as agents for disorderly houses. Agents seldom investigate the situations to which they send girls, so they might quite unwittingly and unwillingly expose them to very great danger. The fact that they never have to account for anything they do protects the irresponsible ones in their carelessness.

A great deal of harm is done by some employment agencies in sending unsuitable men to farmers. Not every man can become a farmer. This practice keeps down wages

among farm-hands and very seriously embarrasses their employers.

In Massachusetts, which is the most advanced State in labor matters, free State employment bureaus have been established, and every private employment bureau must have a license. The penalty for conducting an unlicensed employment business is \$10 a day.

There are restrictions governing the conduct of every private employment bureau, and every one has to make a report at certain stated periods of the year to the State Bureau of Labor. Their books must be open to inspection by the State Bureau at any time.

To establish an employment bureau in Maryland at all proportionate to the need for it the annual appropriation of this department would have to be increased very much. We would have to be given money enough to establish a large office in Baltimore, in some conspicuous place much more easily reached than this single room in the Equitable Building. And we should have to have money enough to establish branches in Baltimore and in every town in the State of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

It would be a very wise thing to regulate the private employment bureaus now being run in Baltimore. It would benefit the reputable ones by driving the crooked ones out of business. We suggest a license law providing that a private employment bureau must do the following things:

FIRST—Guarantee a satisfactory position or the return of the fee.

SECOND—Make a full record of all applications.

THIRD—Make a full record of all positions secured.

FOURTH—Transact business under State supervision.

The passage of such a law as this would lessen the number of "jayhawkers" now in the business, would be a source of revenue to the State, and would protect those agencies which are run on the level.

OPERATIONS OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

The year's work in the Employment Agency operated by this department is indicative of the activity in industrial pursuits. The first nine months of 1907 show a large falling off of applications for work, even as compared with 1906. However, this may be partly due to the fact that the facilities of the department for securing positions have not kept pace with the demands made upon it.

During the year 188 persons applied for positions, 27 of whom were females, and 61 applications were made for help, of which 21 were for females, and 66 positions were secured, 24 of which were for females. These figures are comparable with 647 applications for positions during 1906, and 521 applications for help, and 141 positions were secured, all told, in 1906. The largest number of applications for employment came from laborers, and the next largest number from clerks, while the largest applications for help was for farm-hands. Table No. 2 shows in detail the number of each kind of workers applying for different positions, the kind of help wanted, and the positions secured for different kinds of help in detail.

TABLE NO. 2.
OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION DESIRED BY APPLICANTS.	Applications for Em- ployment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bakers.....	2					
Bookbinder.....	1					
Bookkeepers.....	1	2				
Butcher.....	1					
Cabinet-Maker.....	1					
Canvassers.....	2					
Carpenters.....	5					
Chambermaids.....		3				
Cigar-Maker.....	1					
Clerks.....	25					
Clothing-Workers.....					16	10
Clothing-Cutter.....	1					
Coachman.....	1					

TABLE No. 2.—Cont.
OPERATIONS OF FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION DESIRED BY APPLICANTS.	Applications for Em- ployment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Collectors.....	3					
Companion.....		1				
Cooks.....	6					
Cook and General Housework.....		6		11		7
Draughtsman.....	1					
Drivers.....	8		1			
Electrical-Workers.....	2					
Elevator Conductor.....	1					
Engineer.....	1					
Errand Boys.....	2		1			
Farm-Hands.....	14		17		11	
Fireman.....	1					
Gardeners.....	6					
General Utility.....	2		1			
General House-Workers.....		2		5		
Glass-Worker.....	1					
Governess.....		1				
Hostler.....	1					
Hotel Work.....	2					
Housemen.....	2					
Housekeepers.....		5		1		
Iron-Worker.....	1					
Knifecutter.....	1					
Laborers.....	36		9		11	
Motorman.....	1					
Nurse.....	1	1		2		
Oiler.....	1					
Operators.....						5
Packer.....	1					
Painters.....	4					
Paper-Hangers.....	2					
Pattern-Maker.....	1					
Pipe-Fitter.....	1					
Porter.....	1					
Salespeople.....	3	1	3		4	
Sawyers.....			8			
Scrubwomen.....		2				1
Shirt Operators.....				2		
Steam-Fitter's Helper.....	1					
Stenographers.....	2	2				1
Tailor.....	1					
Teacher.....	1					
Teamster.....	1					
Timekeeper.....	1					
Typewriter.....		1				
Watchmen.....	6					
Total.....	161	27	40	21	42	24

While Table No. 2 shows the kind of position desired by applicants, Table No. 3 shows the trade or profession of those applying for positions, or, in other words, show the skilled or trained persons applying for positions other than the ordinary laborer or clerk. Out of the total of 188 applicants, 53 were skilled persons, reporting 37 different professions or trades, and, as will be seen, the greatest number were male cooks and carpenters, both trades that border on the narrowest edge of skilled work.

TABLE No. 3.
SKILLED OR TRAINED PERSONS APPLYING FOR POSITIONS.

TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.	TRADE OR PROFESSION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.
	Male.		Male.
Basket-Maker.....	1	Glass-Worker.....	1
Bakers.....	2	Iron-Molder.....	1
Bookbinder.....	1	Iron-Worker.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	1	Lather.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Cabinet-Maker.....	1	Mariner.....	1
Candy Maker.....	1	Mechanical Engineer.....	1
Car Builder.....	1	Orderly.....	1
Carpenters.....	5	Painters.....	3
Carriage Painter.....	1	Paper-Hangers.....	2
Cigar-Maker.....	1	Pattern-Maker.....	1
Cooks.....	6	Pipe-Fitter.....	1
Clothing-Cutter.....	1	Physician.....	1
Coffee-Roaster.....	1	Stenographers.....	2
Draughtsman.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Electricians.....	2	Teacher.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Tinner.....	1
Fireman.....	1	Typewriter.....	1
Gardeners.....	2		
		Total.....	53

Table No. 4 shows the month in which the applications were made, both for employment and for help; but the small number of applications gives very little indication of what months in the year were dullest, owing to the fact that the pinch for the industrial class did not commence to be felt real badly until this report was closed. In other words, while work was stopped in many places during the latter half of October and November, yet the hope of reinstatement was held out to many employes, and they preferred waiting to return to their old employment rather than seek new situations. It is probable that unless there be a great revival in industry during January and February, these months will see hard times for the industrial classes.

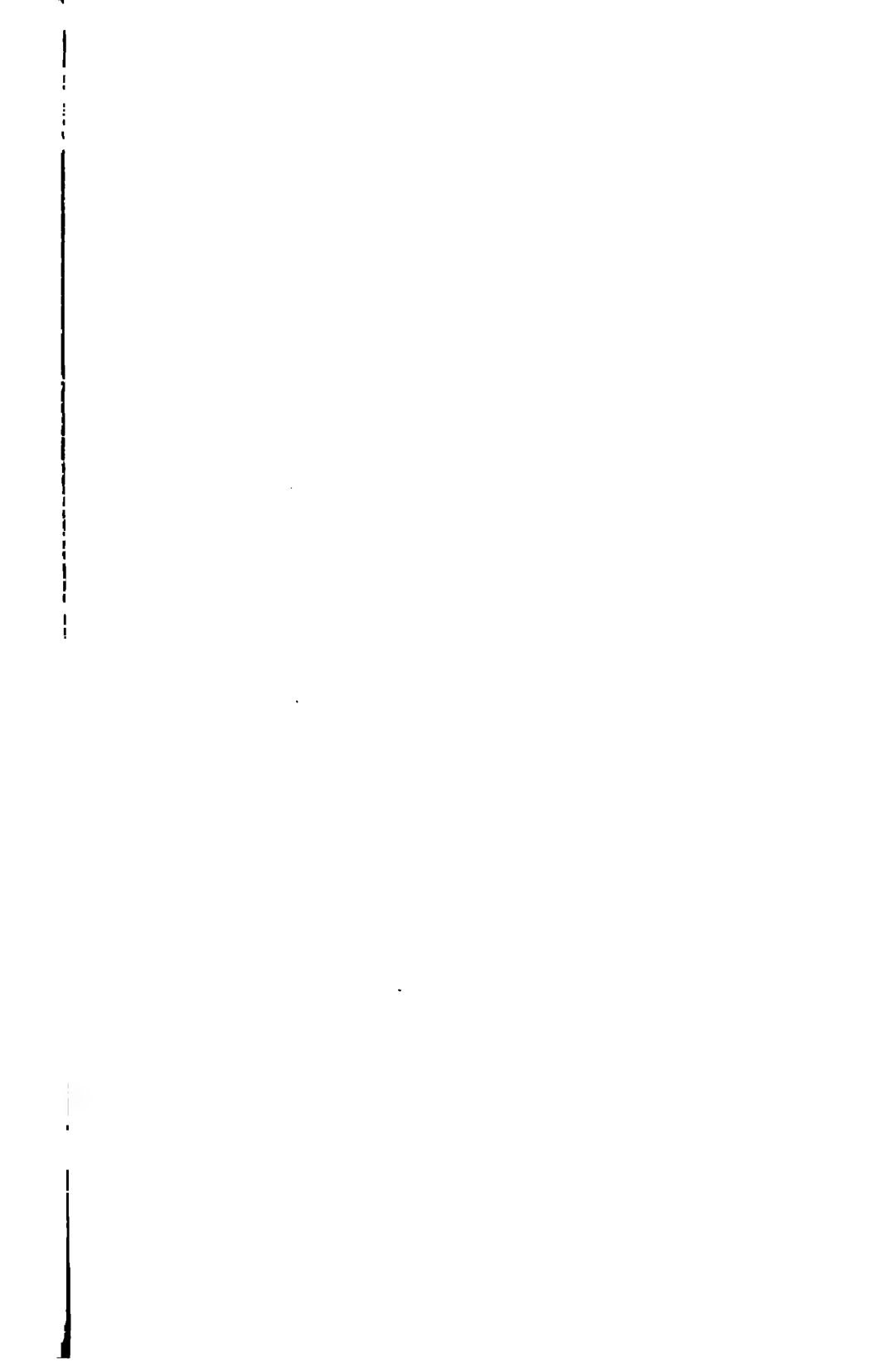
TABLE NO. 4.

MONTHS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January.....	27	1	....	1
February.....	15	....	4	1
March.....	11	1	2	3
April.....	20	1	1	2
May.....	14	4	1	4
June.....	9	7	1	1
July.....	10	1	2	2
August.....	14	3	....	3
September.....	11	4	2	....
October.....	8	2	....	2
November.....	12	....	1	1
December.....	10	3	....	....
Total.....	161	27	14	20

Table No. 5 shows the nationality of those applying in various situations, and it is rather discouraging to note that out of the 188 applicants 123 of them called themselves native Americans. This is probably due to the fact that the foreign born worker will take most anything that comes along when he is out of work, while the native American, who has either learned a trade or profession, will endeavor to his utmost to secure work only in that occupation to which he is most accustomed. If he be not a skilled mechanic, the chances are that gradually the great army of nondescript laborers will be increased by his accession to its ranks.

TABLE No. 5.

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Americans.....	102	21
Austrians.....	2	..
Bohemians.....	2	..
English.....	4	..
French.....	1	..
Germans.....	19	3
Hebrews.....	6	2
Hollanders.....	3	..
Irish.....	9	1
Italians.....	1	..
Negroes.....	7	..
Polish.....	2	..
Slavonic.....	1	..
Syrian.....	1	..
Scotch.....	1	..
Total.....	161	27





CENSUS OF BUILDINGS IN BALTIMORE CITY

In 1904, before the great conflagration which destroyed so many buildings and so much other property in the City of Baltimore, a census of buildings of all kinds was enumerated by the Police, under the direction of this Department. The results obtained by this enumeration demonstrated one fact, at least, viz., that Baltimore was strictly a city of homes, and that its 107,816 buildings of all kinds (according to the census of 1900) would offer a house to every four persons enumerated by the United States Census. Perhaps these figures account for the moderate rent heretofore charged for houses. But since the fire, and the rebuilding of a large portion of the city, real estate has rapidly advanced, as well as the population has increased, and while the number of houses enumerated this year is largely in excess of those enumerated in 1904, they were not of a character to reduce house rents.

Through the courtesy of the Police Commissioners the day officers were given such instructions and books as would enable them to enumerate the houses according to character, material and size, and the figures that follow will give this information by Police Districts, the boundary of each district being described with the detailed tables.

In the following table will be found a recapitulation of the total number of houses occupied and vacant, with and without water, as well as the number of houses in course of construction at the time the enumeration was made:

TABLE NO. 1.
RECAPITULATION.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	TOTAL.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	WITH WATER.		WITHOUT WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
				OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	
Central.....	7,370	7,121	249	7,069	241	52	8	19
Eastern.....	11,198	11,064	134	10,920	120	144	5	18
Northern.....	9,988	9,811	355	8,976	270	635	85	197
Northeastern.....	28,407	27,808	599	27,120	539	688	60	284
Northwestern.....	23,294	22,579	715	21,949	617	630	98	195
Southern.....	12,192	12,037	155	11,372	97	665	38	40
Southwestern.....	13,070	12,814	256	11,948	195	866	61	79
Western.....	8,671	8,519	152	8,438	139	81	13	8
Total.....	114,168	111,553	2,615	107,792	2,227	3,761	388	840

This shows a total of 114,168 houses in the city, as compared with 107,816 buildings in 1904. Of this number 111,553 are reported as occupied and 2,615 vacant, as against 104,944 occupied in 1904 and 2,872 vacant at the same time. Of all the houses enumerated as occupied, 107,792 were equipped with water and 2,227 of those which were vacant also contained water. The number occupied without water is given as 3,761 and 388 vacant, as against 457 reported without water in 1904.

This table also shows that at the time the enumeration was made there were in course of construction 840 buildings, and, as the enumeration took place in July, it is safe to assume that three-fourths of this number have since been completed and added to the total of buildings in the city.

It will be seen by the following tables the large increase in the number of buildings now standing in Baltimore City, as compared with those of 1904; the size of the buildings, their value and increase in the value of the land, all being an indication of the spirit of the progress and activity in "Greater Baltimore," and it is gratifying to note this great increase. Unfortunately it is not possible to make a comparison of the character of the buildings, because in taking the census

of buildings heretofore no attention had been paid to the material used in their construction.

We have not enumerated strictly iron buildings, nor those buildings which are composed of two or three kinds of material, such as concrete and iron, but have rather confined the report to the principal material used in each building, so as to give a general idea of the character and class of buildings prevailing in the city, but it is safe to say that the improvement in the character of the buildings has been greater than the increase in the number.

Table No. 2 shows the character and height of the buildings in the city, and is particularly interesting as showing the gradual increase of private dwellings. We have grouped in this table the buildings for the entire city, so as to give at a glance the total number of each kind. Under the head of "Eight or More Stories" we have grouped all those large office buildings, which it is unnecessary, because of their small number, to enumerate separately; therefore, the column headed "Eight or More Stories" includes the ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen story buildings in the city.

It will be seen that two and three story buildings comprise over ninety per cent. of the entire buildings in the city, showing a total of 107,912 in these two columns. The figures are as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

TABLE NO. 2—CHARACTER AND HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

	ONE STORY.	TWO STORY.	THREE STORY.	FOUR STORY.	FIVE STORY.	SIX STORY.	SEVEN STORY.	EIGHT OR MORE STORIES.	TOTAL.
Apartment-Houses.									
Bank Buildings.	22	17	13	7	4	4	6	7	49
Car Barns.	17	4	1	3	1	1			57
Charitable Institutions.									22
Churches.	120	247	32	12	5				49
Clubs.	7	11	62	11					440
Dwellings (private).	69	11	23	14					55
Dwellings (with stores).	85	50,629	39,356	841	25				90,920
Depots (railroad).	12	3,360	8,270	192	1				11,914
Educational Institutions (not including schools).									22
Elevators.		3	14	12	4	7			40
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.	23	4	2	3			1	3	9
Engine-Houses.	5	37	5	2					34
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.	320	573	514	249	100	40	27	5	49
Hospitals.		13	15	16	4				1,828
Hotels.		4	67	25	8	3	3	4	48
Libraries.	8	2	1	1					114
Municipal Buildings.	5	8	1	10					13
Market Buildings.	15	5	2						24
Newspaper Buildings.	1	2	2						22
Office Buildings.	201	127	79	39	23	1	3	10	8
Public Buildings (State and National).	3	7	13	13	1	2	1		490
Railroad Buildings.	74	38	11	2				1	40
Stables (private).	2,262	2,685	85	2					126
Stables (livery).	93	100	29	3					4,934
Stations.					1				226
Storage Houses.		2	6						8
Storage Warehouses.	212	177	152	70	11	12	8	3	645
Stores (retail).	216	263	723	376	152	25	7	2	1,764
Stores (wholesale).	30	30	37	5	1				79
Schools (private).									174
Schools (public).	14	65	38	7					116
Theatres.		2	3	8	2				18
Total.	3,760	58,323	49,592	1,924	343	103	56	36	114,168

CENTRAL POLICE DISTRICT.

As we have been compelled to make the enumeration by Police Districts, we think it wise to preface each district table with a description of the territory covered by the table that follows; thus the Central District begins at the Drawbridge and Jones' Falls, runs on the West side of Jones' Falls to Baltimore Street, thence along the North side of Baltimore Street to Aisquith Street, thence along the West side of Aisquith Street to Orleans Street, thence along the South side of Orleans Street to Forrest Street, thence along the West side of Forrest Street to Greenmount Avenue, thence along the West side of Greenmount Avenue to North Avenue, thence along the South side of North Avenue to Falls Road, thence along the Northeast side of Falls Road to Maryland Avenue, thence along the East side of Maryland Avenue to Preston Street, thence along the South side of Preston Street to Park Avenue, thence along the East side of Park Avenue to Liberty Street, thence along the East side of Liberty Street to Howard Street, thence along the East side of Howard Street to Pratt Street, thence along the North side of Pratt Street to Light Street, thence along the water front on Pratt Street to the place of beginning.

Within this territory is shown:

Brick Buildings.....	7,195
Wood ".....	93
Stone ".....	71
Concrete ".....	11

Total..... 7,370

This number is divided as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	225	14
Two ".....	1,638	82
Three ".....	4,168	107
Four ".....	806	38
Five ".....	193	7
Six ".....	40	1
Seven ".....	27	...
Eight or More Stories.....	24	...
Total.....	7,121	249

Of this number 7,069 occupied and 241 vacant buildings contained water, while 52 occupied and 8 vacant buildings were without water. In this district there were in course of construction 19 new houses.

In the detailed table that follows of the district every character and size of houses are enumerated, and the character of buildings in course of construction, thus enabling the reader at a glance to tell what class of buildings was contained in the territory described above.

TABLE No. 3—CENTRAL POLICE DISTRICT.

	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		SIX STORY.		SEVEN STORY.		EIGHT STORIES OR MORE.		WITH WATER.		WITHOUT WATER.	IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.	
							OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.			OCCUPIED.	VACANT.
Apartment-Houses.....	16		15		1						3		1		2		1		4		5		16			1	
Bank Buildings.....	30		20		9	1	14		9		4		2		1								30				
Car Barns.....	3		3					2			1												3				
Charitable Institutions.....	6		6																				6				
Churches.....	32		23		9		6		23		2		4		2								32			1	
Clubs.....	11		11								6		4										11				
Dwellings (private).....	4,147		4,220	26	18		5		987	34	2,738	63	411	19	6		1						4,136	115	11	2	3
Dwellings (with stores).....	973		37	1,006	4		3	1	140	10	793	24	37	2								972	37	1		6	
Depots (railroad).....	2		1		1	1			1		1											2					
Educational Institutions (not including schools).....	5		4		1		1		1		2		1		1							5					
Elevators.....	1		1																								
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.....	13		11		3		8	1	5		4		1									11		1	2		
Engine-Houses.....	7		7								2											7					
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.....	411	11	413	4	3	2	22		98	2	129	6	89	3	51		12		9		1		403	11	8		4
Hospitals.....	4		4						2		2				1								4				
Hotels.....	41		39		2		1		2		21		8		5				2		3		41				1
Libraries.....	3		3																1				3				
Municipal Buildings.....	9		2		7								9										9				
Market Buildings.....	3		3																								
Newspaper Buildings.....	7		5						2		1																
Office Buildings.....	194	8	181	13	7	1	27	1	42	2	50	1	35	1	20		7		3		10		190	7	4	1	
Public Buildings (State and National).....	8		1		6		1		1		2		3						1		1		8				
Railroad Buildings.....	19		1		11		11	1	1		3		2						1		1		19	1			
Stables (private).....	218	33	245	6	1		42	5	168	27	7	1	1									212	32	6	1	1	
Stables (ivery).....	32		31				6		19		6		1									31					
Station-Houses.....	1		1																								
Storage Warehouses.....	149	9	137	17	3	4	33	1	23	1	39	4	42	3	7		4		1			137	7	12	2	1	
Stores (strictly).....	743	29	760	8	3	1	39	4	101	4	340	7	144	10	96		15		6		2		736	27	7	2	1
Schools (private).....	11		1		2		2		1		5		2		1							11		1			
Schools (public).....	15		15				5		5		4		1														
Theatres.....	7		7				1		1		2		4										7				
Total.....	7,121	249	7,195	93	70	11	225	14	1,638	82	4,168	107	806	38	193	7	40	1	27		24		7,069	241	52	8	19

EASTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

The boundaries of this district begin at the intersection of the Eastern city limits and Baltimore Street to Jones' Falls, thence along the East side of Jones' Falls to the Harbor, thence along the Harbor to the Eastern city limits, thence along the Eastern city limits to the place of beginning.

The figures in Table No. 4 show:

Brick Buildings.....	10,862
Wood "	304
Stone "	18
Concrete "	14
Total.....	11,198

These buildings are enumerated as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	267	6
Two "	4,802	77
Three "	5,850	50
Four "	134	1
Five "	9	...
Six "	2	...
Total.....	11,064	134

These are reported as having water in 10,920 occupied and 129 vacant buildings, while 144 occupied and 5 vacant are reported without water. There are 18 new buildings in course of construction in this district.

TABLE NO. 4—EASTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		SIX STORY.		WITH WATER.		WITHOUT WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
							Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	
Apartment-Houses	3		3																				
Bank Buildings	5		2		3		1		2		3												
Car Barns																							
Charitable Institutions	4		4																				
Churches	48		36	2	9	1	8		30		4												
Clubs	3		3				1																
Dwellings (private)	8,116	93	8,106	98	5		6	1	3,986	54	4,075	38	45		4								18
Dwellings (with stores)	1,935	20	1,925	30			5	1	386	7	1,503	12	41										
Depots (railroad)																							
Educational Institutions (not including schools)	1		1																				
Elevators	1		1																				
Electric Plants and Power-Houses																							
Engine-Houses	6		5	1																			
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments	237	3	221	17		2	20	1	93	1	89		30	1	5								
Hospitals	2		2																				
Hotels	10		10																				
Libraries	1		1																				
Municipal Buildings	5		4																				
Market Buildings	4		1	3		1	1	1	3		1		1										
Newspaper Buildings																							
Office Buildings	74		59	13		2	34		35		5												
Public Buildings (State and National)																							
Railroad Buildings	7		2																				
Stables (private)	349	8	241	115		3	5		2		10												
Stables (livery)	19		15	4		1	130	2	209	6													
Station-Houses	1		1																				
Storage Warehouses	106		91	14		3	24		30	2	48												
Stores (strictly)	105	7	106	5		1	18		9	7	75		3										
Schools (private)	12		12						3		8												
Schools (public)	9		9				1		5		4												
Theatres	1		1																				
Total	11,064	134	10,862	304	18	14	287	6	4,802	77	5,860	50	134	1	9		2		10,920	129	144	5	18

NORTHERN POLICE DISTRICT.

The boundaries of this district begin at the intersection of York Road and North Avenue, running thence along the West side of York Road to Twenty-second Street, thence along the North side of Twenty-second Street to Montebello Avenue, thence along the Northwest side of Montebello Avenue to Gorsuch Avenue, thence along the North side of Gorsuch Avenue to Taylor Street, thence along the West side of Taylor Street to Jackson Street, thence along the North side of Jackson Street to Harford Road, thence along the West side of Harford Road to West side of Hillen Road, thence along the West side of Hillen Road to the Northern city limits, thence along the Northern city limits to the Western city limits, thence along the Western city limits to the Old Liberty Road, thence along the Northeast side of Old Liberty Road to Pennsylvania Avenue, thence along the Northeast side of Pennsylvania Avenue to North Avenue, thence along the North side of North Avenue to the place of beginning.

The figures enumerated from this district comprise:

Brick Buildings.....	7,955
Wood ".....	1,749
Stone ".....	257
Concrete ".....	5

Total..... 9,966

These buildings are of the following sizes and occupied or vacant:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	414	34
Two ".....	5,395	150
Three ".....	3,769	170
Four ".....	32	...
Five ".....	...	1
Six ".....	1	...
Total.....	9,611	355

Of these 8,976 occupied and 270 vacant contained water, and 635 occupied and 85 vacant were without water. There were 197 new buildings in course of construction in the district.

TABLE No. 5—NORTHERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		SIX STORY.		WITH WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
							Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	
Apartment-Houses.....	5	1	6								3	1					5	1			
Bank Buildings.....	1	1	1	2			1	1							1		1				
Car Barns.....	16		13					1	2		10		3		13		1				
Charitable Institutions.....	37		9	8	20		12		20		4		1		28		9				
Churches.....	3																				
Clubs.....	8,730	294	7,548	1,257	218	1	8	1	5,083	128	3,619	166	20		8,422	243	308	51	194		
Dwellings (private).....	169	5	164	9	1		2		61	1	106	4			163	3	6				
Dwellings (with stores).....																					
Depots (railroad).....	1			1			1										1				
Educational Institutions (not including schools).....																					
Elevators.....																					
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.....	5		4	1			4		1												
Engine-Houses.....	3		3				3										4		1		
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.....	45		17	15	12	1	15		19		6		5		36		9				
Hospitals.....	6		6				5		1		1		1		6						
Hotels.....	3		2	1					1						3						
Libraries.....	2		2				1								2						
Market Buildings.....																					
Mercantile Buildings.....																					
Neighborhood Buildings.....																					
Office Buildings.....	10	2	3	9			6	2	3		1				8	1	2	1			
Public Buildings (State and National).....																					
Railroad Buildings.....	20		12	6			18		1		2				20						
Stables (private).....	417	50	92	372	3	2	255	29	190	21	1				172	18	245	32	1		
Stables (ivery).....	40	1	13	27	1		34	1	5		1				16		34	1			
Station Houses.....																					
Storage Warehouses.....	11		5	5			8		2		1				1						
Stores (strictly).....	65		35	30		1	40		23		2				47		18				
Schools (private).....	12		3	1	1				2		3				5						
Schools (public).....	1		8	4	1		1	1	9		1		1		12	1					
Theatres.....	1		1								1				1						
Total.....	9,611	355	7,955	1,749	267	5	414	34	5,395	150	3,769	170	32		8,976	270	635	85			197

NORTHEASTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

Begins at the intersection of Baltimore and Aisquith Streets, thence along the East side of Aisquith Street to the North side of Orleans Street, thence along the North side of Orleans Street to the Belair Market (including the market), thence along the Belair Market to Greenmount Avenue, thence along the East side of Greenmount Avenue and East side of York Road to Twenty-second Street, thence along the South side of Twenty-second Street to Montebello Avenue, thence along the East side of Montebello Avenue to Gorsuch Avenue, thence along the South side of Gorsuch Avenue to Taylor Street, thence along the East side of Taylor Street to Jackson Street, thence along the South side of Jackson Street to the Harford Road, thence along the East side of Harford Road to East side of Hillen Road, thence along the East side of Hillen Road to the Northern city limits, thence along the Northern city limits to the Eastern city limits, thence along the Eastern city limits to the North side of Baltimore Street, thence along the North side of Baltimore Street to the place of beginning.

The territory in this district is very large, and contains more small houses than any other district in the city. It is here that the homes of a large number of working people are located, and the improvements on the extreme border of the district have been gradually approaching the county line. The figures speak for themselves, and show:

Brick Buildings.....	26,279
Wood ".....	1,989
Stone ".....	56
Concrete ".....	83

Total.....28,407

These are divided as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	803	54
Two ".....	18,264	466
Three ".....	8,683	78
Four ".....	53	1
Five ".....	5	...

Total..... 27,808 599

Of this number there are reported 27,120 occupied and 539 vacant with water, and 688 occupied and 60 vacant without water. There were 284 buildings in course of construction in the district.

TABLE No. 6—NORTHEASTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		WITH WATER.		WITH-OUT WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
							Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	
Apartment-Houses.	5	5	5	1			2	1	1		5				5						
Bar Buildings.	4	1	2	2		1	4	1							4	1					
Car Barns.	11		11												11						
Charitable Institutions.	98		50	16	31	1	22		56		16		4		92		6				
Churches.	8		7	1			1		3		4				8						
Dwellings (private).	23,385	476	22,596	1,166	15	81	2		16,339	420	7,034		10		23,136		249		19		271
Dwellings (with stores).																					
Dwellings (railroad).	2,660	38	2,649	49			16	3	1,176	13	1,463	22	3		2,649	457	37	11	1		7
Depots (railroad).	1			1			1														
Educational Institutions (not including schools).	2		2								2				2						
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.	1		1				1		6						1						
Engine-Houses.	6		5		1										6						
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.																					
Hospitals.	213	7	196	23	1		35	2	106	4	63		7	1	201	5	12		2		
Hotels.	27		26		1				6		3		11		21						
Libraries.	3		3				1		1		1				3						
Municipal Buildings.	3		3						3						5						
Market Buildings.	5			5			5														
Newspaper Buildings.																					
Office Buildings.	25	1	17	9			21		2	1	2				17	1	8				
Public Buildings (State and National).																					
Railroad Buildings.	2	1	1	3					2	1					1		1				
Stables (private).	1,131	66	525	699	3		639	45	48	21	10		1		757	29	374	37	5		6
Stables (ivery).	44	4	31	17			14	3	27	1	2				39	3	5		1		
Station-Houses.	1																				
Storage Warehouses.	40	1	30	11			11		17	1	7		4		30	1	10				
Stores (strictly).	84	4	75	13			21		13	4	43		7		75	4	9				
Schools (private).	16		11	1	4				11		3		2		13		3				
Schools (public).	28		24	2			5		11		8		2		28						
Theatres.	1		1						1						1						
Total.	27,808	599	26,279	1,989	56	83	803	54	18,264	466	8,683	78	53	1	27,120	539	688	60			284

NORTHWESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

This is another large district, though not so largely built up with small houses as the Northeastern.

The boundaries of this district begin at the intersection of Park Avenue and Franklin Street, thence along the West side of Park Avenue to Preston Street, thence along the North side of Preston Street to Maryland Avenue, thence along the West side of Maryland Avenue to Jones' Falls, thence along Jones' Falls to North Avenue, thence along the South side of North Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, thence along the Southwest side of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Liberty Road, thence along the Southwest side of the Liberty Road to the Western City limits, thence along the Western city limits to Edmondson Avenue, thence along the North side of Edmondson Avenue to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad track to Franklin Street, thence along the North side of Franklin Street to the place of beginning.

The figures of Table No. 7 show:

Brick Buildings.....	21,567
Wood "	1,592
Stone "	123
Concrete "	12

Total..... 23,294

This number is divided up as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	652	76
Two "	9,389	447
Three "	12,191	186
Four "	300	6
Five "	28	...
Six "	12	...
Seven "	2	...
Eight or More Stories.....	5	...

Total..... 22,579 715

These buildings are supplied with water as follows: With water, occupied, 21,949, and vacant, 617; without water, 630 occupied and 98 vacant. There were 195 buildings in course of construction in this district.

TABLE No. 7—NORTHWESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN POLICE DISTRICT.

While this is not a very large district, it is compactly built in certain sections. The boundaries of this district begin at the intersection of Pratt and Howard Streets, thence along the South side of Pratt Street to the water front at Light Street, thence around the water front (West side, etc.) to Gwynn's Falls, thence along Gwynn's Falls to Ridgely Street, thence along the Southeast side of Ridgely Street to Barre Street, thence along the Southeast side of Barre Street to Howard Street, thence along the East side of Howard Street to the place of beginning.

The buildings in this district comprise:

Brick Buildings.....	11,654
Wood ".....	526
Stone ".....	8
Concrete ".....	1
Iron ".....	3
Total.....	12,192

These are divided as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	549	26
Two ".....	7,126	85
Three ".....	4,184	39
Four ".....	144	3
Five ".....	19	2
Six ".....	7	...
Seven ".....	2	...
Eight or More Stories.....	6	...
Total.....	12,037	155

Of the above number 11,372 occupied and 97 vacant contained water, and 665 occupied and 58 vacant were without water. In this district there were 40 new buildings in course of construction.

TABLE No. 8.—SOUTHERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		SIX STORY.		SEVEN STORY.		EIGHT STORIES OR MORE.		WITH WATER.		WITH-OUT WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
						Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	
Apartment-Houses.	1		1			1				1																
Bank Buildings.	1		1																							
Car Barns.	2		2																							
Charitable Institutions.	46		35	3	7	13	25			7	1	1												2		
Churches.																										
Clubs.																										
Dwellings (private).	9,182	74	9,218	38		22	6,099	32	3,047	22	14	14												201	22	31
Dwellings (with stores).	1,472	14	1,481	3		11	497	5	949	8	15												52	14	31	3
Depots (railroad).	7		1	6		6	1																14		3	2
Educational Institutions (not including schools).																										
Elevators.	5		4	1								2														
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.	5		5			2	1			1		1														
Engine-Houses.	7		7			2	5																	2		
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.	330	4	261	70	1	92	124	3	73	1	24	11											300	2	30	3
Hospitals.	1		1																							
Hotels.	2		2							2																
Libraries.	1		1			1																				
Municipal Buildings.	2		1	1		1	1																			
Market Buildings.																										
Newspaper Buildings.																										
Office Buildings.	57	4	45	16		26	3	23	1	7	1												48	1	9	3
Public Buildings (State and National).	17		16		1			2		3				1		2							11	6	1	
Railroad Buildings.	39	1	11	29		29	9	9	1	9													32	10	158	19
Stables (private).	447	29	247	229		202	15	232	13	13	1												289	1	8	3
Stables (ivery).	17	4	8	13		9	3	7	1	1													9	1		
Stables (horse).	1		1																							
Station-Houses.																										
Storage Warehouses.	197	5	99	103		107	1	67	3	10	3												109	2	88	3
Stores (strictly).	169	20	179	10		20	3	19	6	48	6	72	3	7	2	3							136	15	33	5
Schools (private).	9		9			3	4			1	1												9			
Schools (public).	15		15			7				8													15			
Theatres.																										
Total.	12,037	155	11,654	526	8	4	549	26	7,126	85	4,184	39	144	3	19	2	7		2		6		11,372	97	665	40

SOUTHWESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

This is another large district, though not so largely built up with small houses as the Northeastern.

The boundaries of the district begin at the intersection of Franklin and Schroeder Streets, run thence along the South side of Franklin Street to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad track to Edmondson Avenue, thence along the South side of Edmondson Avenue to the Western city limits, thence along the Western city limits to the Southern city limits, thence along the Southern city limits to Gwynn's Falls, thence along Gwynn's Falls to Ridgely Street, thence along the Northwest side of Ridgely Street to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track to Scott Street, thence along the West side of Scott Street to Pratt Street, thence along the South side of Pratt Street to Schroeder Street, thence along the West side of Schroeder Street to the place of beginning.

The buildings in this district are divided as follows:

Brick Buildings.....	11,792
Wood ".....	1,227
Stone ".....	41
Concrete ".....	10
Total.....	13,070

These are divided in size as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	439	38
Two ".....	7,819	165
Three ".....	4,488	51
Four ".....	61	2
Seven ".....	7	...
Total.....	12,814	256

These are divided as follows: With water, occupied. 11,948; vacant, 195. Without water, occupied, 866; vacant, 61. There are 79 buildings in course of construction in this district.

TABLE No. 9. SOUTHWESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	VACANT.		BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		SEVEN STORY.		WITH WATER.		WITHOUT WATER.		COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.	
	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.					OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.	OCCUPIED.	VACANT.		
Apartment-Houses	1		1																			
Bank Buildings	2																					
Car Barns																						
Charitable Institutions	5		5																			
Churches	43	2	23	5	16	1	20	1														
Clubs			2				12															
Dwellings (private)	10,521	176	10,077	619	11		11															
Dwellings (with stores)	1,170	12	1,114				12															
Dwellings (without stores)																						
Depots (railroad)	1			1																		
Educational Institutions (not including schools)																						
Elevators	9		6		3																	
Electric Plants and Power-Houses																						
Engine-Houses	5		5																			
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments	167	9	126	43			82	7														
Hospitals	2		2																			
Hotels	1		1																			
Libraries	1		1																			
Municipal Buildings	1		1																			
Market Buildings	2		1																			
Newspaper Buildings																						
Office Buildings	38	1	18	19	2		30															
Public Buildings (State and National)	5	1	4	2				6														
Railroad Buildings	21	9	12				8	13														
Stables (private)	719	54	334	435	4		245	458	20	10												
Stables (ivery)	9		5	4				4														
Station-Houses																						
Storage Warehouses	35		23	9	3		10	11														
Stores (strictly)	24		14	8	1		16	4														
Schools (private)	12	1						1														
Schools (public)	24		11	1			1	8														
Theatres																						
Total	12,814	256	11,792	1,227	41		439	10	38	7,819	165	4,488	51	61	2	7		11,948	195	866	61	79

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF
WESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

The boundaries of this district begin at the intersection of Park Avenue and Franklin Street, run thence along the South side of Franklin Street to Schroeder Street, thence along the East side of Schroeder Street to Pratt Street, thence along the North side of Pratt Street to Scott Street, thence along the East side of Scott Street to Ostend Street, thence along the East side of Ostend Street to Ridgely Street, thence along the North side of Ridgely Street to Barre Street, thence along the North side of Barre Street to Howard Street, thence along the West side of Howard Street to Liberty Street, thence along the West side of Liberty Street to Park Avenue, thence along the West side of Park Avenue to the place of beginning.

The number of buildings enumerated are:

Brick Buildings.....	8,497
Wood ".....	152
Stone ".....	13
Concrete ".....	9
Total.....	8,671

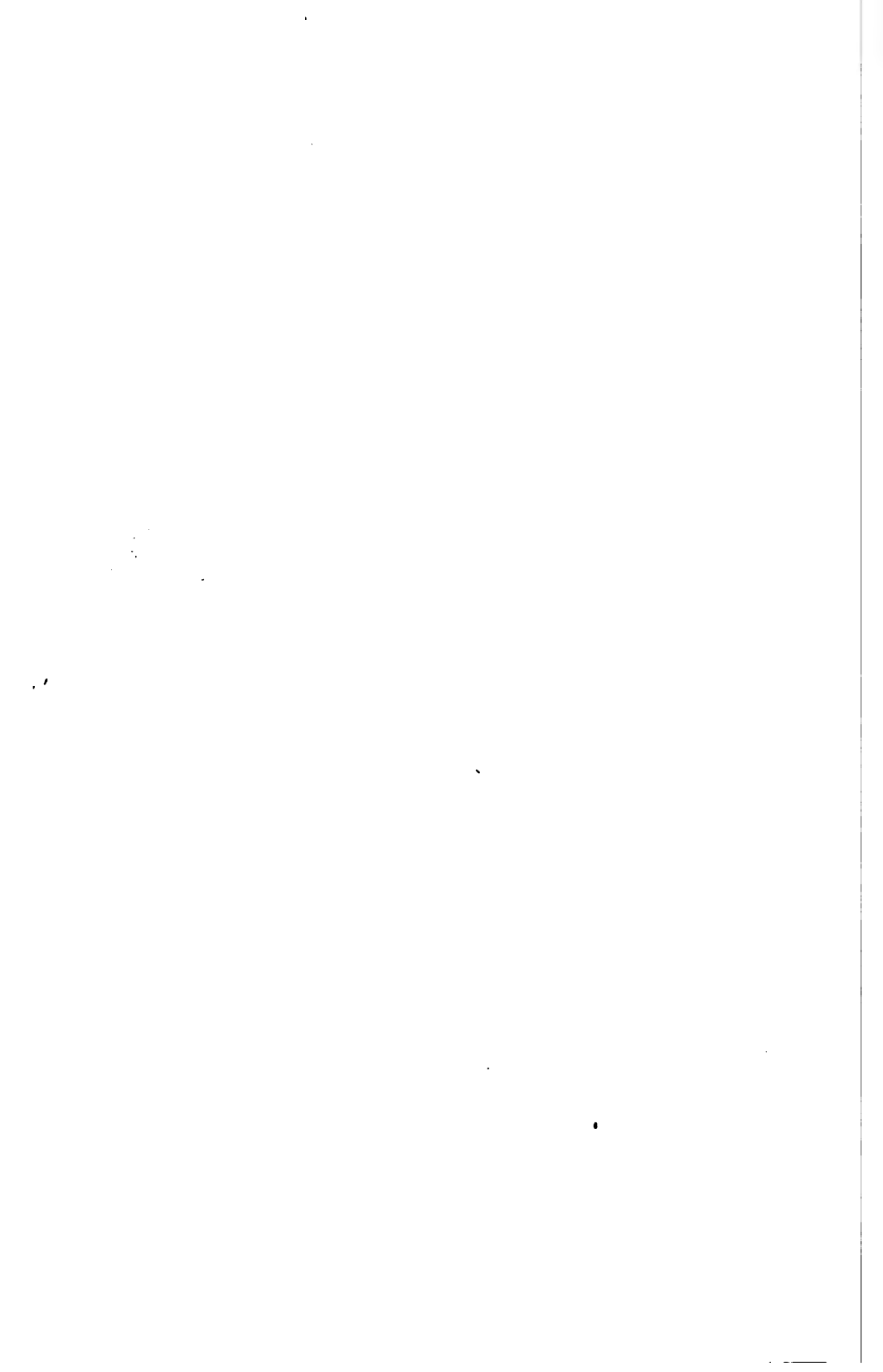
These buildings are divided as follows:

	Occupied.	Vacant.
One Story.....	177	16
Two ".....	2,353	55
Three ".....	5,517	71
Four ".....	335	8
Five ".....	77	2
Six ".....	40	...
Seven ".....	19	...
Eight or More Stories.....	1	...
Total.....	8,519	152

Of the above number 8,438 occupied and 139 vacant contained water, while 81 occupied and 13 vacant were without water. There were 8 buildings in course of construction in this district.

TABLE No. 10—WESTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

	VACANT.	BRICK.	WOOD.	STONE.	CONCRETE AND IRON.	ONE STORY.		TWO STORY.		THREE STORY.		FOUR STORY.		FIVE STORY.		SIX STORY.		SEVEN STORY.		EIGHT STORIES OR MORE.		WITH WATER.		WITHOUT WATER.		IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
						Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Occupied.	Vacant.	
Apartment-Houses.....																										
Bank Buildings.....	10	4	4	2		3		2				1										10				
Car Barns.....	1		1																			1				
Charitable Institutions.....																										
Churches.....	24	19		5		5		19		5												23		1		
Clubs.....	15	16				7		1		1		6										15				
Dwellings (private).....	5,735	72,579	14			2		1,773		3,922		46										5,716		19		
Dwellings (with stores).....	1,506	27,151	15			10		1,204		8,121		18										1,503		27		8
Depots (railroad).....	3	1	2			2				1												3		3		1
Educational Institutions (not including schools).....																										
Elevators.....	1									1												1				
Electric Plants and Power-Houses.....	4	4				4		3		1												4				1
Engine-Houses.....	4																					4				
Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.....	284	6,283	5	1	1	11		41		2		66		1		26		17		1		282		6		1
Hospitals.....	2	2						1														2				
Hotels.....	29	29								18		8				1		1				29				
Libraries.....																										
Municipal Buildings.....	4			4																						
Market Buildings.....																						4				
Newspaper Buildings.....	17	13	5			7		2		6		1										17		1		
Office Buildings (State and National).....	1	1								1												1				
Public Buildings.....	7	7																				7				
Railroad Buildings.....	334	284	78			85		237		16		12		1								310		24		4
Stables (private).....	27	1	22	6		7		15		12		1										24		1		
Stables (livery).....	1					1		1														1				
Station-Houses.....	1																									
Storage Warehouses.....	74	4	66	12		14		19		4		10		2		5						57		3		1
Stores (strictly).....	1																					405		12		1
Stores (private).....	417	12	411	9	3	6		25		1		125		7		43		1				10		12		
Schools (public).....	10	10				8		2		8												8				
Schools (private).....	8	8						7				1										1				
Theatres.....	1	1																								
Total.....	8,519	152,849	152	13	9	177	16	2,353	55	5,517	71	335	8	77	2	40		19		1		8,438	139	81	13	8



AGRICULTURE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

In the Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports of this Department considerable space was devoted to production on the farm of certain fruits and vegetables which could be grown most profitably in Maryland. This presentation of a subject which is of great interest, not only to the citizens of our State, but to those who might be contemplating taking up their abode in our midst, has been heretofore commended. The figures thus presented were gathered from various successful farmers throughout the State, and proved a source of great advertisement through the Western and Northwestern parts of the country, from whence a number of persons have come to take up farms in Maryland.

Scientific farming is a thing of today. Agriculture and horticulture are claiming the attention and practical application of some of the most intelligent citizens of the country, and anything that will throw light upon the subject, it seems to us, will not only help our own farmers, but be a guide to many others throughout the country who are following the same pursuit. Maryland offers more opportunity for diversifying crops than any other State of the same size in the Union. Its hills and valleys and nearness to the coast, thus combining fertility of soil, mildness of climate, short haul to our Eastern markets, as well as to European ports, by direct rail and ocean transportation, all combine to make it an ideal State for the farmer, both as to financial results from his labor and comfortable environment for his family.

The tables that follow in regular order of letter, commencing with A, are the results of taking the average from

a number of replies received from agriculturists and horticulturists throughout the State, prominent among whom are: Hon. Thos. A. Smith, Messrs. George W. Bell, E. B. Timmons, W. O. Collier, R. J. Dawson, W. W. Byrn, J. W. Kerr, J. Harry Hopkins, J. N. Miller, Charles W. Councilman and Samuel L. Byrn.

Among the most successful and intensive farmers of the State is Mr. Charles McIlvaine, of Cambridge, Dorchester County. He is a successful market gardener, and we cannot give any better example of what can be done on a small farm of two acres than by publishing his letter in full. He says:

Directly on the Choptank River, twenty-five feet above its waters, I own and live upon two acres of ground. I cultivate for crop purposes exactly one acre of it. The other acre is occupied by buildings, fruit trees, a wooded ravine and the waters of the Choptank, into which my lines extend. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, with but little clay in it. The under drainage is good. Three years ago, when I bought the place, the ground had not been manured for several years, neither had it been cultivated. It was covered by an abundant crop of tall weeds.

In the late autumn I ploughed it deep.

In the spring I put upon the acre the accumulated stable manure, which had been well composted—the amount was about twenty cartloads. In addition I used a ton of twenty-five dollar fertilizer, applied as I planted. The product was \$160.

The second year I spring ploughed, using a like amount of manure and half a ton of \$30 fertilizer. The product was \$256.

This year—1907—I did not fall plough. During the winter I placed the manure upon the ground directly from the stables, chickenyard and ash-barrels. (I burn oak wood, eight cords a year.) Every spoonful of manure is saved. That not from the stables and chickenhouse is composted by grubbing the cornstalks, allowing as much dirt to adhere as will saturate layers of them with the house fluids. I used one ton of \$14 fertilizer—no nitrogen— and about 1,000 pounds of accumulated unleached wood ashes. Before applying the fertilizer I ploughed, then cast the fertilizer broadcast and manured well.

I keep an accurate record of every date of planting, gathering, ripening and of every cent of expense and sales. For 1907 the expenses are as follows:

Ploughing and harrowing.....	\$ 2 50
1 ton fertilizer, and hauling.....	15 00
2 bbls. "Quick Lunch" potatoes (Burpee)	13 00
1 " Extra Early potatoes.....	4 75

Freight and hauling.....	\$1 45
Miscellaneous garden seed.....	11 10
Express charges	1 00
1 peck Senator peas (spring).....	2 25
½ " " " (fall).....	1 25
1 " Challenger beans.....	2 00

\$54 80

Wages..... 72 97

Sold to stores in Cambridge, Md., 1½ miles distant,
from 800 early tomato plants, staked:

964 qts., select by qt., 15 to 3 cts. per qt....	\$46 93
320 " by basket	2 00
20 " green pickling	40
Asparagus, new bed.....	1 40
186 heads early cabbage, grown in odd places	7 10
35 doz. Country Gentleman corn.....	5 25
45 bus. select "Quick Lunch" potatoes at from 80 to 65 cts. per bushel.....	36 21
10 " "seconds" at 40 cts. per bushel..	4 00
6 " 2nd crop, for seed at \$1.00 per bus. (71 bus. yield from 2 bbls.)	6 00
23½ " "Burpee" early potatoes at 80 to 65 cts. per bushel.....	18 98
4 " "seconds" early potatoes at 40 cts. per bushel.....	1 60
15 " Senator peas (product 1 pk. seed)	14 51
312 qts. shelled Challenger lima beans, at 12 cts.....	37 44

\$181 82

From kitchen garden:

Miscellaneous—string beans, lettuce, beets, cucumbers, carrots, peppers, squashes \$ 4 45	
150 bunches celery, contracted for at 50 cts..	75 00
Value grown and consumed by family of seven, horse, cow, chickens (minimum estimate)	100 00
1½ tons of sugar beets, on hand.....	
Entire crop late Senator peas destroyed by root disease	

Total sales and value from acre.....	\$361 27
" expenses.....	127 27

Net profit..... \$234 00

I plant the best seed and varieties I can get, always running a small trial patch of various new kinds in order to select from them for the ensuing year. The cultivating is done by one farm and carriage horse, and by the Baltimore Single Wheel Garden Cultivator and "Cut-Easy Hoe," the two best garden tools I have seen or used.

I have in addition:

- 1 bus. Spanish Peanuts.
- 1 " winter radishes.
- 4 gal. green tomato pickle.
- 2 " cucumber pickle.
- 4 " onions pickled, small.
- 1 " Martynia pickled.
- 25 qts. canned second crop tomatoes.
- 2 " nasturtium pickle.

These are on hand or have been sold to friends
who know the excellence of my ladies' pickles.

The total value is.....\$29 10

10 bus. white turnips, not in estimate, at 25 cts... 2 50

Another example of excellent and intensive work on the farm is given from Dorchester County, by Mr. Samuel L. Byrn, in the following tabulations:

EXAMPLE OF PRODUCTION OF HAY ON ONE ACRE BY INTENSIVE FARMING.

SEEDED ON WHEAT LAND.

8 Pounds Red Clover	\$1.42
4 Pounds Alsike .....	.56
5 Pounds Timothy .....	.20
Seeding .....	.20
Cutting .....	.50
Tidding and Raking .....	.75
Housing	1.75
Interest on \$60, cost of land per acre	3.60
Taxes .....	.90
Total Cost	\$9.58
Result:	
1½ Tons Hay at \$15 per ton	26.25
Net Profit	\$16.67

EXAMPLE OF PRODUCTION OF CORN ON ONE ACRE BY INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

HAY STUBBLE PLOWED UNDER.

Plowing.....	\$1.32
Rolling.....	.20
Spring Harrowing.....	.35
Spike Harrowing.....	.20
Planting and Fertilizing.....	.40
Fertilizer.....	1.50
Cultivating.....	2.00
Cutting and Piling.....	1.50
Husking and Housing.....	2.40
Interest on \$60, value per acre of land.....	3.60
Taxes.....	.90
Total Cost.....	\$14.37
Result:	
40 Bushels Corn at 65c. per bushel.....	26.00
Net Profit.....	\$11.13

EXAMPLE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT ON ONE ACRE OF LAND BY INTENSIVE FARMING.

Plowing.....	\$1.32
Rolling.....	.20
Spring Harrowing.....	.35
Spike Harrowing.....	.20
Seed, 1½ bushel.....	1.50
Fertilizer.....	3.00
Drilling.....	.40
2½ Pounds Twine.....	.25
Cutting and Setting Up.....	.40
Hauling.....	1.00
Threshing, 4c. per bushel.....	1.00
Interest on Land, \$60 per acre.....	3.60
Taxes.....	.90
Total Cost.....	\$14.12
Result:	
25 Bushels Wheat at 90c. per bushel.....	22.50
Net Profit.....	\$8.38

EXAMPLE OF PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES ON ONE ACRE OF LAND.

Plowing.....	\$1.32
Rolling.....	.20
Spring Harrowing.....	.35
Spike Harrowing.....	.20
Marking and Fertilizing.....	.75
Fertilizer.....	5.00
Plants.....	1.50
Planting.....	1.25
Cultivating, five times.....	2.00
Picking, 2c. per basket.....	7.20
Hauling, \$1 per ton.....	6.00
Basket Hire.....	.75
Interest on Land, \$60 per acre.....	3.60
Taxes.....	.90
Total.....	\$31.02
Result:	
360 Baskets at 15c. per basket	54.00
Net Profit.....	\$22.98

In connection with the production of strawberries, we give an example by a gentleman who devotes his exclusive attention to that work. While it is a little different from the results of the average berry grower, and does not cover the entire field, as given in Table A, yet it may be a guide and a lesson to those who desire to devote exclusive attention to the raising of this profitable and wholesome fruit.

AN EXAMPLE OF COST OF PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES
BY INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.
	1st Year: Yield 3,000 Quarts per Acre.	2d Year: Yield 2,500 Quarts per Acre.	3d Year: Yield 2,000 Quarts per Acre.
Preparing Ground.....	\$ 3.00	.....	.....
Plants.....	15.00	.....	.....
Planting.....	3.00	.....	.....
Cultivating, Hoeing and Blossoming.....	20.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Phosphates.....	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mulch and Mulching.....	None. There is Mulching.	enough grass left in	rows for
Picking, 1½c. per Qt.....	45.00	37.50	30.00
Crates, including Cups, La- bor of Packing and Haul- ing.....	33.00	28.00	23.00
Superintendence, Rent or Interest and Incidentals..	5.00	5.00	5.00
Freights and Commissions..	45.00	37.50	30.00
Total.....	\$175.00	\$129.00	\$109.00
Receipts (per quart, .08)...	240.00	200.00	At 7c. per qt. 140.00
Leaving Net Profit per Acre.....	\$65.00	\$69.00	\$31.00

TABLES A.

The following tables of cost of production are taken from the replies of numerous experienced farmers. While some were much higher than others in their estimates, we believe that the figures here given are a fair estimate for the whole State:

AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.
	Yield 2,000 Qts. per Acre.	Yield 2,500 Qts. per Acre.	Yield 3,300 Qts. per Acre.	Yield 4,000 Qts. per Acre.
Preparing Ground.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.75
Plants.....	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Planting.....	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Cultivating, Hoeing and Blossoming.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	8.50
Phosphates.....	5.40	6.60	7.80	14.10
Mulch and Mulching.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	9.00
Picking.....	40.00	50.00	66.00	80.00
Crates, including Cups, Labor, of Packing and Hauling.....	20.00	25.00	33.00	46.66
Superintendence, Rent or Interest and Incidentals.....	3.85	3.90	4.00	9.50
Total.....	\$ 92.07	\$108.44	\$133.74	\$183.58
Receipts.....	110.00	143.75	189.75	276.66
Leaving Net Profit.....	\$17.93	\$35.31	\$56.01	\$93.08

COST OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER HIGHLY IMPROVED CULTIVATION.
	Yield 10 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 15 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 30 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 40 Bu. to the Acre.
Preparing Ground.....	\$2.18	\$2.18	\$2.51	\$3.73
Seed Wheat.....	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Grass Seed.....	.75	.75	.61	1.00
Fertilizer and Lime.....	2.40	2.90	3.50	3.80
Harvesting.....	.65	.65	1.23	.97
Threshing, Hauling, Handling, etc.....	1.28	1.66	3.21	3.93
Superintendence, Rent, or In- terest and Incidentals.....	1.20	1.20	2.00	2.95
Total.....	\$9.74	\$10.62	\$14.34	\$17.66
Returns from Sale of Product, one acre.....	\$8.00	\$12.50	\$26.71	\$33.00
Value of Straw.....	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Total Receipts per Acre.....	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$29.71	\$36.50
Net Profit.....	.26	4.38	15.37	18.34

COST OF PRODUCTION OF CORN.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER HIGHLY IMPROVED CULTIVATION.
	Yield 15 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 32 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 60 Bu. to the Acre.	Yield 80 Bu. to the Acre.
Preparing Ground.....	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$2.30	\$2.50
Seed Corn.....	.17	.20	.20	.20
Planting.....	.60	.60	.81	1.00
Fertilizer and Lime.....	1.00	1.97	3.20	4.78
Cultivating and Harvesting...	2.35	2.55	3.43	3.75
Husking and Housing.....	.60	1.12	1.95	2.40
Shelling and Labor.....	.45	.96	1.80	2.40
Superintendence, Rent or In- terest and Incidentals.....	1.40	1.60	2.48	2.92
Total Cost.....	\$8.32	\$10.75	\$16.17	\$19.95
Returns from One Acre of Ground.....	\$8.50	\$18.13	\$34.00	\$45.33
Fodder.....	2.50	3.75	4.90	5.33
Total.....	\$11.00	\$21.88	\$38.90	\$50.66
Net Profits.....	2.68	11.13	22.73	30.71

COST OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF HAY.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER HIGHLY IMPROVED CULTIVATION.
	Yield per Acre, ‡ Ton.	Yield per Acre, ‡ Tons.	Yield per Acre, ‡ Tons.	Yield per Acre, ‡ Tons.
Preparing Ground.....	\$1.50	*\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Seed.....	1.32	1.32	1.08	1.32
Planting.....	.35	.35	.57	.70
Harvesting.....	1.47	1.85	1.98	2.75
Fertilizer.....	2.50	2.45	2.97	3.65
Superintendence, Rent or In- terest on Money Invested in Land.....	1.20	1.25	2.35	2.35
Total.....	\$8.34	\$8.72	\$10.45	\$12.27
Return from Sale of Product, per acre.....	13.50	22.50	29.33	54.00
Net Profit.....	\$5.16	\$13.78	\$18.88	\$41.73

*Planting and fertilizer saved by planting with wheat.

COST OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF OATS.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER HIGHLY IMPROVED CULTIVATION.
	Yield per Acre, 20 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 25 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 30 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 45 Bu.
Preparing Ground.....	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.35	\$2.30
Seed.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Seeding.....	.52	.52	.52	.52
Fertilizer and Lime.....	2.50	2.50	2.55	2.71
Harvesting.....	.70	.70	.70	.80
Threshing, Hauling, Handling, etc.....	1.25	2.70	3.40	4.30
†Superintendence, Rent or In- terest on Investment in Land.....	1.20	1.35	1.47	2.20
Total.....	\$8.42	\$10.12	\$10.99	\$13.83
Return from Sale of Product of One Acre, including Straw..	11.50	13.87	18.75	27.28
Net Profit.....	\$3.08	\$3.75	\$7.76	\$13.45

† If a second crop is grown during the year only one-half of the interest should be charged to the oats. This is ordinarily the case.

COST OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF TOMATOES.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER POOR CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER IMPROVED CULTIVATION.	LAND UNDER HIGHLY IMPROVED CULTIVATION.
	Yield per Acre, 75 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 150 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 225 Bu.	Yield per Acre, 375 Bu.
Preparing Ground.....	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.60
Plants and Planting.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Cultivating.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50
Fertilizer.....	5.40	6.60	7.80	9.00
Picking.....	2.70	4.80	6.90	10.50
Labor of Hauling.....	1.95	2.65	5.35	8.50
Rent or Interest on Invest- ment in Land.....	1.20	1.20	1.50	2.10
Incidentals.....	.60	1.03	1.55	2.05
Total.....	\$17.60	\$22.13	\$28.95	\$38.25
Average Receipts from Sale of Product, per acre.....	23.10	41.70	60.30	93.00
Net Profit.....	\$5.50	\$19.57	\$31.35	\$54.75

It is to be noticed that no allowance is made for superintendence in the above estimate, due to the fact that our correspondents failed to put a value on their own services.

COST OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF PEAS.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION
	Yield per Acre, 2,250 Pounds.
Preparing Ground.....	\$3.50
Seed, No. 1.....	7.00
Harvesting.....	2.50
Fertilizer.....	1.00
Rent or Interest on Money Invested in Land, \$1.50 per acre.....	1.50
Total.....	\$17.50
Return from Sale of Product, per acre, at 2½c. per pound.....	56.25
Net Profit.....	\$38.75

COST OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF COW PEAS ON LAND
LOW IN FERTILITY.

ITEMS.	LAND UNDER ORDINARY CULTIVATION.
	Yield per Acre, 15 Bushels.
Preparing Ground.....	\$2.00
Seed, No. 1.....	2.25
Harvesting and Threshing.....	2.00
Fertilizer.....	1.00
Seeding and Cultivation.....	1.50
Rent or Interest on Money Invested in Land.....	.90
Total.....	\$ 9.65
Return from Sale of Product, per acre, at \$2.25 per bushel.....	33.75
Net Profit.....	\$24.10

FARM PRODUCTS FOR YEAR.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year shows a remarkable growth of farm-wealth in this country, though the greatest of all crops—corn—is shorter than the previous year. Maryland has added her fair quota to the great total. The following brief table shows the acreage, yield and value of some of the principal crops of Maryland:

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL
FARM PRODUCTS IN MARYLAND FOR 1907.

	Acre- age.	Yield per Acre.	Total Production.	Price per Bushel.	Total Farm Value Dec. 1, 1907.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
Corn.....	649,000	34.2	22,196,000	.54	\$11,986,000
Wheat, Winter.....	777,000	19.0	14,763,000	.96	14,172,000
Oats.....	30,000	27.5	825,000	.49	404,000
Barley.....	1,000	33.0	33,000	.60	20,000
Buckwheat.....	9,000	19.0	171,000	.67	115,000
Potatoes, Irish.....	30,000	95.0	2,850,000	.60	1,710,000
Hay, tons.....	283,000	Tons, 1.40	Tons, 396,000	Ton, 16.00	6,336,000
Tobacco, lbs.....	25,700	Lbs., 660.0	Lbs., 16,962,000	Lb., 6.5	1,103,000
Rye.....	19,700	16.0	315,000	.75	236,000
Total value.....					\$36,082,000

As compared with last year, there has been a small increase in acreage of corn, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. The great increase has been in the yield per acre and the price of the product. To such an extent has this latter increase been as to bring an addition of \$10,000,000 in wealth to the farmers of our State for their product of the same articles as compared with 1906. It is noticeable, also, in the yield per acre of wheat, barley, potatoes, hay, tobacco and rye. As compared with 1906, the increase in the yield of wheat was about 2,000,000 bushels, while the price increased from 71 cents per bushel to 96 cents. The greatest advance in the price of any of these products was probably in hay, which jumped from \$13 per ton in 1906 to \$16 per ton in 1907. It must be gratifying to all the farmers of the State to find the results of their labor so well repaid, and it vouchsafes the statement heretofore made that Maryland is not only one of the best situated States agriculturally, but one of the most prolific.

THE CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN IN BALTIMORE FOR 1907 ARE REPORTED BY SECRETARY
H. A. WROTH, OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MONTHS.	Southern Wheat.				Southern Corn.				White Oats.				Mixed Oats.				Rye.			
	By Sample.		On Grade.		White.		Yellow.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.		Number 2.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.....	57	72	69	78½	45	50	44½	49½	41	43½	39½	42	39½	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	65	75	73	81	48½	52	48	51	43½	49	41½	47	41½	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	62	76	72½	78	49½	54	47½	51	48½	51	47	49	47	49	65	66	65	66	65	66
April.....	55	77	73½	84	52	58½	48½	57½	48	49½	46½	48	46½	48	65	66	65	66	65	66
May.....	65	94	80	100	54½	63	59	62	48	52	45½	48	45½	48	65	71	65	71	65	71
June.....	74	90	82	96½	56½	64	55½	62½	49	53	46½	49½	46½	49½	72	76	72	76	72	76
July.....	60	91	82	95	54	61½	54	61½	50	52½	47	50½	47	50½	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	55	93	79½	95½	55	63½	55	69½	52½	63½	50½	59½	50½	59½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	75	100	89½	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	58½	52	54½	52	54½	76	85	76	85	76	85
October.....	80	110	95	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	61	53	57	53	57	84	88	53	57	84	88
November.....	80	97	93½	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	51½	55½	50	53½	50	53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	87	93	93½	104½	55½	63½	56½	64	52½	57½	50	54½	50	54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING.

For the past three years much discussion has taken place in the newspapers and various publications in reference to the cost of living, and it has been within the province of this Department to make several investigations of a character that would throw more light upon the subject, so far as it might refer to the cost of living in the City of Baltimore, one of the six largest cities of the Union. In the report of 1906 we devoted several pages to the discussion of this subject, taking for a basis for the actual cost of living of a family of six the sum of \$742 as a minimum amount upon which such a family could exist, having the necessities of life, without any of the luxuries. These figures were compared with those taken in other cities, and it was ascertained that while the estimate for living in Baltimore was not the lowest, yet hundreds of families in our city and State were unable to earn even this meagre amount; and when we come to publish the market prices of food, as given by the daily papers from month to month, and having made special investigation as to the prices of these products at the family grocers throughout the city, it was seen that the rise in prices had been so great as to preclude the possibility of even ordinary expenses of a family of six being met by this meager income of \$742 per annum.

In the following pages, Table No. 1, we give the average market prices by months for eleven months in the year 1907, taken from the quotations made by one of our daily papers, of the prices asked for the different household necessities in the Lexington Market. Following which (in Table No. 2) we give the prices ascertained by special investigation at

the grocery stores in the various sections of Baltimore City, compared with the average prices for 1906, 1905, 1895 and 1892, with the percentage of increase of 1907 over each.

In Table No. 2 it will be seen that the increase of prices for 1907 over 1892 ran from 19 to 122 per cent., while the increase of prices of 1907 over 1895 for the articles which we have for comparison runs from $8\frac{1}{3}$ to 108 per cent., there being one instance only of a decrease in prices, and that being for a monopoly-controlled article, viz., sugar. The increases of 1907 over 1906 are not as numerous in the table as were those of 1906 over 1895. In fact, in a number of cases there has been a slight decrease in the prices of some products in 1907 in comparison with 1906, due probably to the financial stringency which occurred in the latter half of 1907 and the slight reaction in business taking place. Whether this reaction will continue, or whether, with a return of spring, prices will again rebound, is problematic.

One thing is sure, and that is that the increase of wages for the past five-year period having been only about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to the United States Labor Bureau reports, has not kept pace with the rapid increase in the cost of living.

In Table No. 3 we give the prices of certain products in the Lexington Market, taken up to November 15, 1907, and they indicate that the prices as given, taken a month previously from the various corner grocery stores, are by no means exaggerated for the same articles:

TABLE No. 1.—PRICES IN RETAIL MARKETS PUBLISHED IN DAILY PAPER DURING YEAR.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

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PRODUCTS.		FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
MEATS—												
Ham.....	per pound.	16	16	16	16	16		17		18	18	18
Lamb, Spring.....	"		20	20	21½	23½		23½			18	19
Lamb Chops.....	"	19½	20	19	19	19		19		19	19	
Lamb, Hindquarter.....	"	17	17	17								
Lamb, Forequarter.....	"	14	14	14								
Liver, Calves.....	"	30	30	30								
Pork.....	"	17	17	22½	22½	22½		22½		22½	23½	23½
Beef—Porterhouse Steak.....	"	22½	17	18	18	18		18		21	20½	21
Beef—Sirloin.....	"	17	17½	18	18	18		18		18½	18½	18½
Veal Chops.....	"	18	18	18	18	17½		18½		18½	23½	23½
Veal Cutlets.....	"	23½	23½	23½	23½							
GAME AND POULTRY—												
Chicken.....	per pound	20	19½	19	19	19		19			22	22
Chicken, Spring.....	"				40	40		23		22	17½	18
Duck.....	"	20	20	20	19½	23		25				
Duck, Spring.....	"										\$1.75	\$1.62½
Duck, Mallard.....	pair	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25				20	20	20
Powl.....	per pound	16	17	17	17	20		20			32½	30
Partridges.....	apiece										25	25
Rabbits.....	"	26½									19½	19
Squabs.....	"	21	22	23	23					20		22
Turkeys.....	per pound											75
Geese.....	"											
Hares, Belgian.....	apiece											
BUTTER AND EGGS—												
Butter, Print.....	per pound.	41½	40½	40	39	35½		35		40	40	40
Butter, Creamery.....	"	39	38	38	37	32½		32		38	38	38
Eggs.....	dozen	34	27½	20	20	22		24		32	38	38
VEGETABLES—												
Asparagus.....	per bunch		23	30	22½	22½		17½		18	27	30
Beans, Lima.....	quart			60	\$1.20	84		36		50	58	60
Beans, Spring.....	"	6	6							6	6	6½
Beets.....	bunch	12½	12½	8	8	8½		6		10½	11½	11½
Beets, New.....	"	5	5	7½	7½	9		10				
Cabbage.....	head	4	4	4	4	8½				7½	7½	7½
Cabbage, Curley.....	"	10½	10½	8½	8½	8½						
Celery Root.....	apiece	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½						
Celery.....	bunch	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½						
Cabbage, Red.....	head	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½						
Carrots.....	bunch	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½						
Cucumbers.....	piece	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½		4		4	4	4

TABLE No. 2.—PRICES SECURED FROM GROCERS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

PRODUCTS.	Medium Quality Sold in						Average Prices for						Per Cent. of Increase of Prices of 1907 over 1895.	Per Cent. of Increase of Prices of 1907 over 1896.	Per Cent. of Increase of Prices of 1907 over 1897.	Per Cent. of Increase of Prices of 1907 over 1898.
	North-west Balto.		North-east Balto.		South-east and S.W. Balto.		1907		1906		1905					
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents					
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents					
Fresh Pork Chops.....	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	13 ¹	15	15	15	12 ¹	11	10	20	35 ¹	50	
Beef—Roast.....	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	15 ¹	12 ¹	13	13	13	14 ¹	12	10	20	35 ¹	50	
Soup.....	11 ¹	11 ¹	11 ¹	11 ¹	11 ¹	9	9	9	9	9	6 ¹	6	3 ¹	38 ¹	50	
Steak.....	15	15	15	15	15	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	14 ¹	26 ¹			
Sirloin.....	16	17	16	16	16	17	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	26 ¹			
Tenderloin.....	21 ¹	21 ¹	21 ¹	21 ¹	21 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	20 ¹	19	12	8	3	56	
Port'ose.....	22 ¹	22 ¹	22 ¹	22 ¹	22 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	12	8	3	56	
Lamb Chops.....	20 ¹	19 ¹	18 ¹	17	19	18 ¹	17	19	18 ¹	18 ¹	18 ¹	12	3	15	25	
Beef Liver.....	9	9	8 ¹	8 ¹	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	15	47	
Bacon, Breakfast.....	16 ¹	19	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	17 ¹	15 ¹	12	3	15	47	
Shoulder, Salt.....	14 ¹	14	13 ¹	13 ¹	13 ¹	12 ¹	13 ¹	13 ¹	13 ¹	13 ¹	15	10	12 ¹	36 ¹	66 ¹	
Ham—Whole.....	16 ¹	16 ¹	17 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	11	8	12 ¹			
Sliced.....	23 ¹	23 ¹	23	22	22	30	24 ¹	19	8 ¹	8 ¹	8 ¹	6	28	3	37 ¹	
Corned Beef.....	9	8 ¹	8	7 ¹	7 ¹	8	8	8	8	8	10 ¹		dec. 3	3		
Mackerel.....	15	15	13 ¹	12	13 ¹	12	13 ¹	23	23	23	10	9	35			
Herring.....	4 ¹	5	2 ¹	3	2 ¹	3	2 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	4	3	1	23 ¹	37	
Lard.....	13	12 ¹	12 ¹	11 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	34 ¹	34 ¹	34 ¹	4	2 ¹	1	29	55	
Flour.....	4	4	3	3	3	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	7	4	19	19	
Comm'l.....	24	24	22	22	22	8 ¹	8 ¹	8	8	8	8 ¹	7	4	10	36	
Rice, Louisiana Head.....	54	54	51	51	51	51	51	54	54	54	5	6	4	36	122	
Sugar, Granulated.....	36 ¹	33 ¹	33 ¹	34 ¹	33 ¹	34 ¹	33 ¹	34	32 ¹	33 ¹	29	25	4 ¹	108	94 ¹	
Butter.....	33 ¹	35 ¹	34 ¹	34 ¹	33 ¹	26 ¹	27	26 ¹	26 ¹	26 ¹	34 ¹	16	dec. 3 ¹			
Eggs—Country.....	27	27	25 ¹	25 ¹	26 ¹	51	51	51	51	51	54	54	dec. 9			
Packed.....	56 ¹	55 ¹	51	51	57 ¹	53 ¹	55	55	55	55	54	40	dec. 1 ¹	3	94 ¹	
Tea, Green.....	57	55 ¹	51	57 ¹	53 ¹	24	23	24	23	24	21	11 ¹	16 ¹			
Black.....	28 ¹	28	18 ¹	18 ¹	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	dec. 4 ¹	2 ¹	30	
Coffee, Roasted.....	12	11	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	dec. 4 ¹	31 ¹	31 ¹	
Molasses.....	10 ¹	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	dec. 4 ¹			
Tomatoes, 3 lb. can.....	11 ¹	11	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	32	30	dec. 2 ¹			
Peas, Green.....	27 ¹	30	30	30	32	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	2 ¹			
Beans.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			
No. 2 Hard.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			
Ham, Country.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			
Butter, Country.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			
Butter, Country.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			
Butter, Country.....	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	27 ¹	2 ¹			

TABLE NO. 3.

PRICES IN LEXINGTON MARKET, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

ARTICLES.	Prices— Cents.
Beef—Soup.....per pound	8 to 10
Roast.....“ “	13 to 16
Beefsteak—Round.....“ “	15
Sirloin.....“ “	16 to 18
Tenderloin.....“ “	35
Porterhouse.....“ “	20 to 25
Beef—Corn.....“ “	8 to 10
Liver.....“ “	10
Bacon, Breakfast.....“ “	15
Ham.....“ “	15
Lamb Chops.....“ “	20
Pork Chops.....“ “	15
Shoulder, Salt.....“ “	10
Beets.....“ bunch	5
Cabbage.....“ head	5 to 8
Carrots.....“ bunch	5
Cauliflower.....“ head	15 to 20
Celery.....“ bunch	6 to 10
Cranberries.....“ quart	12
Eggplant.....apiece	12 to 15
Lettuce.....per head	5 to 8
Onions.....“ peck	24
Oyster Plant.....“ bunch	6
Parsnips.....“ peck	32
Pumpkins.....apiece	8 to 10
Potatoes, White.....per peck	24
Potatoes, Sweet.....“ “	32
Radishes.....“ bunch	5
Spinach.....“ peck	32
Turnips.....“ 1-4 “	5

EARNINGS AND WAGES.

In considering the question of the cost of living we must take in consideration the earnings of the masses of the people. So far as can be ascertained by actual questioning of those who work for their daily bread in different occupations, and who are heads of families, the earnings of 1907 do not show any great increase over those of 1906. In Table No. 4 we give the earnings of 502 different persons in thirty-nine different occupations. This is not quite so many as were interviewed in the previous year, nor have we all of the same occupations to compare with, but sufficient is learned to verify the fact that 1906, so far as the number of days worked and earnings are concerned, was better for the average workingman than 1907. More days were worked in 1906 by all mechanics and laborers than in 1907, and the last half of 1907, so far as the employment of men is concerned, indicates a slackening of the industrial activity which had prevailed for two or three years, and which had reached the zenith of prosperity in the first half of 1907. In nearly every case we find that working people were more continuously and generally employed in 1906 than in 1907, but we do not find a corresponding decrease in the cost of living in the same period of 1907.

A careful study of the figures in Table No. 4 here given will undoubtedly verify the oft-repeated statement that living expenses have increased very much beyond the purchasing power of the people, and that the so-called prosperity is more a matter of paper and profit to the speculator and millionaire than to the ditch-digger, the clerk, or the mechanic.

TABLE No. 4.—HOURS WORKED, EARNINGS PER DAY, NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN YEAR AND AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.	1907.					AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.		
	AVERAGE TIME WORKED PER DAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY.	NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN YEAR.	AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.	1906.	1905.	1904.	
Bookkeepers.....	9½ hrs.	\$3.85	301	\$1,158.85	\$770.00	\$780.00	\$550.00	
Blacksmiths.....	(5) 9 hrs. 10 min.	2.57	275½	708.03½	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths' Helpers.....	(11) 9 hrs.	1.46	287	419.89	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders.....	(2) 9 hrs.	2.75	250	687.50	1,000.00	837.00	850.00	
Bricklayers.....	(7) 8 hrs.	4.15	187	776.05	.....	.....	.....
Candy-Makers.....	(5) 10 hrs.	2.43	282	685.26	835.50½	842.00	583.00	
Carpenters.....	(27) 8 hrs.	2.83½	208	589.24	571.20	562.00	425.00	
Cigar-Makers.....	(31) 8 hrs. 20 min.	2.17	258	559.86	695.40	838.00	.....
Clerks.....	(24) 9½ hrs.	2.39	288	688.32	.....	.....	.....
CLOTHING-WORKERS—								
Bushelmen.....	(2) 10 hrs.	2.00	300	600.00	750.60	676.00	600.00	
Cutters.....	(20) 9 hrs.	2.75	218½	600.87½	.....	.....	.....
Buttonhole-Makers.....	(5) 10 hrs.	1.92	201	385.92	.....	.....	.....
Operators.....	(8) 10 hrs.	2.22	175	388.50	.....	.....	.....
Pressers.....	(3) 10 hrs.	1.66½	166	276.77	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	(5) 10 hrs.	2.70	190	513.00	.....	.....	.....
Trimmers.....	(9) 9 hrs.	2.22	265	588.30	681.02	.....	.....
Electrical Workers.....	(6) 8½ hrs.	2.95	196	578.20	968.86½	744.00	770.00	
Furniture-Workers.....	(33) 9 hrs.	2.11	287	605.57	481.25	629.00	562.00	
Iron-Molders.....	(4) 8½ hrs.	2.53	244	617.32	.....	.....	.....
Labors.....	(26) 9 hrs. 10 min.	1.57	273	428.61	420.92½	354.00	325.00	
Machinists.....	(32) 8½ hrs.	2.75	271	745.25	855.00	855.00	750.00	
Painters.....	(27) 8½ hrs.	2.51	203	509.53	870.00	429.00	500.00	
Paper-Hangers.....	(6) 9 hrs.	2.04	241	491.64	.....	.....	.....
Planing-Mill Hands.....	(26) 9½ hrs.	1.96	287	562.52	675.00	600.00	600.00	
Plumbers.....	(21) 8½ hrs.	2.90	238	690.20	913.50	725.00	650.00	
Plumbers' Helpers.....	(4) 8½ hrs.	1.12½	270	303.75	.....	.....	.....
Porters.....	(2) 10 hrs.	1.10	283	311.30	375.00	.....	.....
Sheet-Metal Workers.....	(4) 8 hrs.	3.00	275	825.00	.....	.....	.....
SHOE-WORKERS—								
Finishers.....	(12) 9 hrs.	1.25	300	375.00	.....	.....	.....
Leather-Cutters.....	(11) 9 hrs.	1.97	305	600.85	.....	.....	.....
Lining-Cutters.....	(10) 9 hrs.	1.47	285	433.65	.....	.....	.....
Operators.....	(35) 8½ hrs.	1.97½	286	563.60	.....	.....	.....
Wellers.....	(1) 9 hrs.	2.50	298	770.00	.....	.....	.....
Structural-Iron Workers.....	(16) 9 hrs.	2.10	290	588.00	900.00	800.00	900.00	
Teamsters.....	(41) 10 hrs.	1.63	280	458.85	571.12½	408.00	411.00	
Telegraphers.....	(14) 9½ hrs.	2.00	312	624.00	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco-Strippers.....	(2) 9 hrs.	1.50	297	445.50	.....	.....	.....

IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Very few events of great interest occurred in labor circles during the year 1907. It can be well said that at least during the first half of the year labor was very generally occupied, and the wisdom of organization was displayed when it took advantage of every opportunity to work and made few striking demands; though in some cases it must be also admitted that employers were fair and wise enough to advance wages without any demand being made upon them.

The central body of organized labor in Baltimore, the Federation of Labor, had no particular strike on hand, its main effort for the year being devoted to the Labor Day celebration.

During the year the National Federation of Labor had disqualified the Brewery-Workers' Union from connection with the national organization, and notice to that effect from the secretary of the national organization to the Baltimore Federation was not acted on, and the local brewery-workers' organizations still retain their seats in that body.

The Maryland State Federation of Labor held its third annual session in Cumberland, Md., on September 10 and 11, and mapped out considerable work. Thirty-one organizations were represented. President Frederick N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, made an excellent opening address, in which he recommended:

FIRST—A law limiting the hours of labor of all employes of the State to eight hours.

SECOND—A law compelling the labeling of prison-made goods.

THIRD—Inspection of sweatshops and bakeries and rigid sanitary laws, with severe penalties attached.

FOURTH—Sanitary inspection of tenements.

FIFTH—Employes' Liability Law, similar to the Pennsylvania Law.

SIXTH—A flat two-cent rate bill.

SEVENTH—State railroad commission to compile and investigate railroad rates.

EIGHTH—Reciprocal demurrage bill.

NINTH—A stringent corrupt practices act.

TENTH—A law to prevent the blacklisting of workingmen, similar to the Minnesota Law, which has been tested and declared constitutional.

I would also recommend that this Federation give every possible aid to Typographical Union, No. 12, in their efforts to secure a fair wage law at the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolutions endorsing the programme of the National Federation of Labor for political and economic reform were passed, as well as resolutions requiring all delegates to wear union-made goods; also the fair wage law proposed by the Typographical Union of Baltimore; condemning and boycotting the National Cigar Stands Company; endorsing and recommending legislation similar to the injunction bill proposed in the last Congress, and known as the "Pearre Injunction Bill;" and pledging its efforts to have abolished the molding and making of stoves in the Maryland Penitentiary. Also placing on the unfair list the product of McBeth-Evans Glass Company, and condemning the American Tobacco Company. The State Federation officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President—F. N. Zihlman.

First Vice-President—J. C. Walsh.

Second Vice-President—W. H. Albaugh.

Third Vice-President—G. E. Jordan. /

Fourth Vice-President—Frank Forney.

Secretary-Treasurer—Joseph McGregor.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor—G. G. Griffin.

State Printer—George Rollman.

Legislative Committee—Harry Irvine, W. W. Welsh, J. A. Banz, R. E. Lee, Joseph Woutiseth.

Hagerstown was selected as the place to hold the next meeting. The convention was addressed by the new miner Congressman, W. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

REPORTS FROM UNIONS.

As compared with last year, our reports from the various labor unions are meagre, only 56 making returns in 1907, as compared with 62 in 1906. This is probably due to two causes, viz., the lapsing out of existence of some of the smaller unions, or the negligence of the officials in making returns. As stamped envelopes and blanks are sent to all, there is very little reason why the directory hereafter published of labor organizations is not more complete.

The 56 bodies reporting show a membership of 7,221, and the lowest union wage per week as \$7. Of the 56 reporting, 24 are working an 8-hour day; 16 a 9-hour day; 4 report a 10-hour day, the others reporting that they work from 7 to 12 hours a day, and only 3 the latter time. According to reports the following items are gleaned:

Cutters and Trimmers have added 100 members during the year.

The Bindery Women's Local No. 123 has increased in membership, and have not asked for an eight-hour day because Local No. 44 had a contract with the employers.

Welding Union, No. 121, I. B. of B. & H., report an increase of pay for some of their members.

Cabinet-Makers, No. 1598, report having reduced working hours in one shop from 10 to 8¾, and from 9 to 8 in another, and increased pay in these two shops to a minimum of \$2.50 per day.

The Coopers, No. 32, report a slight advance in wages.

Elevator Constructors say ninety per cent. of all men in the business are now in the union.

The Granite-Cutters say their efforts during the year have been mainly devoted to improving health conditions in the shops, viz., eliminating the dust raised by improved machinery where handcutters are employed.

HairspINNers' Union report an increase of twenty per cent. in wages, without a strike.

The musical unions are devoting their efforts to organizing the smaller cities in the State. They received an ad-

vance in wages from the theatre managers for orchestra work, but the managers thereupon, it is said, cut down the number employed in the orchestras.

Wall-Scrapers and Preparers, No. 953, report that in three years have increased wages twenty-five per cent., and reduced hours from 9 to 8.

Rammers' Union report over thirty men out of work on December 14.

Local No. 438, of Plumbers and Fitters, reports that the men employed by the B. & O. R. R. Co. have received an increase in pay as follows: From \$2 to \$2.10; from \$2.50 to \$2.75; from \$2.75 to \$3, and from \$3 to \$3.20 per day.

Stereotypers' Union report an increase in wages from \$19.50 to \$21 per week, and a five-year agreement with their employers.

The following tables show the names, officers and day and place of meeting of each organization reporting, as well as the number of members in good standing:

TABLE No. 1.

REPORT FROM LABOR UNIONS UP TO DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	Number of Members in Good Standing.	Hours Worked Per Day.	MINIMUM UNION RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY OF MEETING.
Architectural Terra-Cotta Workers' Union, No. 200.	F. C. Frederick.	H. J. Quandt.	2008 W. Pratt St.	44	9	\$12.00		
*Atlantic Coast Firemen's Union.	Daniel Sullivan.	R. E. Hall.	1702 Druid Hill Ave.	960		14.00	502 E. Pratt St.	Monday
Bakers' Union, No. 209.	N. Kietz.	N. E. Eber.	816 E. Baltimore St.	50	10	14.00	920 E. Baltimore St.	Friday
Bakers' Union, No. 532.	J. F. Flanagan.	Chas. S. Bell.	9 N. 24th St.	75	12	12.00	343 N. Calvert St.	Sunday
Beer Drivers and Stablenen, No. 173.	A. P. Schmutz.	J. A. Bant.	1011 E. Baltimore St.	280	10	14.00	Labor Lyceum.	Sunday
Beer Bottlers, No. 258.	J. S. Dailey.	W. A. Stein.	928 Beach Ave.	100	9	12.00		
Binery Women's No. 123.	J. Whalen.	Miss Minnie McKewen.	48 Orchard Ave.	84	9	7.00	Cockey's Hall.	Thursday
Bookbinders' No. 44.	J. G. Leibold.	C. M. Kinter.	614 Frederick Ave.	68	9	15.00	Sonnenburg's Hall.	Thursday
Billposters and Billers' National Alliance of America.	D. Marks.	T. Montgomery.	121 N. Paca St.	45	8	12.00	Sonnenburg's Hall.	Sunday
Blacksmiths' Welding Union, No. 121.	C. C. Hanson.	S. C. Wherley.	1107 Bayard St.	25	10	\$8 to 13.50	Sonnenburg's Hall.	Wednesday
Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers.	R. C. Hunter.	S. A. Baker.	213 Third Ave.	250	9	12.00	Labor Lyceum.	Friday
Brew-Workers, No. 8.	F. Ludwig.	J. Rieger.	1011 E. Baltimore St.	200	9	17.00	Labor Lyceum.	Sunday
Brewery-Workers, No. 265, Cumberland	B. W. Rue.	Geo. J. Matt.	296 Mechanic St.	60	9	\$10 to 18	Trades Council Hall.	Tuesday
Bricklayers, No. 5.	H. Danz.	L. Wagner.	616 Wyeth St.	475	8	27.50	Rechabite Hall.	Monday
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of No. 1315.	F. B. Burke.	E. Sullivan.	1715 Lorman St.	120	8	21.00	1511 W. Lafayette Ave.	Friday
Cabinet-Makers, U. B. of C. & J., No. 1598.	C. Lotz.	J. K. Schilling.	2048 E. Preston St.	235	8-8 1/2	\$14.10 to 15	Labor Lyceum.	Thursday
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 20, U. B. of Carpet Mechanics.	W. Albaugh.	G. Rollman.	1439 E. Eager St.	700	8	21.00	418 E. Baltimore St.	Monday
Cloak-Makers, No. 4, International Ladies' Garment-Workers.	L. Wald.	E. McCurdy.	803 Columbia Ave.	30	9	18.00		
Coatmakers, No. 7.	J. Sneider.	A. Rakowitz.	1007 Fawn St.	150	12	12.00	1110 E. Baltimore St.	Saturday
Coopers' International, No. 32.	I. Levin.	A. Sherman.	908 Granby St.	100	10	18.00	1012 E. Baltimore St.	Saturday
Commercial Telegraphers of America.	P. Kneisel.	L. Samm.	1232 Wall St.	105	9	\$13.50 to 18	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday
Cutters and Tailors, No. 8.	E. Trunier.	R. Russell.	820 N. Patterson Park Ave.	126	9	\$27 to 40	210 E. Baltimore St.	Sunday
Engineers and Firemen's No. 173 (Fireworks).	A. Gordon.	W. B. Lane.	1203 N. Central Ave.	500	9	\$15 to 18		Friday
Engineers, No. 57, International Steam Elevator Constructors, No. 7, International Workers, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.	L. Uhl.	H. E. Brandau.	2136 Hollins St.	82	12	\$17.50 to 24	Labor Lyceum.	Monday
	J. Biddinger.	D. Moran.	653 W. Lombard St.	75	8	24.00	2 N. Paca St.	Tuesday
	J. Fox.	E. R. Rhea.	902 Russell St.	51	8	21.60	418 W. Lexington St.	Saturday
	E. Clancy.	I. Franz.	1651 N. Milton Ave.	269	8	21.00	343 N. Calvert St.	Monday

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
REPORTS FROM LABOR UNIONS UP TO DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	Number of Members in Good Standing.	Hours Per Week Worked.	MINIMUM UNION RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY OF MEETING.
Electrical Workers, No. 115, International Brotherhood of	H. B. George	D. E. Harbaugh	2123 E. Chase St.	25	8	\$15 to 18	1 N. Paca St.	Friday
Glass Workers, No. 9	Thos. Lathe	F. Williams	1102 Hanover St.	170	9	21.00		
Hair Dressers, No. 127, American								
Ironworkers, I. A. of N. A.	A. Wastner	C. Wiegand	333 N. Centre St.	30	9	Piece	Trades Council Hall.	Friday
Ironworkers, Protective, No. 12, 534	D. B. Keller	C. Smither	1710 Wilkens Ave.	100	8	21.60	Rehabite Hall.	Tuesday
Ironworkers, No. 21 International	J. Strohecker	C. Roessler	2006 Wilhelm St.	48	9-10	12.00	Bransky's Hall.	Tuesday
Ironworkers, I. C. W. A. No. 18	J. Hensley	N. J. Lyles	533 Prestman St.	59	8	15.00		Monday
Male Teachers, No. 8250, Protective Assn.	J. F. Berg	F. J. Lucke	2710 Parkwood Ave.	51	9	22.00	116 N. Paca St.	Friday
Male Teachers, No. 19 International	H. Singley	J. Neenan	1723 Wilkens Ave.	10			539 N. Exeter St.	Thursday
Musicians, No. 40, A. J. of M.	J. Maroon	C. Mueller	2045 Bank St.	400	9	17.40	Rehabite Hall.	Thursday
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators, No. 265	H. Drexel	C. H. Mettee	820 Edmondson Ave.	380			18 W. Saratoga St.	Friday
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators, No. 863, of America	W. Lucas	J. McCarthy	1837 E. Biddle St.	60	8	\$19.20	343 N. Calvert St.	Monday
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators, Annapolis, of America	J. Henry	C. Hill	1904 Braddish Ave.	22	8	18.00	343 N. Calvert St.	Friday
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators, No. 482, Hagerstown	T. Lane	C. Hill	31 Dean St.	24	8	18.00	Chesapeake Hotel.	Tuesday
Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers, No. 565, Cumberland	Geo. L. Buchy	W. H. Fritch	Hagerstown, Md.	13	9	12.00		Thursday
Paper-Bag Workers, No. 11757, A. W. W.	Albert Nichols	C. W. Conner	20 Flot St.	22	9	2.50	Trades Council Hall	Thursday
Plasterers, No. 11757, A. W. W.	Mae E. Inness	A. Smith	1635 N. Broadway	16	8	Piece	Hahn's Hall	Thursday
Plumbers, Protective International Assn.	H. Stauffer	H. Smith	329 E. Lantale St.	53	8	21.00	1543 Myrtle Ave.	Tuesday
Roofers, No. 30	G. Barnes	G. Warner	136 Cedar Ave.	175	8	30.00	Wurtzburger's Hall.	Tuesday
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 122	F. Hartman	L. Piercy	1920 Patterson Place	40	8	18.00	Rehabite Hall	Monday
Stonemasons, No. 10	P. Schel	E. Hoover	1919 N. Hopkins Ave.	275	8	18.00	Trades Union Hall	Thursday
Stonemasons, International, No. 20	T. Sullivan	C. Schilling	915 Woodley St.	30	8	21.00	Wurtzburger's Hall.	Friday
Tailors, No. 6, Journeymen, of America	J. Grady	J. Shafer	223 Third Ave.	75	8-9	Piece	Weber's Hall.	Saturday
Typographical, No. 12	Dorr	T. Duncan	224 St. Paul St.	30			Hopkinsville Hall	Sunday
Plumbers, Gas-Fitters, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, No. 438, United Association	G. Nichols	C. T. Abel	319 N. Mount St.	490	7-8	\$15.40 to 21	1234 E. Fayette St.	Sunday
Pipe-Fitters, Helpers, No. 62 Steam, Hot Water and Power, Inter. Assn. of Upholsterers, No. 104	H. E. Barber	T. P. O'Rourke	910 W. Lexington St.	110	8-10	\$12.60 to 21	Labor Lyceum.	Tuesday
Upholsterers, No. 104	L. Eberle	L. Swick	Irlington	80	8	12.00	104 N. Frederick St.	Monday
Wall Paper, D. & P. of A.	E. O. Grents	H. C. Kasenkalis	2028 Frederick Ave.	60	8	\$18 to 21		
	W. Feldhaus	P. H. O'Neill	104 N. Howard St.	34	8	18.00	343 N. Calvert St.	Monday

The name given is that of the General Secretary at Hagerstown, N. D. The number of members given, 660, is not counted in the total of local membership, as these figures apply to the national membership.

• This organization has no president.

A FAIR WAGE LAW.

Something entirely new in Maryland will be offered by Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, to the Legislature in the shape of what is known as a fair wage law. The aim of the legislation is to have all State and city work, whether done by the State or cities themselves or by contractors, paid for at the prevailing rate of wages being paid in the locality where the work is being performed. The proposed law is in line with most advanced industrial thought, and has for some years been in force in England and Canada. The proposed law is as follows:

PREVAILING-RATE-OF-WAGE LAW

An Act to Provide for the Payment of the Prevailing Rate of Wage to All Classes of Mechanics or Laborers Employed upon Public Work by the State of Maryland, or by any Municipal Corporation Chartered Thereby, or by any Contractor or Subcontractor for Such Public Work; to Determine What is the Prevailing Rate of Wage; to Enforce the Payment Thereof, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation or Evasion of the Provisions of this Act.

SECTION 1. *Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the wages to be paid to all classes of mechanics or laborers employed upon public work by the State of Maryland or by any municipal corporation chartered thereby, or by any contractor or subcontractor for such public work, shall not be less than the prevailing rate of wage for competent adult workmen of the same trade^a or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work, on, about, or in connection with which, such labor is performed in its final or completed form, is to be situated, erected, or used.

SEC. 2. *And Be It Further Enacted,* That each and every contract hereafter entered into between the State of Maryland, or any municipal corporation chartered thereby, and any contractor, which may involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, shall contain a condition stipulating that each and every such mechanic or laborer so employed by such contractor, or by his subcontractor doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by such contract, shall receive such wages as hereinbefore provided for; *And, provided further,* that the specifications upon which estimates and bids for each and every such contract shall be submitted shall contain a clause to the effect that the contract is to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of this Section; *And, provided further,* that a certified copy

of each and every such specification shall be filed at the time of issuance thereof with the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and that such file shall be open for inspection by any citizen.

SEC. 3. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That each and every such contract shall contain a "Prevailing-Rate-of-Wage Schedule," wherein shall be set forth, in detail, a complete list of the different classes of mechanics or laborers to be employed by such contractor, or by his subcontractors, in the performance of such contract, and the prevailing rate of wage in each of said classes of mechanics or laborers for competent adult workmen of such class in the locality within the State where such work in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected, or used.

SEC. 4. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That in case of the inability of the parties to such contract to agree as to the prevailing rate of wage in any one or more of the classes of mechanics or laborers to be employed by such contractor, or his subcontractors, then the items in dispute shall be submitted in writing to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the State of Maryland, or to some person officially connected with the said Bureau who may be deputized by the said Chief, in writing, and the said Chief, or his said deputy, shall have, and he is hereby given, power to summon witnesses, take testimony, and to decide what, as a matter of fact, the prevailing rate of wage in any such class or classes is, and such decision, so rendered, shall be final.

SEC. 5. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That each and every such contract hereafter entered into shall contain a clause providing that the said contract shall be void and of no effect unless the person or body corporate making or agreeing to perform the same shall comply with all the provisions of this Act; and no such person or body corporate shall be entitled to receive any sum of money in payment for work done under such contract, nor shall any State or municipal officer, agent, or employe, pay, or cause to be paid, any such sum to any such contractor, in any case where such person or body corporate, party to said contract, shall violate or evade the provisions of this Act.

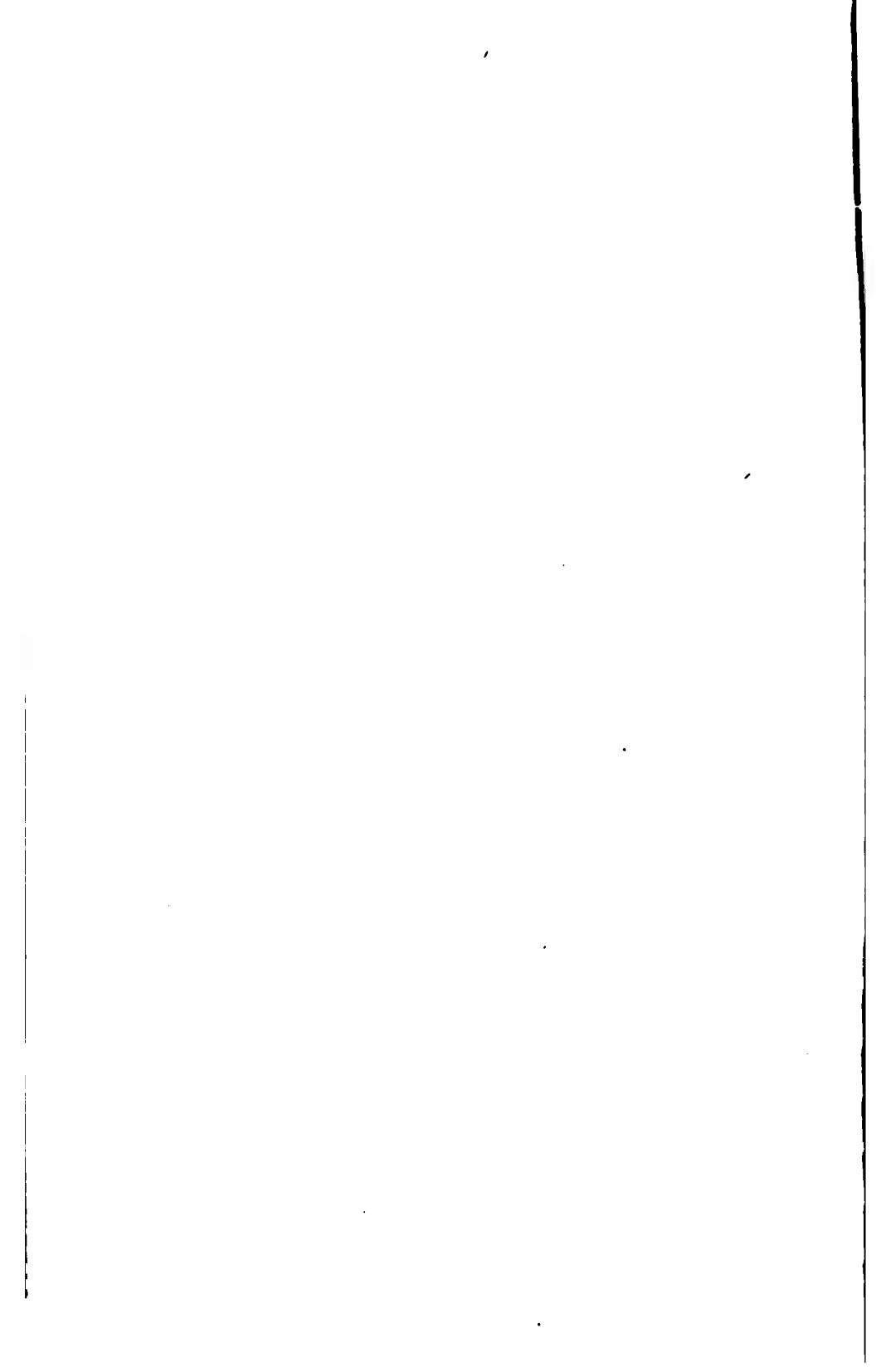
SEC. 6. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That any officer, agent, or employe of the State of Maryland, or of any municipal corporation chartered thereby, who, having a duty to act in the premises, violates, evades, or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of, any of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall be suspended or removed from office by the authority having the power to suspend or remove such officer, agent, or employe.

SEC. 7. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That any citizen of this State may initiate proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent, or employe, or may maintain an action for the purpose of ac-

curing the cancellation or voidance of any contract for public work which by its terms or the manner of performance violates this Act; or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent or employe of this State, or of any municipal corporation chartered thereby, from paying, or authorizing the payment of, any public money for any work done thereunder.

SEC. 8. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That all Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same are, hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. *And Be It Further Enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after the Fifteenth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Eight.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The year 1907, or at least that part of it prior to the great money stringency, commencing in October, will always be remembered as one of the most prosperous and active in business and manufactures known in the history of the country. While it is true that wages did not increase as rapidly as the price of food and other products, nor even in proportion to the rise in rents, yet it is a fact that there was an increase in wages of all kinds of skilled artisans, mechanics and laborers of a higher grade. Even ordinary laborers, during the most active part of the year, received an increase of wages over those of the previous year; but, so far, we have failed to discover that there was any material increase in the wages of those who were working for fixed salaries, such as clerks, bookkeepers, etc.

According to most of the statisticians, the cost of living increased from 30 to 40 per cent., while the greatest conceded advance in wages, made by the United States Bureau of Labor, was about 16½ per cent., so that the great prosperity, though benefiting many and largely adding to the development and great wealth of the country, added very little to the savings of the ordinary mechanic or laborer.

This industrial activity, however, had a very noticeable difference in effect than like periods heretofore. It has been the history of organized labor that whenever wages went up, and labor was in demand, that strikes increased and efforts for betterment of conditions multiplied. This did not occur in 1907 in Maryland. Indeed, as compared with previous years, there was less real labor trouble in this State than for any period in the past twenty-five years, taking the number of strikes as a criterion.

There were 11 strikes in 1907, involving 965 persons, as against 1,281 in 1906; 1,024 persons were thrown out of work, as against 2,051 in 1906; and the estimated loss in wages, so far as it can be ascertained, in 1907 was \$91,537, as against \$103,762 in 1906.

Of the 11 strikes taking place, 1 was entirely successful; 2 were partially so, and 8 were failures. Eight of these

strikes were never settled; 2 were settled by concession on the part of the employers; 1 by mutual agreement.

For the first time in many years there is no record of a single strike of the building trades.

Of these 11 strikes, 6 were for an increase of wages; 1 against a reduction of wages; 2 caused by dissatisfaction with the foremen; 1 against employment of non-union men, and 1 was in sympathy with fellow-workmen. Eight of the strikes were ordered by organizations and 3 were not; and advantages were secured by the strikers as a result in 4 of the strikes, and nothing was gained in the other 7. So far as can be ascertained there was \$5,500 in the shape of assistance given to those on strike.

The most important of these strikes, and involving public welfare and convenience, were those of the "Telegraphers" and "Street Railway Employees" in the power-house. The inconvenience resulting from the latter strike was, it is true, of short duration; nevertheless, it should never have occurred, and probably would not had the management of the railway met their employees in the power-house and listened to their complaints before the strike took place.

The telegraphers' strike was the result of a concerted movement by the commercial telegraphers throughout the country to bring about better conditions and secure higher wages. These employees, so they said, were required to furnish their own typewriters, work skillfully for 7½ and 10 hours at a low rate of wages for the intelligent work they performed.

When we consider the great increase in the cost of living and the industrial activity, the State is to be congratulated upon the few labor troubles that occurred during the year, much of which is due to the conservative attitude of the labor organizations, and their efforts to accelerate industry and build up organization.

The following tables will show in detail the industries and occupations in which the strikes occurred, the duration of the same, and number of persons involved:

TABLE NO. 1.

Number.	FIRM OR CORPORATION.	Date of Beginning of Strike.	Date of Ending of Strike.	Number of People for Whom Strike Was Undertaken.		Number of Employees on Strike.		Number of Employees Thrown Out of Work by Strike.		Estimated Losses in Wages.	Was Strike Successful?	Was Strike Settled by Agreement, Arbitration or Concession?
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1	United Railways & Electric Co.	Feb. 11	Feb. 11	31		31		31		\$25 Yes.	.....	Concession.
2	Basslor Co., McIntyre & Henderson, Novelty Steam & Boiler Works, Cathell Bros., Skinner Dry Dock Co., Marine Railway, MacLure & Butler Works, E. J. Codd Co., J. B. Frisky, Swedish Ship-building Co., James Clark Co.	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	350		218		218		58,700	Partially	Concession.
3	The Kunkel Wagon Co.	Mar. 29	April 18	30		30		30		800	Partially	Agreement.
4	Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., Basslor Co., Grubberry Co., Wells-Newton & Co., Basslor Co., Crook-Horner Co., Enterprise Heating Co., Calvert Stove & Heating Co., Hawley Furnace Co., China Zinc & Sons.	April 30	Aug. 1	34		34		34		10,000	No.	Not settled.
5	Same firms as No. 3.	May 1	May 13	130		100		230		No.	No.	Not settled.
6	American Braid & Tie Co.	May 17	May 13	130		130		4		6,400	No.	Not settled.
7	Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.	Aug. 12	Nov. 7	134	1	99	1	99	1	112	No.	Not settled.
8	Art Suit & Skirt Co.	Aug. 27		11		11		11		13,000	No.	Not settled.
9	Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., New York & Baltimore Transportation Co., Buffalo & Carolina Steamship Co., Consolidation Coal Co., P. Dougherty Towing Co., American Towing Co.	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	57		57		57		4,500	No.	Not settled.
10	Fidelity Construction Co.	Nov. 20		400		250		400		No.	No.	Not settled.
11	Fidelity Construction Co.			1,308	1	964	1	1,024	1	\$91,537	Yes.	Concession, 1
											No.	Agreement, 1
											Partially	Not settled, 8

TABLE NO. 2.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH STRIKE OCCURRED.	OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.	CAUSE OF STRIKE.	WAS STRIKE ORDERED BY ORGANIZATION—NAME.	ADVANTAGES GAINED BY STRIKE.	MONEY ASSISTANCE GIVEN. STRIKERS.
1 Street Railway.	Stoking, firing and coal-passing.	Dissatisfaction with foremen.	No.	Assurances of fair treatment.	None.
2 Boiler-making and Machine Repair Work.	Boiler-making and helping.	Demand for increase of 10% in wages.	Yes—United Boiler-makers & Iron Ship-builders of North America.	Increase of 10% wages for 100 men.	None.
3 Wagon-Building.	Wheelwrights & Wagon-Builders.	Demand for recognition of union and decrease of working hours.	Yes—Carriage and Wagon-workers' Union, No. 183.	4 hours per week.	None.
4 Transportation of Passengers and Freight.	Navigators.	Demand for increase of wages.	Yes—Rescue Harbor No. 14, Masters, Mates & Pilots.	After strike \$10 per mo. \$1,800.	None.
5 Steam Pipe-fitting.	Steam-fitters.	Sympathy with strikers.	Yes—Liberty Asso. of Steam-fitters, No. 61.	None.	None.
6 Steam Pipe-fitting.	Pipe-fitters' helpers.	Demand for 50 cents increase in wages per day.	Yes—Enterprise Asso. of Steam-fitters' Helpers, No. 62.	None.	None.
7 Bread and Pie Baking.	Bakers.	Discharge of one man.	No.	None.	None.
8 Transmitting Messages.	Telegraphing.	Demand for 15% increase in wages, shorter work day, women to receive same wages as men, and company to furnish typewriters.	Yes—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 26.	None.	\$3,500.
9 Making Suits and Skirts.	Machine Operators.	Employment of non-union men.	Yes—Cloakmakers' Union, No. 4.	None.	\$250.
10 Transportation of Passengers and Freight.	Engineers.	Demand for increase of wages.	Yes—Marine Engineers' Beneficial Asso., No. 5.	None.	Not stated.
11 Grading and Building Railroads.	Laborers.	Against reduction in wages.	No.	None.	None.
		Dissatisfaction.	2 Ordered by organization.	Advantage gained.	4 \$5,500.
		For increase of wages.	3 No organization.	Nothing gained.	7
		Sympathy.			
		Against non-union men.			
		Against reduction in wages.			

* The American Towing Co. signed the agreement with the association for the increase in wages.

SHORT STORIES OF THE STRIKES.

STRIKE AT POWER-HOUSE OF UNITED RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Feb. 11, thirty-one stokers, firemen and coal-passers, at 4.30 P. M., quit work because of dissatisfaction with the foremen and bosses of L. F. Stillwell & Co., of New York, who had charge of certain repairs and reorganization of the power-house for the railway company. The men refused positively to work, and, consequently, the cars were all tied up on the streets from 4.40 to 6.25 P. M.; by that time, President House, of the railway company, had considerable conversation with his men, principal among whom was Mr. William F. Walter. Mr. House immediately agreed to rectify the trouble, and assured the men that there would be no further cause for complaint, and by 8 P. M. all the old hands had returned to work, and the emergency men who had been employed, to the number of 110, were discharged. The men were not organized, but the work was arduous and to a very large extent of a skilled character. They worked twelve hours a day, and their wages commenced at \$1.75 and went up as high as \$3. There was no question of wages between the company and the men. The inconvenience caused the general public was very great, the care being tied up at the very hours when the shops, factories and stores were closing, and people hurrying home to their evening meal. Many dollars in fares were lost by the company.

RENEWAL OF AN OLD FIGHT.

On Feb. 19, 218 boiler-makers' helpers made a demand upon their employers for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages, and the same being refused by most of the firms in the city, the men stopped work. In consequence of this, on the same day the boiler-makers themselves had to quit work because of lack of help. This strike continued until March 8, when the boiler-makers and their helpers mostly returned to work, the helpers, to the number of about 100 men, receiving the increase of ten per cent. The boiler-

makers simply struck in sympathy with their helpers, and received no advantage from the strike. While the strike was a partial success through concession of some of the firms, it could not be considered an entire success. Some of the firms acknowledged that they would recognize the union, and some positively refused. The following firms were affected by the strike: Basshor & Co., McIntyre & Henderson, Novelty Steam Boiler Works, Cathell Bros., Skinner Dry Dock Company, Marine Railway & Boiler Works, E. J. Codd Company, J. B. Flusky, Spedden Ship-Building Company and James Clark & Company. This strike was ordered by the organization, though there was no financial assistance given. It was one of the most costly strikes of the year to the employes, the estimated loss in wages being \$56,700. The organization stated that they made their demand for the increased pay some time before January 1, 1907, but the employers refused to treat with the men as an organization, and, as a result, the men refused to treat with the Marine Engine Builders' Association, which is an organization of the employers. It is thus seen that if the two organizations had come together in an amicable spirit, through representatives, and discussed this demand for increased pay, it is probable that the strike could have been avoided. However, it was understood that a number of the men employed by various firms had their wages increased as individuals from time to time in the few months previous to the strike. It was a very busy season, and occasioned considerable loss to the employers, though the amount could not be stated.

STRIKE OF SEAFARING MEN.

It is probable that the success of the captains and pilots employed on the Atlantic seaboard during the year 1906 was the incentive for the demands for an increase of salary made in February and March by the first and second mates employed on the boats of the Merchants and Miners' transportation Company. At the time of the demand for an increase of pay the first mates were receiving \$75 and \$80 per month, and the second mates from \$55 to \$60. The de-

mand was for \$100 per month for first mates and \$80 for second mates, and that the mates should be allowed to eat in the passengers' saloon, and that the organization be recognized. This strike was not confined to Baltimore, or to this company, but the same demand had been made in New York and Boston of all the ocean steamship lines; and the reports confirmed the statement made by the union that in the Eastern cities the strikers won. Captain John Silva, President of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, was in Baltimore during the strike, advising with and assisting the men. The strike was undertaken for the benefit of thirty-four men, thirty-two of whom left the employ of the company, but the company practically refused to recognize the organization. The strike was supported by Rescue Harbor, No. 14, Masters, Mates and Pilots, and it was not declared off until August 1. It is estimated that the loss in wages amounted to \$10,000, and the assistance received by the men while out of work from the association is reported as about \$1,800. While the strike was not a success, it is reported by the men that many of them received an increase in wages of \$10 per month, voluntarily granted by the company after the strike was declared off; so that while the strike was not in reality a success, it did benefit the men to a considerable extent.

STRIKE OF CARRIAGE-WORKERS.

On March 29 about 30 wheelwrights and carriage-makers employed by the Kunkel Wagon Company quit work because the union demands for a decrease in the working hours from 58 to 53 per week and the use of the union label and card system in the shops was rejected. The strike continued until April 18, when 20 of the old men returned to work on the concession of 9 hours per day, or 54 hours per week, and agreement to work in an open shop, without the use of the label. The men claimed that there were 37 men in this strike, including 4 helpers and 1 painter. The wages received by the men varied from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The loss to the employes by the strike was estimated at \$800

and to the firm about \$200. The ten new men taken on during the strike were not discharged, and the strike was, therefore, only partially successful.

STRIKE OF STEAM-FITTERS' HELPERS AND STEAM-FITTERS.

The helpers to the steam-fitters employed by Basshor Co., Crook, Horner & Co., Wells, Newton & Co., Granberry Co., Enterprise Heating Co., Calvert Stove & Heating Co., Hawley Furnace Co. and Charles Zies & Sons, to the number of about 100, were ordered to quit work by the Enterprise Association of Steam-fitters' Helpers' Local, No. 62, because their demand for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.50 was refused. Consequent upon this strike, the steam-fitters who worked with the helpers also struck in sympathy to enforce the demands of the helpers. This strike commenced on May 1 and ended on May 13. F. O. Singer, York Engineering Company, Johnson Regulator Co., McLaughlin Bros., and the New York Steam-fitting Co. granted the demands on May 1, but the same had been made five months previously. Altogether there were 230 persons on strike, and the estimated loss in wages was about \$6,400. No financial assistance was rendered by the union, as the strike was of only two weeks' duration. The men drifted back to work, but the strike was not a success.

STRIKE OF BREAD-PACKERS.

On May 17 four bread-packers employed by the American Bread and Pie Co. quit work because one of the routemen was discharged. Four new men were employed in their places, and those discharged attempted to secure an injunction from the court to prevent these new men from interfering with drivers. There was no organization involved, and the wage loss was estimated at \$112.

STRIKE OF LADIES' SKIRTMAKERS.

On August 27 nine men employed by the Art Skirt and Suit Company went on strike because of the employment of non-union men. The strike was fathered by the Cloak-

makers' Union, No. 4. The strike was never settled, new hands were taken on by the firm, and the strikers found work in other places. It was, therefore, unsuccessful.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Probably the most costly and most important strike of the year was that of the telegraphers, ordered by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local No. 25. The tremendous effect this strike had on the business community is now a matter of history, and, while it could have probably been avoided locally, the trouble here was only the outgrowth of the greater trouble all over the country of the employes of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. The origin of the general strike can easily be traced to San Francisco, where it is alleged that twenty-four hours after an agreement between the Western Union officials and the Telegraphers' Union had been reached the company commenced to discriminate against union members, particularly the females. The cause of the strike was a demand made by the operators for a reduction in the day hours from 9 to 8, and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages; also, that the company furnish typewriters to the operators, and that women receive the same wages as men for the same work. In Baltimore the operators claimed that the wages were much less than those received by the same class of men and women in New York, Chicago and other large cities. The hours were 9 for day work and 7½ for night work. The union reported that about 100 men and women were originally on strike, but this number varied from time to time, some returning to work and others going out. The strike continued without cessation until Nov. 7, when it was officially declared off, being practically a loss, though it is now believed by some of the employes that they will receive better wages and better conditions in the future. However, the strike was unsuccessful. The wage loss was estimated at about \$13,000, which, considering the length of the strike, was a very low figure. The expenditures by the organization in the shape of assistance is reported as \$3,500.

STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.

The marine engineers, to the number of fifty-seven, made a demand on October 1 for an increase in wages. These men were employed by the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, 32; New York and Baltimore Transportation Company, 6; Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Co., 11; P. Dougherty Towing Co., 3. The demand for an increase in wages was for from \$5 to \$15 per month. Only the American Towing Company signed the contract, the others having refused to do the same. The demand, which culminated in the strike of Oct. 1, had been made some time previous, and a circular, issued by the association on Aug. 22, shows that efforts were made and time given to the companies to meet the request of the men. Following is the circular referred to:

MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, NO. 5.

BALTIMORE, August 22, 1907.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Realizing the necessity for a readjustment of wages and working conditions on ocean steamships and coastwise towboats, this Association sent representatives to a conference of the Atlantic Coast Associations, which met at Philadelphia, July 17, 1907, and continued in session until the 19th.

A part of the work of the conference is before you in the enclosed pamphlet, or card, and each member is expected to abide by same. It is believed that steamship and towboat officials generally will recognize the justice of a claim for increased wages and the fairness of the classification, and be ready to meet the conditions under which members of this organization will work beginning October 1, 1907.

Members should not fail to give the new scale their entire and unqualified support, knowing, as they do, the necessity for concerted action. Copies of the proposed scale have been sent to every employer interested, together with a suitable letter, calling his attention to provisions of same, and it is the duty of every member, if questioned by his employer, to state or signify his intention of supporting the organization, which has made it possible for every marine engineer to obtain a decent rate of wages, in some measure commensurate with the cares and duties of his position.

The following recommendations were adopted by the conference, and referred to the various Atlantic and Gulf Coast Associations for their approval. These recommendations should have the most earnest consideration of the entire membership affected:

FIRST—That suitable and approved quarters be allotted to engineers on steamships and ocean-going and coastwise towboats.

The reason for this recommendation must be apparent to any engineer who is familiar with the quarters allotted the engineers' department in some cases. This question is left to each subordinate association, as it can best be handled locally. And it was thought proper to leave this question for the consideration and action, if any required, of those directly interested.

SECOND—That the chief engineer be at all times in charge of his department and personnel thereof.

There has developed in late years a tendency on the part of employers to deal with the men individually through the deck department, or through the superintending engineer's office. While this in a measure relieves the chief engineer of responsibility, it does not promote discipline; on the contrary, the tendency is to disrupt or belittle the engineers' department.

THIRD—That proper steps be taken in the way of disciplining engineers for conduct tending to discredit the profession.

No measure can be adopted by this organization from which such prompt and beneficial results will follow, if it be made impossible for a man who becomes unworthy, through intemperance or otherwise, to work under the authority of his license.

FOURTH—The application of a discharge system, as at present in use on foreign ships, to remedy, if possible, the short-time license abuse.

The advantages of such a system would be many; but two need be mentioned, however. First, the application of such a rule would have immediate bearing on the condition sought in the preceding recommendation. If men were obliged to obtain a discharge from each ship, which showed on its face the character of service which he rendered, it would, in many cases, have a decidedly beneficial influence on his conduct. Second, any interested person could ascertain in a moment the term of service of any candidate for original license or for a raise of grade, thus rendering unnecessary investigation, now conducted with considerable difficulty, or not conducted at all.

FIFTH—That members' attention be called to Article IX of subordinate Constitution, so that a better understanding may be brought about between the membership of the various subordinate associations.

The entire section above referred to has to do with the duties of members toward each other and toward the association. A careful perusal of this section is sure to promote a better understanding as to our obligations, and will increase materially the association spirit which ought to prevail.

SIXTH—That no member be permitted to sail on steamships and ocean-going and coastwise towboats where practice is followed of allowing captains to feed the crew.

To those members who have suffered under the abuses which frequently accompany the above practice, no reason need be advanced for its adoption and support by the membership of this Association, and the fact that abuses do exist, due to this condition, is sufficient reason why all the members should accept the recommendation of the conference.

SEVENTH—That each Association on the Atlantic and Gulf ports adopt a standard initiation fee and yearly dues, the minimum rate to be \$25.00 initiation, and annual dues \$9.00; and that, in the judgment of the conference, payment of sick benefits be abolished.

We believe that all members will realize the advantage of having a standard rate of fees and dues, as well as a standard rate of wages. The abolition of payment of stated sick benefits is reported as the step preliminary to standardization. Such a step will facilitate the business of the Association. Members who belong in one jurisdiction and are working in another will more readily join the Association under whose jurisdiction they may be employed, and will be denied practically the only excuse which they now have for not so doing, namely, "that my Association pays sick benefits. For that reason I had rather retain my membership." If the Associations are on a real standard, no subordinate Association will have extra inducements to offer.

EIGHTH—It is recommended that our Association adopt rules relating to time off, with pay, for engineers on ocean-going and coastwise towboats.

It is a fact that in some of the coastwise towboats the running is practically continuous, and no opportunity is afforded any member of the crew to spend any time whatever with his family or friends.

Steady, unceasing employment, which of necessity follows where boats are run night and day, day in and day out, with no opportunity of seeing family or friends, is a condition of virtual slavery, and one that should be corrected.

As the condition varies so much in the different ports that a fixed standard of time off is practically impossible for application, owing to the many various circumstances involved, it was concluded to recommend that each Association adopt rules which would provide that every engineer employed in its jurisdiction should have reasonable time off each month, with pay.

In conclusion, we would urge upon our membership the fact that the wage scale, reclassification, etc., has been agreed upon by this Association, and we urge that this action on the part of the Association have the fullest possible measure of support from our members.

That the recommendation which was adopted by the conference be considered very carefully, to the end that the effort being made by the Marine Engineers' Association for the betterment of the conditions and environment of the men who go to sea in steam vessels may be successful in every respect.

While only fifty-seven men went out in Baltimore, it was estimated that 600 were affected by the strike, and the loss in wages was estimated at \$4,500. The strike has never been declared off, and the firms named above are still holding out. The hours of labor ran from 56 to 84 per week. So far, no assistance has been rendered by the association.

STRIKE OF LABORERS.

About 250 laborers employed in grading and building the railroad between Baltimore and Washington for the new electric line quit work on November 20, owing to a proposed reduction of wages from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per day, or at the rate of 15 cents per hour. They were mostly Italians, of whom nearly 400 men were employed by the contractors. The men who quit work attempted to force those who refused to strike from their employment, with the result that a small riot occurred. Three of the strikers were arrested and fined \$20 and costs each. The strike and riot occurred in the morning, but work was resumed in the afternoon. The only excuse given by the foremen for the proposed reduction was that so many more men were out of work now than a few months ago that the company could get the hands they wanted for from 90 cents to \$1.50 per day, and that they had more men at the present time than they really needed. There was no organization. The wage loss was estimated at upwards of \$300. Considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood, and the school teacher of the public school was afraid to dismiss her pupils for the noon recess until the arrival of the police. The strike was a failure.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The most remarkable and satisfactory settlement of a threatened labor trouble was brought about by the representatives of Typographical Union, No. 12, early in the year 1907. Prior to this time the effort to shorten the hours in the day's work for job printers had been accomplished and satisfactorily settled by the printers in this city and many

other of the larger cities throughout the United States. The Typographical Union had appointed a committee, of which Mr. George Nichols, President of the Union, was chairman, for the purpose of conferring with the proprietors and managers of the morning newspapers, with a view of securing an increase of wages and an adjustment of hours for the employes of the composing-rooms of these establishments. A number of conferences took place, concessions seemingly being made on both sides, until finally, in June, a basis of settlement was arrived at, with the result that compositors on all morning newspapers received an advance of wages approximating from twelve to twenty-two per cent., as well as a slight decrease in the hours of work for time hands. There was no strike or cessation of work, and the whole matter was amicably settled to the satisfaction of the employers and employes, the contract being made which will last until 1910, thus assuring the employers as to the rate of compensation they will have to pay for that length of time, and satisfying the employes that they will have no trouble in securing "living" wages for three years. This was an example that might well be followed by the employers of labor throughout the State, as well as organizations, and is an evidence of what intelligent effort at directing organization and securing better conditions can accomplish.

MINOR LABOR MATTERS.

In July last Bricklayers' Union, No. 5, decided by vote that the local would not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The question was referred by the international association to the various bodies to vote upon, and the action of one local in the city does not affect the locals in other cities.

The Boss Barbers' Protective Union, at a meeting held in July, decided to formulate a bill to present to the Legislature for passage. Its intention is to break up 5-cent barber shops, and, at the same time, secure the enforcement of the Sanitary Law. It was stated that the barbers' purpose was to limit the number of apprenticeships and stipu-

late the time which said apprentice must serve before being able to secure a barber's license.

The Morris Overall Company early in the year increased the wages of the employees fifteen per cent.

Four hundred and fifty Baltimoreans benefited by the increase of pay granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in March. The increase amounted to from \$10 to \$15 per month.

In June last, Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, notified the local Federation of Labor that the charter of the International Union of Brewery-workers had been revoked. The local organization had, during the August previous, signed a three years' contract with their employers, but subsequently they were forced to leave the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The cause of this action was that the brewery-workers claimed jurisdiction over the drivers, engineers and firemen employed in the breweries. President Gompers contended that all these men, except the brewery-workers, should be compelled to join the ordinary engineer, firemen and teamsters' unions. This they refused to do, and the final result was the expulsion of the Brewers' Union from the Federation. The matter was again brought up at the meeting of the Federation of Labor in Norfolk, Va., and the action of President Gompers, of the Executive Council, was practically confirmed.

Two union workmen were arrested during the year for posting boycott notices on patrol boxes, and were fined \$10 and costs by Justice Leake.

During the year a controversy arose between City Engineer Fendall and Mr. Edward Hirsch, President of the local Federation. Mr. Hirsch claimed that Mr. Fendall desired to employ non-union or foreign labor, and Mr. Fendall retorted by saying that he could not secure enough hands to do the work. The result of the controversy was that the Federation decided to oppose the reappointment of City Engineer Fendall, who, however, has since been reappointed.

By resolution the Federation of Labor decided that all delegates holding seats in that body must wear union-made garments, or they will not be permitted to take their seats.

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARY- LAND FOR 1907

Complete List of New Incorporations in Baltimore City and Counties, with Location and Capital Stock, from January 1st, 1907, to December 17th, 1907.

During the year 1907 the number of incorporations in the city and State do not amount to as many nor as much in capitalization as during the previous year. However, there was no great falling off in the amount of capital invested, and when we come to consider the number of incorporations increasing their capital stock in the City of Baltimore, we can well congratulate ourselves that the year 1907 did not prove disastrous in Maryland, notwithstanding the much-talked-of money stringency and the withdrawal of capital from active use, owing to the fear of the banks of demands from their depositors.

Of course, the greatest number of new incorporations was in Baltimore City, where the figures are equally as satisfactory as in any of the years of the past decade, and the continual inauguration of new companies in the counties is the best evidence of a gradual development of the resources of the State. The total number of incorporations in the whole State was 576, with a total capital stock investment of \$12,244,305 in new incorporations, while there were 42 new building and loan associations established in the State, as compared with 687 new incorporations in 1906, and a capital invested, including building associations, of \$31,254,545 during the same year.

Of the 242 new incorporations in Baltimore City, it will be seen that 36 were building and loan associations, while 25 incorporations showed an increase of capital during the year of \$4,761,750, as compared with \$3,093,670 in 1906. The following brief recapitulation of the records of the Court in Baltimore City plainly indicates not only the amount of work done in that Court, but the activity of our merchants and business men:

RECAPITULATION FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

The Total Number of Records.....	398
New Enterprises	206
Building and Loan Associations.....	36
New Incorporations, Without Capital Stock.....	114
Miscellaneous Records	17
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations...\$	6,722,105
Total Capitalization of New Building and Loan Associations	14,137,200
Net Increase and Decrease of Capital Stock of Old Companies.....	5,433,750

The new incorporation with the largest amount of capital stock in the city during the year was the Maryland Telephone Co.—\$1,000,000. There were very few new incorporations with upwards of a hundred thousand dollars capital, and thus it will be understood that while the number of new incorporations was not as numerous as heretofore, the fact that they were nearly so, with the capital stock divided in small amounts among these, speaks well for a healthy growth of business.

In the following pages will be found a list of all the records of new incorporations, and changes of charter, as well as a few miscellaneous records in the City of Baltimore and the Courts of the counties.

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Kohn & Pollock, Incorporated.....	January 2.....	\$50,000
The Heineman-Evans Co.....	January 4.....	100,000
Gibson & Kirk Co.....	January 5.....	5,000
Ancient Order of Hibernians Building Co.....	January 7.....	25,000
Dorchester Public Service Corporation.....	January 10.....	100,000
French Glove Co.....	January 10.....	8,000
The Investors' Real Estate Co.....	January 11.....	5,000
C. W. Abbott Co.....	January 12.....	30,000
The Triaca Co.....	January 14.....	10,000
Atlantic Biscuit Co.....	January 16.....	100,000
W. J. Chapman Coal Co.....	January 18.....	20,000
McDowell Staley Co.....	January 21.....	20,000
Baltimore Elevator Safety Lock Co.....	January 22.....	30,000
Stern & Co., Incorporated.....	January 23.....	40,000
Parkway Building Co.....	January 26.....	8,000
Tri-City Tourist Co.....	January 28.....	5,000
Maryland Egg and Poultry Co.....	January 29.....	5,000
Governor Drug Co.....	January 31.....	10,000
Maryland Pythian Castle Building Commission.....	February 4.....	50,000
Gedformol Manufacturing Co.....	February 5.....	5,000
The Cash Loan and Investment Co.....	February 6.....	1,000
Highland Contracting Co.....	February 11.....	50,000
The Harlem Oil and Chemical Co.....	February 13.....	100,000
Maag-Wahmann Co.....	February 13.....	20,000
Franklin Investment Co.....	February 13.....	20,000
Susquehanna Medical Co.....	February 15.....	5,000
Polish National Home.....	February 15.....	20,000
The Maryland Embroidery Co.....	February 18.....	10,000
The Valet, Incorporated.....	February 19.....	2,500
John S. Bullock Lime and Cement Co.....	February 20.....	25,000
Colonial Coffee Co.....	February 21.....	1,000
The Friend Publishing Co.....	February 21.....	5,000
The Kirk-Habicht Co.....	February 25.....	5,000
Baltimore Silversmiths' Manufacturing Co.....	February 25.....	50,000
The Monumental Lodge, No. 3, Improved Ben- evolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.....	February 26.....	5,000
Forest Park Land and Improvement Co.....	February 27.....	25,000
The Lowenberg Co.....	February 27.....	10,000
Ross Combination Draughting Tool Co.....	February 27.....	20,000
Democratic Telegram Co.....	March 1.....	12,000
Wilkins Avenue Quarry Co.....	March 1.....	15,000
Wehr & Edwards Lumber Co.....	March 2.....	30,000
The Buchwald Transfer Co.....	March 2.....	17,000
The George Schneider Co.....	March 4.....	8,000
American Fuel Economizer Co.....	March 5.....	50,000
Economy Loan Co.....	March 5.....	5,000
Atlantic Broom Co.....	March 7.....	5,000
The Baltimore Home Medical Society.....	March 9.....	1,000
Eclipse Manufacturing Co.....	March 9.....	5,000
The Henry E. Cook Mill Co.....	March 11.....	50,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
International Engineering Co.....	March 12.....	\$1,000
Thomas and Messer Co.....	March 13.....	20,000
The Roland Land Co.....	March 13.....	15,000
The Edelstein Manufacturing Co.....	March 15.....	5,000
McDowell & Co., Incorporated.....	March 15.....	150,000
The Baltimore Rug Manufacturing Co.....	March 15.....	5,000
The Chesapeake and Potomac Yacht Club.....	March 19.....	1,000
The Howard Antique Co.....	March 19.....	2,000
Wahaton Park Improvement Co.....	March 19.....	10,000
Jenkins & Jenkins, Incorporated.....	March 19.....	100,000
The Highland Land Co.....	March 21.....	25,000
New York Gas and Electric Fixture Co.....	March 22.....	5,000
Royal Loan and Investment Co.....	March 27.....	5,000
Lewis Importing and Manufacturing Co.....	March 28.....	7,000
Vapor Cure Appliance and Chemical Manufac- turing Co.....	March 28.....	15,000
The Morris and Eckels Co.....	April 4.....	10,000
County School and Building Co.....	April 4.....	100
Jamestown Monorail Co.....	April 4.....	15,000
The Canton Construction Co.....	April 4.....	10,000
Maryland and Virginia Yacht Corporation.....	April 5.....	5,000
The Wehn Belt Boss Co.....	April 8.....	1,000
Macneal Printing Co.....	April 10.....	3,000
Maryland Real Estate Co.....	April 11.....	10,000
James J. Kerns Printing Co.....	April 13.....	500
R. Marino Co.....	April 15.....	20,000
John G. Tuerk Paint and Hardware Co.....	April 16.....	400
The John Hughes, Jr., Co.....	April 16.....	10,000
The J. Harry Lemmert Co.....	April 16.....	5,000
The Queenie Coal Co.....	April 17.....	10,000
Baltimore Metallic Bed Co.....	April 17.....	20,000
Forest Glen Park Co.....	April 17.....	100,000
The Real Estate and Mortgage Realization Co.....	April 18.....	100,000
The Penny Savings Bank.....	April 18.....	2,000
Young Hardware Co.....	April 18.....	5,000
Hampton Roads Tourist Co.....	April 18.....	15,000
Daniel Miller Building Co.....	April 18.....	150,000
The Taylor Supply Co.....	April 19.....	3,000
Guilford Park Co.....	April 22.....	250,000
Green's Transfer and Express Co.....	April 29.....	10,000
The Fulton Avenue Branch Maryland Realty Co.....	April 29.....	1,000
American Sea Food Co.....	May 2.....	60,000
H. C. McComas Coal Co.....	May 2.....	20,000
John N. Matthews Co.....	May 3.....	20,000
Maryland Telephone Co.....	May 3.....	1,000,000
The Jamestown House-Boat Tourist Co.....	May 7.....	50,000
Real Estate Associates.....	May 11.....	1,000
The Kate Avenue Realty Co.....	May 16.....	5
Davis & Davis.....	May 17.....	25,000
John C. Scherer, Jr., Manufacturing Co.....	May 18.....	60,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Electric Manufacturing Co.....	May 20.....	\$ 2,000
The Marof Cigarette Co.....	May 21.....	2,000
The Advertising Department Maryland Realty Co.....	May 21.....	1,000
The Healey Investment Co.....	May 21.....	5,000
Georges Creek Cumberland Coal Co.....	May 25.....	1,000
Star Trading Co.....	May 25.....	5,000
Joseph T. Steinacker Lumber Co.....	May 31.....	50,000
The Frank Schwab Co.....	June 3.....	25,000
Powers Construction Co.....	June 5.....	20,000
Architectural Building and Construction Co.....	June 8.....	1,000
Mutual Realty Co.....	June 8.....	1,000
Ashman Realty Co.....	June 11.....	10,000
The Holmes Garment Co.....	June 12.....	2,000
Henry W. Mears, Jr.....	June 12.....	3,000
The Club Hotel and Catering Co.....	June 14.....	50,000
The International Fire Shield and Water Tower Co.....	June 14.....	150,000
Clifton Real Estate and Land Co.....	June 15.....	25,000
Amramand Hillman Co.....	June 17.....	1,400
The Heer Heating and Contracting Co.....	June 20.....	5,000
"The Labor Leader" Publishing Co.....	June 20.....	1,000
Dufur & Co., Incorporated.....	June 25.....	50,000
Loewy Drug Co.....	June 26.....	75,000
The Bradford Farm.....	June 27.....	1,400
The Whitehall Building Commission.....	June 27.....	8,000
Simplex Cigarette Packer Co.....	June 28.....	200,000
The Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 44.....	June 28.....	1,000
The Groscup Co.....	June 28.....	25,000
The Baltimore Stick Co.....	July 1.....	3,000
De Ved & Sons Sashweight Co.....	July 2.....	10,000
The South Baltimore Construction Co.....	July 5.....	2,000
The Ma Talbott Co.....	July 5.....	250,000
Park Heights Development Co.....	July 6.....	25,000
The Hammann-Levin Co.....	July 8.....	1,000
Calmar Medical Specialty Co.....	July 16.....	20,000
Passano & Co., Incorporated.....	July 16.....	50,000
Baltimore Sash, Pulley and Hardware Co.....	July 17.....	1,000
Correspondence School of Architecture.....	July 23.....	2,500
Crawford County Cigar Co.....	July 24.....	1,000
Leonhardt Wagon Manufacturing Co.....	July 25.....	50,000
Baltimore Waste Manufacturing Co.....	July 25.....	10,000
Jesse F. Hampton Co., Incorporated.....	July 31.....	5,000
Automatic Shucker Co.....	August 2.....	25,000
A. C. Spicer Plumbing and Heating Co.....	August 2.....	5,000
The White Garage Co.....	August 2.....	10,000
McGraw Concrete Block Co.....	August 5.....	10,000
The Warfield Plumbing and Heating Co.....	August 5.....	2,500
Fosnot and Williams Co.....	August 7.....	9,000
The Afro-American Co.....	August 7.....	3,500
Charles A. Euler & Son Co.....	August 8.....	10,000
The Oriental Embroidery Co.....	August 10.....	3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Baltimore Contracting Co.....	August 13....	\$ 1,000
The National Sporting Goods and Auto Apparel Co.....	August 19....	10,000
The Lake View Realty Co.....	August 19....	20,000
Hutchinson Bros.....	August 20....	50,000
The Equitable Realty Co.....	August 23....	5,000
Architects' and Builders' Country Club.....	August 24....	1,000
Universal Wired Box Co.....	August 26....	100,000
The Henry Kornmann Co.....	August 27....	25,000
Neumann Bros., Incorporated.....	August 28....	3,000
Straus Chemical Co.....	August 31....	10,000
Peabody Piano Co.....	September 4....	20,000
Patapsco View Fishing and Pleasure Club.....	September 6....	1,500
The Peter Schmidt Vienna Bakery.....	September 7....	10,000
Horsey Estate Co.....	September 9....	10,000
Old Town Distilling Co.....	September 10....	10,000
The Red Star Realty Co.....	September 11....	100
G. S. Briggs Co.....	September 14....	25,000
Brink-von Hartz Co.....	September 14....	5,000
W. H. F. Wilson Furniture Co.....	September 17....	4,000
Atlantic Rim Co.....	September 18....	20,000
Universal Machine Co.....	September 20....	25,000
The American Transportation Co.....	September 20....	5,000
Roslyn Distilling Co.....	September 21....	25,000
Blondheim Box Manufacturing Co.....	September 24....	1,200
The R. E. Roberts Co.....	September 25....	15,000
The Greater Maryland Medical Institute.....	September 25....	1,000
White-Burton Co.....	September 27....	20,000
The Baltimore Realty Improvement Co.....	September 28....	10,000
Howard Furniture Co.....	September 30....	25,000
Ambler Produce Co.....	September 30....	1,000
Athens Poultry and Produce Co.....	September 30....	1,000
The Cecil Mineral Co.....	October 1....	10,000
The Maryland Pressing Club and Renovating Co.....	October 4....	400
The Colbert Commission Co.....	October 11....	5,000
Damask Club.....	October 12....	2,000
The Baltimore Product Co.....	October 15....	25,000
The Home-Seekers' Realty Co.....	October 17....	1,000
The Libra Land Co.....	October 18....	7,000
The Federal Manufacturing Co.....	October 21....	25,000
The Bay Co.....	October 22....	1,000
Keston Manufacturing Co.....	October 24....	1,000
The Southern Oil Co.....	October 30....	15,000
Emil J. Klemm Co.....	October 31....	20,000
The A. A. Marshall Co.....	November 1....	5,000
Eastern Tobacco Works.....	November 1....	25,000
Barnes Express Co.....	November 2....	10,000
Standard Realty Co.....	November 2....	25,000
Maryland Metallic Bed Co.....	November 6....	25,000
Workingmen's Business Association.....	November 12....	2,000
Aetna Trust Co.....	November 16....	500,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Baltimore Steel and Copper Plate Engraving Co.	November 16.	\$100,000
Bay Shore Fruit Co.	November 18.	3,000
The Consolidated Sales Co.	November 20.	1,000
The Estates Investment Co.	November 21.	10,000
Southern Law and Collection Agency.	November 21.	1,000
The Baltimore Marble and Mosaic Co.	November 25.	10,000
"Battle Cry" Publishing Co.	November 26.	2,000
Blumenthal & Bickart, Incorporated.	December 4.	250,000
The Ronemous Sign Co.	December 7.	10,000
Caton Heights Land Co.	December 7.	6,000
The Team-Owners' Association.	December 11.	100
Martin Gillet & Co.	December 16.	80,000
The Lyric Theatre Co.	December 16.	200,000
The Jackson Rider Co.	December 16.	100,000
Total		\$6,722,105

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

NAME.	Date of Decrease or Increase	Original Capital Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Capital Stock.
Felippe A. Broadbent Mantel Co.	Jan. 17	\$21,250 Inc.	\$178,750
Imperial Stag Hotel.	Jan. 30	2,500 Inc.	1,500
L. H. Miller Safe and Iron Works.	Feb. 14	75,000 Inc.	75,000
Country Estates Co.	Feb. 15	5,000 Inc.	15,000
Wachter Manufacturing Co.	Feb. 19	100,000 Inc.	50,000
Williamson & Watts.	Feb. 20	6,000 Inc.	144,000
Coco-Cola Bottling Co.	Feb. 25	3,000 Inc.	2,000
Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Co.	Mar. 5	100,000 Inc.	200,000
The S. H. Calkins Co.	Mar. 13	20,000 Inc.	80,000
J. W. Laughlin Co.	Mar. 26	5,000 Inc.	5,000
Union Trust Co. of Maryland.	April 5	1,000,000 Dec.	500,000
Universal Oil Co.	April 6	7,500 Inc.	2,500
Headington-Pfeil Furniture Manufacturing Co.	May 3	50,000 Inc.	50,000
Merchants and Miners' Trans. Co.	May 9	2,000,000 Inc.	3,000,000
Ford and Norris Co.	May 23	2,000 Inc.	8,000
The Baltimore Stevedoring Co.	June 28	10,000 Dec.	7,000
The Central Metal and Supply Co.	June 28	100,000 Inc.	50,000
The Snyder and Blankford Co.	July 30	30,000 Inc.	20,000
Baltimore Electric Co.	Aug. 30	3,400,000 Inc.	350,000
Parkway Building Co.	Aug. 30	80,000 Inc.	20,000
Agriculturist Commercial Storage Co.	Oct. 1	60,000 Inc.	440,000
The Page Engineering Co.	Oct. 25	20,000 Inc.	30,000
Peabody Heights Co.	Nov. 12	280,000 Dec.	140,000
J. W. Laughlin Co.	Nov. 13	10,000 Inc.	40,000
"Manufacturers' Record" Publishing Co.	Nov. 14	175,000 Dec.	25,000
Total Increase.			\$4,761,750
Total Decrease.			672,000

**NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND
COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.**

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Travelers' Building and Savings Asso. . .	January 2 . . .	\$400,000
The Saint Helena Permanent Building and Loan Asso.	January 9 . . .	200,000
The Commonwealth Building and Loan Asso. .	January 15 . . .	100,000
The Alta Building and Loan Asso.	January 17 . . .	520,000
Young Men's Loan and Savings Asso.	January 17 . . .	25,000
The Liberal Building and Loan Asso.	January 21 . . .	50,000
The Colonial Permanent Building, Loan and Savings Asso.	January 30 . . .	500,000
North Payson Street Building and Loan Asso., No. 2.	February 11 . . .	500,000
Frederick Avenue Building Asso.	February 13 . . .	400,000
Maryland Pythian Building Asso.	February 16 . . .	500,000
The Savings and Loan Asso.	March 4	100,000
Laurens Street Building and Loan Asso. . . .	March 12	250,000
Italian-American Building and Loan Asso. . .	March 19	200,000
Southern Building and Loan Asso.	March 26	200,000
The Harlem Square Greater Building and Loan Asso.	March 27	50,000
Thirty-sixth German-American Building Asso.	March 27	520,000
Oliver Permanent Building Asso.	April 30	520,000
Capital Building and Loan Asso.	May 1	200,000
Aisquith Permanent Building Asso.	May 6	520,000
The Greater Maryland Building and Loan Asso.	May 15	1,000,000
Old Dominion Permanent Building and Loan Asso., No. 2.	May 29	7,200
The East Side Commercial Building, Savings and Loan Asso.	June 5	25,000
Maryland Investment and Building Asso. . . .	June 11	500,000
Hampden Building Asso.	June 18	208,000
The Great Seal Building and Loan Asso. . . .	June 21	260,000
Roland Building Asso.	June 27	520,000
Maplewood Building and Loan Asso.	June 29	260,000
The Postal Building and Loan Asso.	July 10	1,000,000
Mutual Permanent Building and Loan Asso. .	July 11	260,000
Mutual Help Building and Loan Asso.	August 29	900,000
The Best Building Asso.	August 29	150,000
The Zenith Building and Loan Asso.	September 3 . . .	50,000
Commercial Building, Loan and Savings Asso.	September 19 . .	100,000
Elliott Building and Loan Asso.	October 24	450,000
Home Builder Permanent Savings and Loan Asso.	November 9 . . .	2,600,000
First Italian Building Asso.	November 23 . . .	100,000
The Purity Building Asso.	December 2 . . .	200,000
Total.		\$14,345,200

**NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.**

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
Goethe Lodge, No. 1, Improved Order Knights of Pythias, amendment changing name to Goethe Bund, No. 1 (Goethe Union).....	January 7
The Original Maple Leaf Pleasure Social.....	January 10
The Association to Commemorate the Rebuilding of Baltimore.....	January 14
The Madison Square Permanent Building Association, amendment to charter.....	January 18
Florodora Pleasure Club.....	January 19
The Hill Side Club, Grogan Heights.....	January 21
The West Lombard Street Loan and Savings Co., amendment to charter.....	January 31
Agutass Achim Deplah Chenehov Nusach Hoaree Congregation.....	February 1
The Beane Lumber Co., amendment changing name to The W. T. Kuhns Lumber Co.....	February 4
Whittingham Manufacturing Co., amendment changing name to Monitor Manufacturing Co.....	February 11
Fremont Athletic, Literary and Social Club.....	February 12
The Model Industrial School.....	February 12
Olivet Presbyterian Church.....	February 14
National Knockers' Club.....	February 15
St. Benedict's Missionary and Industrial Association.....	February 19
The Bloomers' Athletic and Literary Club.....	February 21
Wachter Manufacturing Co., amendment changing name to The Standard Glue Co.....	February 21
Saint Martin's Day Nursery.....	February 25
The Colonial Pleasure Club.....	March 4
Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Co., amendment to charter.....	March 5
The Associate Congregational Church, amendment to charter.....	March 8
Maryland Branch of the Negro Development and Exposition Co., Jamestown Exhibition, 1907.....	March 9
Young Men's Independent Political Organization of Northeast Baltimore.....	March 9
Glendale Athletic and Social Club.....	March 9
The Sun Building and Loan Association, amendment to charter.....	March 16
Metropolitan Mutual Benefit Association.....	March 20
National Electrical Contractors' Association of Maryland.....	March 21
The Babies' Milk Fund Association.....	March 22
Shiloh Free Baptist Church, amendment changing name to Shiloh Baptist Church.....	March 22
East Baltimore Pleasure and Social Club.....	March 23
E. Z. Marks Outing Club.....	March 27
Headington-Pfeil Furniture Manufacturing Co., amendment to charter.....	March 28

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY—Cont.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
Columbia Athletic and Literary Club.....	March 28
Hallroom Boys, amendment to charter.....	April 3
Simano Daukanto Beneficial Association.....	April 3
Commonwealth Fraternal Syndicate.....	April 11
Cheyenne Club.....	April 11
Maryland Council, No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	April 17
Distillers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	April 18
The Maryland Outing Club.....	April 19
The Edgar Allen Poe Memorial Association.....	April 19
The Democratic Club of the Sixth Ward.....	April 25
Iroquois Cotillion Club.....	April 26
St. Joseph's House of Industry, amendment changing name to St. Joseph's School of Industry.....	May 3
The United Order of Ethiopians.....	May 13
The Anchor Club.....	May 15
Fidglitat Club.....	May 17
Sabbath Co-operative Association.....	May 20
Incorporated Accountants of Maryland.....	May 22
Hebrew Democratic Congressional Organization of the Third District.....	May 23
Betsy Ross Lodge, No. 2, Ladies' Auxilliary of the Shield of Honor.....	May 24
Harewood Permanent Building and Loan Association, amendment to charter.....	May 29
The Electric Manufacturing Co., amendment changing name to The Electric Porcelain Manufacturing Co.....	May 31
The Oriole Athletic Club.....	May 31
American Military Band.....	June 1
Laurens Street Baptist Church.....	June 3
The Original Keystone Orchestra.....	June 7
Jewish Home for Consumptives.....	June 8
State Council of Maryland, Daughters of America, amend- ment to charter.....	June 8
Bevan Street Savings Association, No. 1, amendment to charter.....	June 17
Baltimore City Protestant Episcopal Missionary Commit- tee, amendment to charter.....	June 17
Rasin, Craig & Cassard, Inc., amendment changing name to Rasin, Craig & O'Connor, Inc.....	July 2
Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, amendment changing name to Atlantic Medical College.....	July 5
Composite Tile Roofing Co., amendment changing name to The Composite Brick and Roofing Tile Co.....	July 11
True Blue Council, No. 27, Daughters of America.....	July 13
The Triaca Co., amendment to charter.....	July 22
The Trustees of Saint Peter's Church and Society of the Russian Greek Orthodox Church.....	July 23
Coronella Mutual Protective Association.....	July 26
Postal Building and Loan Association, amendment chang- ing name to Twentieth Century Building and Loan Asso.....	July 27

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY—Cont.

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.
St. Matthews' Methodist Episcopal Church.....	August 2
The Full Gospel Missionary Association.....	August 3
United States Council, No. 102, Junior Order United Ameri- can Mechanics.....	August 10
O'Keefe Show Case and Fixture Co., amendment changing name to Maryland Show Case and Fixture Co.....	August 12
Friendship Lodge, No. 14, Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Good Hope.....	August 13
Lotus Club.....	August 17
Supreme Onward Legion.....	August 19
Carnation Assembly, No. 1.....	August 20
Franklin Independent Club.....	August 23
Liberty Council, No. 37, Daughters of America.....	August 29
International Geneva Association of the United States....	August 31
Beith Hamidrosh Anshe Kolk Congregation.....	September 3
Jesse F. Hampton Co., Inc., amendment to charter.....	September 4
Saint Raphael's Institute of Providence.....	September 7
German Military Association.....	September 10
The Trustees of the Church of the Resurrection and Society of the Russian Greek Orthodox Church.....	September 13
First Bohemian Sixth Ward Democratic Club.....	September 13
The United Marketmen's Protective Association.....	September 13
Liverymen's Association.....	September 24
Maryland Home-Coming Association.....	September 25
Rose Bud Pleasure and Literary Association.....	September 27
The First Church of Christian Divine Science.....	October 1
First Independent Memorial Church of the United Breth- ren in Christ, amendment to charter changing name to Franklin Street Memorial Church of United Brethren in Christ.....	October 3
Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, amendment to charter.....	October 4
Calumet Literary and Athletic Club.....	October 9
Bellview Pleasure Club.....	October 12
Coachman's Union and Aid Association, No. 1.....	October 14
Red Raven Pleasure Social.....	October 15
The West End Congregation Ahavath Achim.....	October 18
People's Mutual Aid Society.....	October 22
Biddle Lodge, No. 31, Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Good Hope.....	October 24
The Metropolitan Sick Benefit Society.....	October 24
Caroline Club.....	October 31
Franklin Drill Commandery, No. 1, of East Baltimore....	November 12
Lafayette Outing Club.....	November 13
Eutaw Pleasure Club.....	November 13
Aurora Pleasure Circle.....	November 13
Queen Esther Household of Ruth, No. 55, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.....	November 15
South Baltimore Loan and Collection Co., amendment changing name to Lendahand Bank.....	November 15
Belmont Pleasure and Social Club.....	November 16

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1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are considered to be a threat to national security. This includes anyone who is involved in terrorism, espionage, or other activities that could harm the country.

11. The following information is for your information only:

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THE COUNTIES.

The new incorporations registered in the counties for the year 1907 were not as numerous as those of 1906 by twenty-nine, nor was the capital invested in these new incorporations as great in this as in the previous year. The total amount of capital stock of the new incorporations in the counties amounted to \$5,122,200, including 4 new banks and 6 building associations. Of the 178 new incorporations, Baltimore County leads with 39; Allegany second, with 27; Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Prince George's and Frederick, in the order named, showing a less number of incorporations than in previous years. This may be due partly to the stringency in the money market and a slowing down of the industrial pressure. The following recapitulation by counties gives the number of incorporations in each, with the capital stock in total; and the subjoined tables show the various new incorporations in each county, with the amount of capital stock for each and the location of the corporation.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of Incorporations.	Capital Stock.
Allegany.....	27	\$973,500
Anne Arundel.....	17	103,600
Baltimore.....	39	1,986,000
Carroll.....	6	703,500
Cecil.....	3	5,200
Charles.....	2	11,000
Dorchester.....	1	1,500
Frederick.....	12	140,000
Garrett.....	4	20,000
Harford.....	8	171,300
Howard.....	4	26,000
Kent.....	1	15,000
Montgomery.....	3	.....
Prince George's.....	13	201,000
Somerset.....	5	11,500
St. Mary's.....	2	20,500
Talbot.....	3	55,000
Washington.....	9	235,100
Wicomico.....	14	367,000
Worcester.....	5	75,500
Total.....	178	\$5,522,200

There were no new incorporations in Calvert, Caroline or Queen Anne's Counties during 1907.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Eleventh German Bldg. Asso.....	Cumberland.....	Jan. 2	\$312,000
Fort Cumberland Paint Mfg. Co..	Cumberland.....	Jan. 12	5,000
Franklin Citizens' Bank.....	Franklin.....	Jan. 28	None.
Queen City Hotel Co.....	Cumberland.....	Jan. 28	5,000
Board of Trade.....	Cumberland.....	Feb. 9	None
Mellinger Bros. Dramatic Asso...	Cumberland.....	Feb. 9	60,000
Midland Electric Light Co.....	Midland.....	Feb. 15	5,000
Romnald Band of Frostburg.....	Frostburg.....	Feb. 15	None
Eastern Door and Sash Co.....	Cumberland.....	March 8	7,500
The Co-operative Supply Co. (formerly The South Cumberland Supply Co.).....	Cumberland.....	March 27	10,000
Maryland Theater Co.....	Cumberland.....	April 8	75,000
South Minster Presbyterian Church.....	Cumberland.....	April 12	None
Sullivan Coal Co.....	Allegheny Co.....	May 1	75,000
Cumberland Jockey Club.....	Cumberland.....	May 2	10,000
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	Cumberland.....	May 8	None
Young Men's Club of Holy Cross Church.....	Cumberland.....	May 16	None
Automatic Valve Co.....	Cumberland.....	May 22	5,000
Frostburg Brewing Co.....	Frostburg.....	June 6	50,000
Allegheny County Social Club ..	Cumberland.....	June 10	None
Fraternal Order of Eagles.....	Frostburg.....	June 15	None
Georges Creek Basin Coal Co.....	Allegheny Co.....	June 18	200,000
Potomac Lumber Co.....	Cumberland.....	July 2	10,000
Maryland Copper Mining and Milling Co.....	Allegheny Co.....	Aug. 9	100,000
Umberto First.....	Eckhart.....	August 16	None
Hetzel Bros. Co.....	Cumberland.....	August 21	20,000
Lion Colored Social Club.....	Cumberland.....	August 31	None
Cumberland Laundry Co.....	Cumberland.....	Oct. 29	24,000
Total.....			\$973,500

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Eagles' Club.....	Annapolis.....	Feb. 2	None
Maryland Rod and Gun Club....	Annapolis.....	March 9	\$1,600
The Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1450, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.....	Annapolis.....	March 11	None
Friendship M. E. Church, South..	Annapolis.....	March 19	None
Friendship Cemetery.....	Annapolis.....	March 19	None
Faith M. E. Church.....	Annapolis.....	April 2	None
The Lilly of the Valley Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daugh- ters of Samaritan.....	Annapolis.....	April 10	None
The Trustees of Warfield Metho- dist Protestant Church.....	Annapolis.....	June 25	None
Sollers M. E. Church.....	Annapolis.....	August 13	None
True Reform Association, Water- bury Rose Fountain, No. 2137..	Annapolis.....	Nov. 9	None
Maryland Development and Realty Co.....	Annapolis.....		20,000
The Anne Arundel Driving and Agricultural Association.....	Annapolis.....		5,000
The C. W. Martin Co.....	Annapolis.....		35,000
The Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1.....	Brooklyn.....		5,000
Annapolis and West River Steam- boat Co.....	Annapolis.....		36,000
Maryland Land Co.....	Annapolis.....		1,000
Edward D. Skipper Co.....	Annapolis.....		None
Total.....			\$103, 60

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Marble Hill Improvement Asso...	Marble Hill	1906 Dec. 31	\$1,000
The Dean-Rullman Co.....	Highlandtown	1907 Jan. 11	1,000
Parkville Building and Loan Asso.	Baltimore Co.	Jan. 17	260,000
Elkridge Fox-Hunting Club.....	Baltimore Co.	Jan. 21	Inc. 20,000
Evergreen Lawn Improvement Asso.	Baltimore Co.	Jan. 23	5,000
Roland Park Civic League.....	Baltimore Co.	Jan. 24	None
Overlea Pleasure Club.....	Overlea	Feb. 14	None
Chase Town Hall Association....	Baltimore Co.	Feb. 21	5,000
Carbonite Wheel and Abrasive Tool Co.....	Baltimore Co.	March 21	25,000
Limited partnership between T. A. B. Dukehart, general partner, and John W. Hall and William P. Hall, special partners	Baltimore Co.	March 25	3,000
R. Vincent, Jr., and Sons Co....	Baltimore Co.	March 26	100,000
Gwynn Oak Monument Co.....	Baltimore Co.	March 28	2,000
The Neighborhood Improvement Club of Govanstown.....	Govanstown	April 2	None
John Hiltz & Sons Co.....	Baltimore Co.	April 20	15,000
Emerald Pleasure Club.....	Baltimore Co.	April 29	None
Pacific Club.....	Baltimore Co.	April 30	3,000
"Suburban News" of Hamilton..	Hamilton	May 2	1,000
The Gardenville Athletic Asso....	Baltimore Co.	May 11	None
Oldenberg & Kelley Co., changing name to S. G. Kugler Co.....	Baltimore Co.	May 16	None
The Maryland Investment Co., changing name to Eastman Stone Co.....	Baltimore Co.	May 16	None
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mt. Winans.....	Baltimore Co.	May 16	None
Crescent Brick Co.....	Baltimore Co.	May 21	150,000
Washington Camp, No. 36, Patriotic Order Sons of America....	Baltimore Co.	May 22	None
Mt. Washington Building and Loan Association—certificate of amendment.....	Baltimore Co.	June 12	None
Continental Permanent Building Association.....	Baltimore Co.	June 17	650,000
Susquehanna Pole Line Co....	Baltimore and Harford Co's.	June 27	50,000
The Trustees of Timonium M. E. Church.....	Baltimore	July	None
Kavanaugh-Ward Brass Co., changing name to Baltimore Brass Works.....	Baltimore Co.	July 20	None

BALTIMORE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Pot and Kettle Club.....	Catonsville.....	August 2	None
Twelfth District Building and Loan Association.....	Baltimore Co.....	August 17	\$650,000
Long Green Council, No. 86, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Long Green.....	Long Green.....	August 26	None
Frank H. Zoyck Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	August 27	1,000
Third District Volunteer Hose Company of Baltimore Co.....	West Arlington..	August 28	None
William B. Sands & Sons Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	Sept. 20	5,000
Kenilworth Park Co.....	Baltimore Co.....	Oct. 3	10,000
Lutherville Water Co.....	Lutherville.....	Oct. 5	25,000
Wilhelm Park Improvement Asso.	Baltimore Co.....	Oct. 11	None
Glyndon Country Club.....	Baltimore Co.....	Oct. 17	5,000
The Trustees of Bazel's Chapel, African M. E. Church, of Cockeysville Charge.....	Baltimore Co.....	Oct. 20	None
Total.....			\$1,986,000

CARROLL COUNTY.

The Sykesville Bank of Carroll Co.....	Sykesville.....	March 2	Inc. \$30,000
The Sykesville Perpetual Building Association.....	Sykesville.....	March 12	400,000
Farmers' Fertilizer Co.....	Union Bridge.....	March 26	6,000
The Hampstead and Manchester Railroad.....	Hampstead.....	March 30	250,000
The Real Estate Co. of Westminster.....	Westminster....	June 3	10,000
The American Sentinel Co. of Westminster.....	Westminster....	August 24	7,500
Total.....			\$703, 500

CECIL COUNTY.

Stump's Point Land Co.....	Perryville.....	March 7	\$1,200
Cecil Whig Publishing Co.....	Elkton.....	July 5	Inc. 4,000
Tome Athletic Association.....	Port Deposit....	August 5	None
Total.....			\$5,200

CHARLES COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Mattingly-Robey Mercantile Co....	Indian Head....	March 8	\$6,000
Indian Head Realty Co.....	Indian Head....	June 18	5,000
Total.....			\$11,000

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Cambridge Journal Publishing Co.....	Cambridge.....	Jan. 18	\$1,500
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FREDERICK COUNTY.

Peoples' Savings Bank of Frederick County.....	Middletown....	Jan. 10	\$50,000
Locust Valley Bethel Church of God.....	Near Burkittsville.....	Jan. 28	None
Fountain Rock Lime Co.....	Woodsboro.....	March 30	35,000
The Evangelical Lutheran Church	Braddock.....	April 15	None
Thurmont Land and Improvement Co.....	Thurmont.....	May 31	20,000
Union Supply Co. of Brunswick..	Brunswick.....	June 17	15,000
Frederick City and Jefferson Turnpike Road Co., amendment to charter.....	Frederick.....	August 24	Dec. 5,000
Emmitsburg Cornet Band.....	Emmitsburg.....	August 26	None
Glade Valley Milling Co.....	Walkersville.....	August 31	Inc. 5,000
Rocky Ridge Hall Asso.....	Rocky Ridge.....	Sept. 23	None
The Braddock Reformed Church..	Braddock.....	Sept. 28	None
Virtuosa Amusement Co.....	Emmitsburg.....	Oct. 23	15,000
Total.....			\$140,000

GARRETT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Hamill-Moore Lumber Co.	Oakland.....	May 9	\$10,000
Mount Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Kitzmillersville	July 12	None
Youghiogheny Light and Power Company.....	Oakland.....	Aug. 2	10,000
Jennings Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Jennings.....	Sept. 16	None
Total.....			\$20,000

HARFORD COUNTY.

The Electric Development Co.	Harford Co.....	Aug. 10	\$20,000
Susquehanna Pole Line Co.....	Harford Co.....	Aug. 13	50,000
The Belair Acetylene Gas Co.....	Belair.....	Aug. 19	10,000
Havre de Grace Yacht Club.....	Havre de Grace..	Aug. 26	1,000
Havre de Grace Social and Literary Club.....	Havre de Grace..	Aug. 26	300
South Delta Peach Bottom Slate Company.....	Cardiff.....	Aug. 26	30,000
The Belair Carriage Works.....	Belair.....	Sept. 3	10,000
Havre de Grace Gas Co.....	Havre de Grace..	Nov. 1	50,000
Total.....			\$171,300

HOWARD COUNTY.

The Lily May Fountain Benevolent Association.....	Howard Co.....	Jan. 19	None
Linthicum Chapel Cemetery Co. of Clarksville.....	Clarksville.....	Jan. 31	\$1,000
The Elkridge Game Preserve and Hunt Club.....	Elkridge.....	March 27	None
Howard County Sanitarium Co.....	Ellicott City.....	Oct. 26	25,000
Total.....			\$26,000

KENT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Betterton Bayside Land Co..	Chestertown.....	Feb. 25	\$15,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Montgomery Country Club...	Rockville.....	July 4	None
Trustees of Colesville M. E. Church, South.....	Colesville	Aug. 8	None
Society of Mt. Calvary, Lodge, No. 20, of Good Samaritan and Daughters of Samaria.....	Spencerville.....	Oct. 3	None

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	Branchville.....	Feb. 12	None
Bentwood Episcopal Church.....	Bentwood.....	Feb. 12	None
Equitable Ice Co.....	Hyattsville.....	March 26	Inc. \$5,000
National Sand, Lime and Pressed Brick Corporation.....	Hyattsville.....	April 6	100,000
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	Bentwood.....	April 6	None
Southern Maryland Publishing Co.	Bentwood.....	April 9	25,000
Pittsburg Development Co.....	Berwyn.....	June 4	25,000
Bladensburg Town Hall Co.....	Bladensburg.....	June 4	3,000
Kenilworth Club.....	Kenilworth.....	June 7	12,000
Magruder Christian Church.....	Magruder Stat'n	June 11	None
Tuxedo Union Church.....	Tuxedo.....	July 2	None
C. F. Shaffer Lumber Co.....	Laurel.....	Oct. 2	31,000
Capitol Heights Congregational Church.....	Capitol Heights	Oct. 2	None
Total.....			\$201,000

SOMERSET COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Farmers' Telephone Co.....	Princess Anne.....	March 15	\$2,000
Crisfield Athletic Asso.....	Crisfield.....	April 29	3,000
The Deals Island Bank of Somerset County.....	Deals Island.....	Aug. 1	5,000
The Trustees of Perry Hawking Congregation of the Disciples of Christ.....	Somerset Co.....	Aug. 2	None
Woodland Grocery Co.....	Crisfield.....	Oct. 10	1,500
Total.....			\$11,500

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

The St. Mary's Packing and Manufacturing Co.....	Wynne.....	March 16	\$15,000
The St. Mary's Guild of St. Mary's Chapel.....	Charlotte Hall.....		5,500
Total.....			20,500

TALBOT COUNTY.

Avon Realty Co.....	Easton.....	April 4	\$10,000
The Oxford Ice Co.....	Oxford.....	July 23	30,000
The American Ice Co.....	Oxford.....	Oct. 26	15,000
Total.....			\$55,000

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Blue Mountain House Co.....	Hagerstown.....	March 19	\$75,000
Hagerstown Grocery Co.....	Hagerstown.....	March 21	50,000
The Maryland Club.....	Hagerstown.....	March 22	None
Blue Mountain Land Co.....	Hagerstown.....	March 28	30,000
Excelsior Hall Co. of Smithburg.....	Smithburg.....	May 25	3,600
Hagerstown Athletic Asso.....	Hagerstown.....	June 20	1,000
Potomac Packing Co.....	Halfway.....	Aug. 7	25,000
The Savings Bank of Williamsport.....	Williamsport.....	Sept. 10	50,000
The Ringgold Telephone Co.....	Ringgold.....	Sept. 18	500
Total.....			\$235,100

WICOMICO COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
		1906	
Edge View Realty Co.....	Delmar, Del.....	Dec. 29	\$60,000
		1907	
Salisbury Ice Co.....	Salisbury.....	Jan. 2	70,000
Eden Manufacturing Co.....	Salisbury.....	Jan. 8	20,000
The Stumpage Lumber Co.....	Salisbury.....	Jan. 12	25,000
Taylor Lumber Co.....	Salisbury.....	Jan. 15	30,000
The Houer-White Shoe Co.....	Salisbury.....	Feb. 20	7,000
White Haven Transportation Co..	White Haven....	April 11	2,000
The Eastern Shore College of Business and English.....	Salisbury.....	April 16	5,000
Salisbury Brick Co.....	Salisbury.....	May 4	40,000
Salisbury Wood-Working Co.....	Salisbury.....	May 4	40,000
Home Gas Co.....	Salisbury.....	June 5	50,000
Mutual Lumber Co.....	Salisbury.....	June 15	10,000
Wicomico Packet Co.....	White Haven....	July 23	3,000
Wicomico Transportation Co.....	Salisbury.....	Oct. 19	5,000
Total.....			\$367,000

WORCESTER COUNTY.

The Somerset Company.....	Pocomoke City..	Jan. 5	\$5,000
The White Real Estate Co.....	Snow Hill.....	Jan. 5	17,500
The Pocomoke Foundry and Machine Works.....	Pocomoke City..	Feb. 1	8,000
L. J. Houston Co.....	Stockton.....	April 16	20,000
The Corddry Company.....	Snow Hill.....	July 12	25,000
Total.....			\$75,500

IMMIGRATION.

The figures for the year given out by the Immigration Department at Washington show a small increase at the port of Baltimore for the year of 1907 over 1906, the total number being 66,714. No doubt the tide of immigration has reached its zenith in the past several years, and we may expect a diminution of aliens in this country for some time to come, especially as the tide of prosperity is so rapidly receding.

The following table, kindly furnished us by the United States Immigration Bureau, gives in detail the character, illiteracy and other data in reference to all those who entered this port during 1907, and it is interesting to know that the 66,714 persons brought \$981,997 with them :

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS, AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

RACE OF PEOPLE.	SEX.		Admitted.	AGE.		ILLITERACY. 14 Years and over.		MONEY.		% of ad- mitted aliens employed
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 yrs.	14 to 44. over.	Can read, but cannot write.	Can neither read nor write.	Aliens bringing money \$50 or over.	Less amount of money than shown. \$50.	
African (black).....	21	23	44	.....	39	5	1	16	21	\$1,725
Armenian.....	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	5	82
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,858	1,069	2,927	666	2,116	145	8	228	1,645	74,922
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	9,628	201	9,829	83	9,444	302	9	53	9,505	144,539
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,405	484	8,889	123	8,580	177	8	36	8,566	100,035
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	68	.....	68	.....	67	1	44	.....	68	882
Dutch and Flemish.....	13	9	22	4	17	1	1	4	2	771
English.....	18	16	34	3	26	5	.....	17	6	4,013
Finnish.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	712
French.....	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	3	145
German.....	6,438	4,750	11,188	2,744	7,647	797	45	927	1,065	5,095
Greek.....	117	.....	117	1	112	4	.....	38	4	110
Hebrew.....	3,217	2,848	6,065	1,798	3,808	459	56	986	159	2,758
Irish.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	110
Italian (North).....	31	.....	31	.....	30	1	1	4	27	591
Italian (South).....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	77
Lithuanian.....	1,702	745	2,447	189	2,208	50	392	30	2,024	24,724
Magyar.....	890	239	1,129	83	984	62	5	151	20	897
Polish.....	9,100	3,814	12,914	1,479	11,063	372	418	4,141	248	9,841
Romanian.....	4,178	290	4,468	40	4,199	229	3	1,715	11	4,309
Russian.....	1,187	64	1,251	36	1,189	26	14	554	3	1,162
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,950	447	2,397	87	2,264	46	16	1,343	13	2,199
Scandinavian.....	6	3	9	1	7	1	.....	7	1	425
Scotch.....	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	405
Slovak.....	1,931	579	2,510	214	2,200	96	12	650	40	2,139
Spanish.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100
Turkish.....	236	.....	236	.....	234	2	185	.....	231	2,720
West Indian (except Cuban).....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	20
Other Peoples.....	109	4	113	.....	113	.....	42	11	64	2,400
(Grand total).....	61,123	16,091	67,214	7,561	50,362	2,781	987	10,912	1,078	\$61,007

TABLE No. 2.

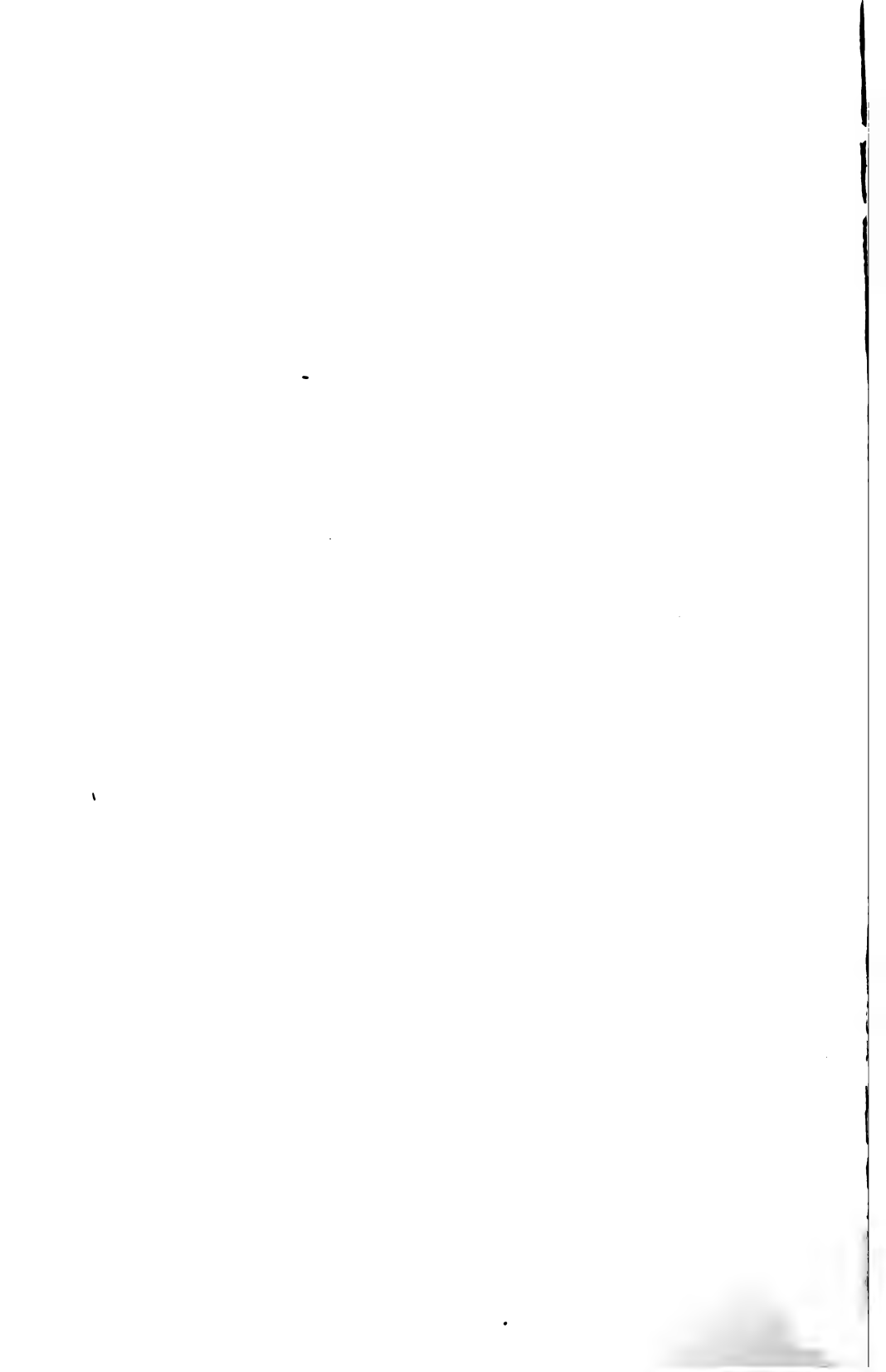
STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS
ADMITTED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE FROM JANUARY
1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1907, INCLUSIVE, GIVING MARYLAND
AS THEIR DESTINATION, DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.

RACE.	No.	RACE.	No.
African (black).....	44	Italian (South).....	3
Armenian.....	5	Lithuanian.....	2,447
Bohemian.....	2,927	Magyar.....	1,129
Bulgarian.....	9,829	Polish.....	12,914
Croatian and Slovenian...	8,889	Roumanian.....	4,468
Dalmatian.....	68	Russian.....	1,251
Dutch and Flemish.....	22	Ruthenian (Russniak)...	2,397
East Indian.....		Scandinavian.....	9
English.....	34	Scotch.....	4
Finnish.....	4	Slovak.....	2,510
French.....	5	Spanish.....	1
German.....	11,188	Turkish.....	236
Greek.....	117	West Indian.....	1
Hebrew.....	6,065	Other Peoples.....	113
Irish.....	3		
Italian (North).....	31	Grand total.....	66,714

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS
ADMITTED TO THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FROM JANUARY
1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1907, INCLUSIVE, DISTRIBUTED BY
COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

COUNTRY.	No.	COUNTRY.	No.
Austria.....	12,210	Switzerland.....	27
Hungary.....	22,330	Turkey in Europe.....	1,910
Bulgaria.....	6,363		
Belgium.....	4	United Knigdom—	
France.....	5	England.....	14
German Empire.....	4,101	Ireland.....	3
Greece.....	4	Scotland.....	4
Italy.....	24		
Netherlands.....	9	Total, Europe.....	66,650
Norway.....	8		
Roumania.....	491	South America.....	1
Russian Empire and Fin-		West Indies.....	61
land.....	19,142	British North America...	2
Spain.....	1		
Sweden.....		Grand total.....	66,714



CONFERENCES.

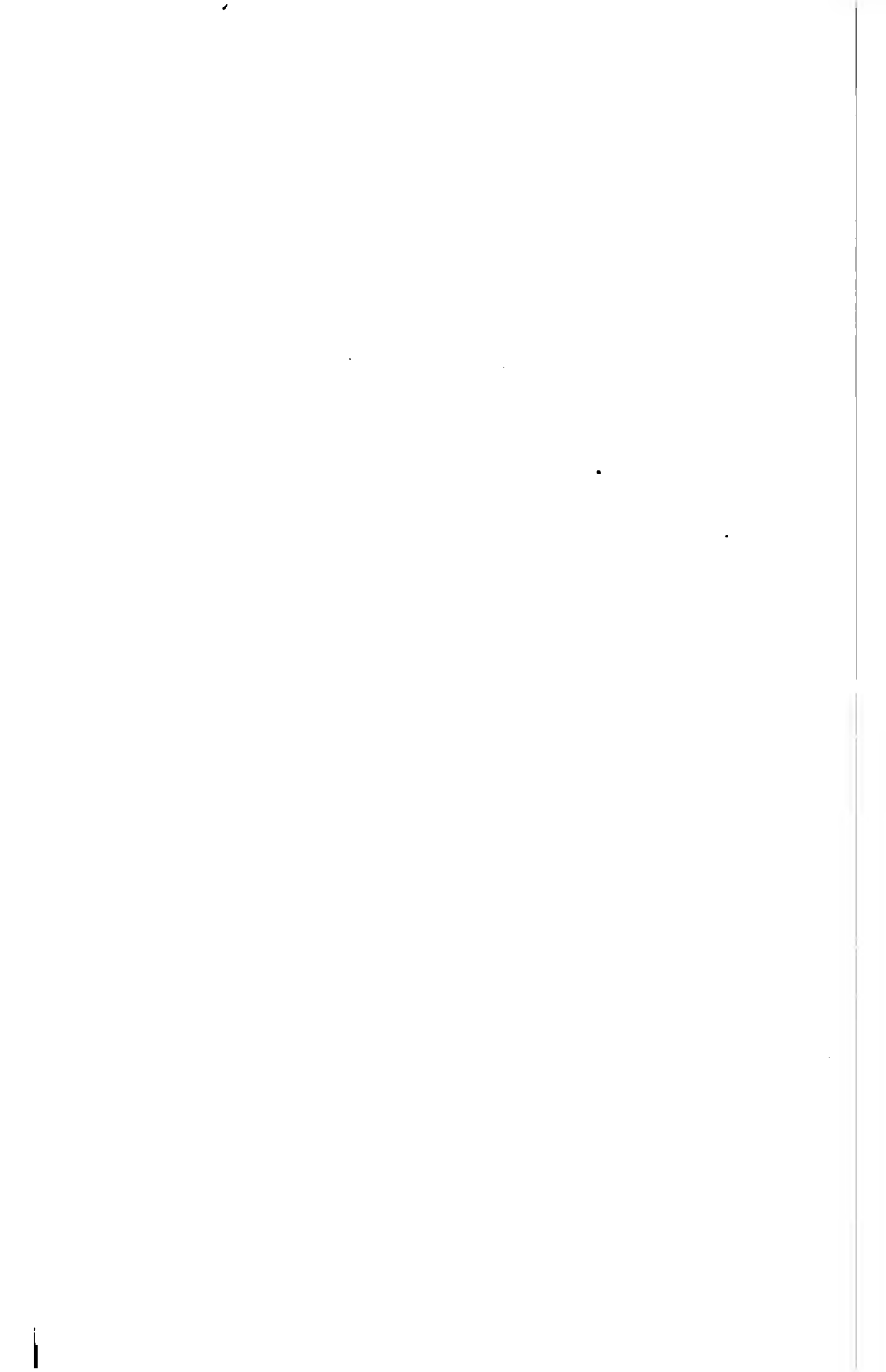
The annual meeting of the Labor Commissioners of the various States, organized as the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of the United States, was held at the Jamestown Exposition in July, and was attended by the Chief and his Assistant of this Department. The meeting was not largely attended, owing to sickness and heat, but those who were in attendance evinced their interest in the work by concentrating their attention thereon for two days.

The Special Committee on Schedule of Cost of Living, Hon. Charles Neill, Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, Chairman, made no report owing to the fact that the chairman was in California trying to settle the strike of the telegraphers, and the non-attendance of the other members of the committee.

The usual routine work of the conference was performed, and is now ready for distribution in pamphlet form.

The members were entertained by the Pilots' Association of Norfolk, and taken out to Cape Henry on a cruise. The first and only female Commissioner of Labor in the United States, Miss Stubbs, who succeeded her father as Chief of the Indiana Bureau, was in attendance.

The next Convention will be held in Detroit, Michigan.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MARYLAND BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION. CHAPTER 365, ACTS 1902.

Appropriations and receipts available from March 1, 1907, to April 7, 1908, viz.:

April 7, 1907—

By amount available from March 1, 1907.... \$ 1,958 54

By appropriation 10,000 00

January 1, 1908, interest on deposits..... 16 03

Expenditures from March 1, 1907, to February

29, 1908:

To Chief's salary..... \$ 2,500 00

“ Other salaries 4,533 29

“ Office Rent 800 00

“ Telephone service 116 17

“ Ice and towel supply..... 19 80

“ Postage, expressage and telegrams..... 140 64

“ Stationery, printing and advertising..... 1,971 74

“ Annual dues and Reports National Assn... 10 00

“ Traveling expenses and sundries..... 265 90

“ Subscriptions to newspapers..... 24 26

“ Office furniture 427 00

“ Balance..... 1,165 77

\$11,974 57 \$11,974 57

Appropriation and expenses under the Child-Labor Law—Chapter 192,
Acts 1906.

1907

April 7 By balance on hand..... \$ 3,555 34

Sept. 1 By appropriation..... 8,000 00

Expenditures from March 1, 1907, to February

29, 1908:

To salaries \$ 6,225 00

“ Rent..... 400 00

“ Printing, stationery and advertising..... 306 25

“ Traveling expenses and sundries..... 345 44

“ Telephone, ice and towel service..... 67 98

“ Postage..... 35 03

“ Furniture..... 49 25

“ Balance..... 4,126 39

\$11,555 34 \$11,555 34

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